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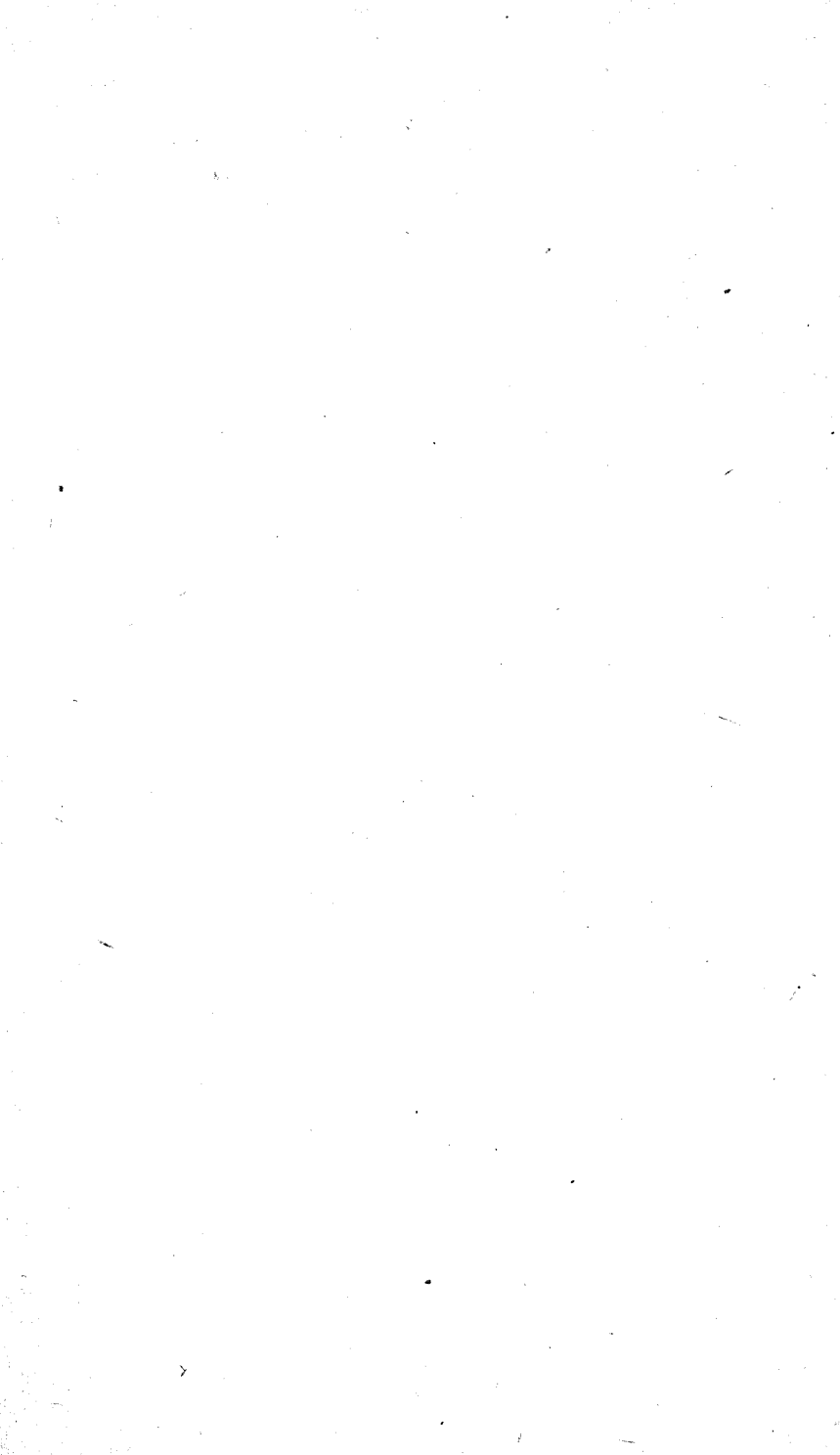
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In Memory of
STEPHEN SPAULDING
1907 - 1925
CLASS of 1927
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

W.H. Dickson 1927

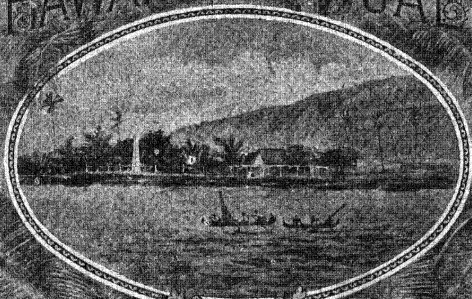
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SEP 29 1923

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO. PACIFIC COAST ADVERTISERS

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1896

THE RECOGNIZED HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
PERTAINING TO HAWAII

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR
OF PUBLICATION.

THOS. G. THURM

Printer and Publisher, HONOLULU, H. I.

THE BAKER AND TAYLOR CO., 40-74 Broadway, New York Agents.
CHAS. T. DILLINGHAM & CO., 764-766 Broadway, New York Agents.

OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.

THIS Company is now running to Waianae, 33½ miles from Honolulu, the new extension of fifteen miles beyond Ewa Plantation having been completed July 1, 1895. The equipment of the road is first-class in every particular. **EXCURSION RATES** are maintained from Saturday morning till Monday of each week. Good hotel accommodations at Waianae, with unequalled bathing facilities. A delightful ride through varied and unsurpassed scenery, a day of rest and pleasure at Waianae, make excursion on the Oahu Railway one of the most attractive features of the Islands, not only to tourists, but residents of Honolulu as well.

PEARL CITY.

Located on the famous *Pearl Harbor*, the proposed coaling and naval station of the United States has been laid out in streets, and provided with an excellent system of water works; over \$100,000 in lots have been sold to 140 different purchasers, and a number of residences already erected; a few very desirable lots may yet be had on very easy terms.

The promotion of two extensive Sugar Plantations, and opening up of thousands of acres of other lands suited to cane, fruit and coffee culture is evidence of the enterprise of this Company, and of its transforming influence on the Island of Oahu. The road has been on a paying basis from the time it was opened, and as it is further extended will prove a great blessing to the public, and a profitable investment to the stockholders.

B. F. Dillingham,
General Manager.

G. P. Denison,
Superintendent.

THE "RICHELIEU,"

BERETANIA STREET, (between Fort and Emma), HONOLULU, H. I.

The only Select Family Hotel

ON THE ISLAND.

CUISINE UNEQUALED. 

 SITUATION UNRIVALED.

BERNHARD FREIMANN, : : : PROPRIETOR.

LUNCHES A LA CARTE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TOURISTS' ORDERS. 

Thrum's
HAWAIIAN
ALMANAC AND ANNUAL
FOR
❖ 1896. ❖

A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,
Twenty-second Year of Publication.

Hawaiian Copyright by Thos. G. Thrum, December 29, 1888.

HONOLULU, H. I.
PRESS PUBLISHING CO. STEAM PRINT.
1896.

1896

Counting-House Calendar.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		JULY	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	31				26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		AUG.	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		SEPT.	6	7	8	9	10	11
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			13	14	15	16	17	18
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			20	21	22	23	24	25
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			27	28	29	30		
APRIL	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		OCT.	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30					25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			8	9	10	11	12	13
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			15	16	17	18	19	20
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			22	23	24	25	26	27
JUNE	31								DEC.	29	30				
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30							27	28	29	30	31	

THOS. G. THURM,
PUBLISHER,
Importing & Stationer, & Book & Seller & and & News & Agent,
No. 106 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

-1923

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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1896.

The 118th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The fifty-third year since the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, and recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

Fourth year since the establishment of the Provisional Government.

Second half of the second year and first half of the third year since declaring the REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

New Year.....	Jan. 1	Kamehameha Day	June 11
Downfall of the Monarchy....	Jan. 17	Birthday of Hawaii's Republic.....	July 4
Chinese New Year	Feb. 12	American Anniversary.....	July 4
Kamehameha III. Birthday....	Mar. 17	Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Good Friday.....	April 3	pendence	Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24	Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 26
Decoration Day..	May 30	Christmas.....	Dec. 25

Legal or National holidays are such as may be gazetted from time to time.

Russian New Year, Greek Cal. Jan. 13 | Jewish New Year, 5657.....Sep. 8

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	E D	Solar Cycle.....	1
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Golden Number.....	XVI	Julian Period	6609

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	May 14
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 19	Whit Sunday.....	May 24
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 23	Trinity Sunday.....	May 31
Good Friday.....	April 3	Corpus Christi.....	June 4
Easter Sunday.....	April 5	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29
		Christmas	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1896.

I.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun February 13th., not visible at these Islands.

II.—A partial eclipse of the moon, February 28th. invisible at these islands.

III.—A total eclipse of the Sun, August 8th., not invisible at these islands

IV.—A partial eclipse of the moon, August 22nd., invisible at these Islands.

Mercury will be evening star about Jan. 23. May 16 and Sept. 13. It will be morning star about March 5, July 3 and Oct. 24.

Venus will be morning star until July 9, then evening star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be morning star till Jan. 24, then evening star till Aug. 11, then morning star again the rest of the year.

FIRST QUARTER, 1896.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
D.		H. M.			D.		H. M.			D.		H. M.		
7	Last Quarter.	4.53.4	A.M.		1	Last Quarter.	2.06.5	P.M.		4	Last Quarter.	1.57.4	A.M.	
14	New Moon..	11.47.9	A.M.		13	New Moon....	5.41.1	A.M.		10	New Moon..	0.16.4	A.M.	
22	First Quarter..	4.10	P.M.		21	First Quarter..	10.43.1	A.M.		17	First Quarter.	1.25.2	A.M.	
29	Full Moon....	10.23.8	P.M.		28	Full Moon....	9.19.8	A.M.		25	Full Moon....	6.50.0	P.M.	
Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	
		H.M.	H.M.				H.M.	H.M.				H.M.	H.M.	
1	Wed..	6 38 0	5 29 8		1	Sat...	6 37 6	5 50 3		1	SUN..	6 20 0	6 04 8	
2	Thurs..	6 38 3	5 30 4		2	SUN..	6 37 2	5 50 9		2	Mon..	6 19 1	6 05 2	
3	Fri...	6 38 6	5 31 1		3	Mon..	6 36 8	5 51 5		3	Tues..	6 18 3	6 05 6	
4	Sat...	6 38 8	5 31 7		4	Tues..	6 36 5	5 52 2		4	Wed..	6 17 5	6 06 0	
5	SUN..	6 39 0	5 32 4		5	Wed..	6 36 1	5 52 8		5	Thurs..	6 16 7	6 06 4	
6	Mon..	6 39 2	5 33 1		6	Thurs..	6 35 6	5 53 4		6	Fri...	6 15 8	6 06 7	
7	Tues..	6 39 4	5 33 7		7	Fri...	6 35 1	5 53 9		7	Sat...	6 15 0	6 07 1	
8	Wed..	6 39 6	5 34 4		8	Sat...	6 34 6	5 54 5		8	SUN..	6 14 2	6 07 5	
9	Thurs..	6 39 8	5 35 1		9	SUN..	6 34 1	5 55 0		9	Mon..	6 13 3	6 07 8	
10	Fri...	6 40 0	5 35 8		10	Mon..	6 33 6	5 55 5		10	Tues..	6 12 4	6 08 2	
11	Sat...	6 40 2	5 36 5		11	Tues..	6 33 1	5 56 0		11	Wed..	6 11 5	6 08 5	
12	SUN..	6 40 3	5 37 1		12	Wed..	6 32 5	5 56 6		12	Thurs..	6 10 7	6 08 8	
13	Mon..	6 40 4	5 37 8		13	Thurs..	6 31 9	5 57 1		13	Fri...	6 09 8	6 09 2	
14	Tues..	6 40 4	5 38 5		14	Fri...	6 31 3	5 57 6		14	Sat...	6 08 9	6 09 5	
15	Wed..	6 40 4	5 39 2		15	Sat...	6 30 7	5 58 1		15	SUN..	6 08 0	6 09 8	
16	Thurs..	6 40 4	5 39 9		16	SUN..	6 30 1	5 58 6		16	Mon..	6 07 1	6 10 1	
17	Fri...	6 40 4	5 40 6		17	Mon..	6 29 5	5 59 1		17	Tues..	6 06 2	6 10 4	
18	Sat...	6 40 4	5 41 2		18	Tues..	6 28 8	5 59 6		18	Wed..	6 05 2	6 10 7	
19	SUN..	6 40 3	5 41 9		19	Wed..	6 28 2	6 00 1		19	Thurs..	6 04 3	6 11 1	
20	Mon..	6 40 2	5 42 6		20	Thurs..	6 27 5	6 00 6		20	Fri...	6 03 4	6 11 4	
21	Tues..	6 40 1	5 43 2		21	Fri...	6 26 8	6 01 0		21	Sat...	6 02 4	6 11 7	
22	Wed..	6 40 0	5 43 9		22	Sat...	6 26 2	6 01 5		22	SUN..	6 01 5	6 12 0	
23	Thurs..	6 39 8	5 44 6		23	SUN..	6 25 5	6 02 0		23	Mon..	6 00 6	6 12 3	
24	Fri...	6 39 6	5 45 2		24	Mon..	6 24 7	6 02 4		24	Tues..	5 59 7	6 12 7	
25	Sat...	6 39 5	5 45 9		25	Tues..	6 23 9	6 02 8		25	Wed..	5 58 8	6 13 0	
26	SUN..	6 39 3	5 46 5		26	Wed..	6 23 1	6 03 2		26	Thurs..	5 57 9	6 13 3	
27	Mon..	6 39 1	5 47 2		27	Thurs..	6 22 3	6 03 6		27	Fri...	5 56 9	6 13 6	
28	Tues..	6 38 9	5 47 8		28	Fri...	6 21 6	6 04 0		28	Sat...	5 56 0	6 13 9	
29	Wed..	6 38 6	5 48 4		29	Sat...	6 20 8	6 04 4		29	Mon..	5 55 1	6 14 2	
30	Thurs..	6 38 2	5 49 0							30	Tues..	5 54 2	6 14 5	
31	Fri...	6 37 9	5 49 7							31	Wed..	5 53 3	6 14 8	

The non-receipt of the Tide tables for the Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands for 1896, published by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Department, is the Annual's excuse for the non-appearance of the condensed form for Honolulu, given in these quarterly calander pages in last issue, and which was hoped would be a continuous feature.

SECOND QUARTER, 1896.

APRIL.						MAY.						JUNE.					
D.			H. M.			D.			H. M.			D.			H. M.		
4 Last Quarter...			1.52.6 P.M.			4 Last Quarter...			4.53.7 A.M.			2 Last Quarter...			9.30.7 P.M.		
12 New Moon....			5.51.3 P.M.			12 New Moon....			9.15.1 A.M.			11 New Moon....			10.11.3 P.M.		
20 First Quarter..			0.15.2 P.M.			19 First Quarter..			7.49.5 P.M.			18 First Quarter...			1.09.1 A.M.		
27 Full Moon....			3.15.7 A.M.			26 Full Moon...			11.25.0 A.M.			24 Full Moon...			8.23.4 P.M.		
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...			Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...			Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...		
		H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.		
1	Wed.	5 52 4	6 15 1	1	Fri...	5 28 6	6 25 4	1	Mon...	5 17 2	6 38 4	1	Mon...	5 17 2	6 38 4		
2	Thurs.	5 51 5	6 15 4	2	Sat...	5 27 9	6 25 8	2	Tues...	5 17 1	6 38 8	2	Tues...	5 17 1	6 38 8		
3	Fri...	5 50 6	6 15 8	3	SUN...	5 27 3	6 26 2	3	Wed...	5 17 0	6 39 2	3	Wed...	5 17 0	6 39 2		
4	Sat...	5 49 7	6 16 1	4	Mon...	5 26 7	6 26 6	4	Thurs.	5 17 0	6 39 5	4	Thurs.	5 17 0	6 39 5		
5	SUN...	5 48 8	6 16 4	5	Tues...	5 26 1	6 27 0	5	Fri...	5 17 0	6 39 9	5	Fri...	5 17 0	6 39 9		
6	Mon...	5 47 9	6 16 7	6	Wed...	5 25 6	6 27 9	6	Sat...	5 17 0	6 40 3	6	Sat...	5 17 0	6 40 3		
7	Tues...	5 47 0	6 17 0	7	Thurs.	5 25 0	6 27 8	7	SUN...	5 17 0	6 40 7	7	SUN...	5 17 0	6 40 7		
8	Wed...	5 46 2	6 17 3	8	Fri...	5 24 5	6 28 2	8	Mon...	5 17 0	6 41 0	8	Mon...	5 17 0	6 41 0		
9	Thurs.	5 45 3	6 17 6	9	Sat...	5 24 0	6 28 6	9	Tues...	5 17 0	6 41 4	9	Tues...	5 17 0	6 41 4		
10	Fri...	5 44 4	6 17 9	10	SUN...	5 23 6	6 29 1	10	Wed...	5 17 0	6 41 7	10	Wed...	5 17 0	6 41 7		
11	Sat...	5 43 6	6 18 3	11	Mon...	5 23 1	6 29 5	11	Thurs.	5 17 1	6 42 0	11	Thurs.	5 17 1	6 42 0		
12	SUN...	5 42 7	6 18 6	12	Tues...	5 22 7	6 29 9	12	Fri...	5 17 2	6 42 3	12	Fri...	5 17 2	6 42 3		
13	Mon...	5 41 9	6 18 9	13	Wed...	5 22 3	6 30 4	13	Sat...	5 17 3	6 42 6	13	Sat...	5 17 3	6 42 6		
14	Tues...	5 41 1	6 19 2	14	Thurs.	5 21 8	6 30 8	14	SUN...	5 17 4	6 42 9	14	SUN...	5 17 4	6 42 9		
15	Wed...	5 40 3	6 19 5	15	Fri...	5 21 4	6 31 2	15	Mon...	5 17 6	6 43 2	15	Mon...	5 17 6	6 43 2		
16	Thurs.	5 39 5	6 19 9	16	Sat...	5 21 1	6 31 6	16	Tues...	5 17 8	6 43 5	16	Tues...	5 17 8	6 43 5		
17	Fri...	5 38 7	6 20 2	17	SUN...	5 20 7	6 32 0	17	Wed...	5 18 0	6 43 7	17	Wed...	5 18 0	6 43 7		
18	Sat...	5 37 9	6 20 6	18	Mon...	5 20 3	6 32 5	18	Thurs.	5 18 1	6 44 0	18	Thurs.	5 18 1	6 44 0		
19	SUN...	5 37 1	6 20 9	19	Tues...	5 20 0	6 32 9	19	Fri...	5 18 3	6 44 2	19	Fri...	5 18 3	6 44 2		
20	Mon...	5 36 3	6 21 3	20	Wed...	5 19 7	6 33 3	20	Sat...	5 18 5	6 44 5	20	Sat...	5 18 5	6 44 5		
21	Tues...	5 35 5	6 21 7	21	Thurs.	5 19 4	6 33 7	21	SUN...	5 18 7	6 44 7	21	SUN...	5 18 7	6 44 7		
22	Wed...	5 34 7	6 22 0	22	Fri...	5 19 1	6 34 2	22	Mon...	5 18 9	6 44 9	22	Mon...	5 18 9	6 44 9		
23	Thurs.	5 34 0	6 22 4	23	Sat...	5 18 8	6 34 6	23	Tues...	5 19 1	6 45 0	23	Tues...	5 19 1	6 45 0		
24	Fri...	5 33 2	6 22 8	24	SUN...	5 18 5	6 35 1	24	Wed...	5 19 4	6 45 2	24	Wed...	5 19 4	6 45 2		
25	Sat...	5 32 5	6 23 1	25	Mon...	5 18 2	6 35 5	25	Thurs.	5 19 7	6 45 3	25	Thurs.	5 19 7	6 45 3		
26	SUN...	5 31 9	6 23 5	26	Tues...	5 18 0	6 36 0	26	Fri...	5 20 0	6 45 4	26	Fri...	5 20 0	6 45 4		
27	Mon...	5 31 2	6 23 9	27	Wed...	5 17 8	6 36 4	27	Sat...	5 20 3	6 45 5	27	Sat...	5 20 3	6 45 5		
28	Tues...	5 30 5	6 24 2	28	Thurs.	5 17 7	6 36 8	28	SUN...	5 20 6	6 45 6	28	SUN...	5 20 6	6 45 6		
29	Wed...	5 29 8	6 24 6	29	Fri...	5 17 5	6 37 2	29	Mon...	5 20 9	6 45 7	29	Mon...	5 20 9	6 45 7		
30	Thurs.	5 29 2	6 25 0	30	Sat...	5 17 4	6 37 6	30	Tues...	5 21 2	6 45 8	30	Tues...	5 21 2	6 45 8		
				31	Fri...	5 17 3	6 38 0										

During the past year Mr. S. M. Damon, long and prominently identified with the pioneer banking house of Bishop & Co. of this city, purchased the entire interest and good will therein of Mr. Chas. R. Bishop its honorable founder, and continues the same without change. The transfer of interest took place June 1st. 1895.

THIRD QUARTER, 1896.

JULY.						AUGUST.						SEPTEMBER.					
D.	H. M.					D.	H. M.					D.	H. M.				
2	Last Quarter.	2.51.7	P.M.			1	Last Quarter.	8.02.8	A.M.			7	New Moon...	3.11.8	A.M.		
10	New Moon....	9.03.5	A.M.			8	New Moon....	6.30.3	P.M.			13	First Quarter..	5.38.0	P.M.		
17	First Quarter	5.32.8	A.M.			15	First Quarter	10.31.0	A.M.			21	New Moon....	0.17.8	P.M.		
24	Full Moon....	7.13.6	A.M.			22	Full Moon....	8.32.9	P.M.			29	Last Quarter..	3.26.9	P.M.		
						31	Last Quarter..	0.23.7	A.M.								
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...		Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...		Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...	
		H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.		
1	Wed..	5 21	5 6 45	9		1	Sat...	5 33	5 6 38	3		1	Tues..	5 43	6 15	3	
2	Thurs.	5 21	9 6 45	9		2	SUN..	5 33	8 6 37	7		2	Wed..	5 43	8 6 14	4	
3	Fri...	5 22	2 6 45	9		3	Mon...	5 34	2 6 37	2		3	Thurs.	5 44	1 6 13	5	
4	Sat...	5 22	6 6 45	9		4	Tues..	5 34	6 6 36	6		4	Fri...	5 44	3 6 12	6	
5	SUN..	5 22	9 6 45	8		5	Wed..	5 35	0 6 36	0		5	Sat...	5 44	6 6 11	7	
6	Mon..	5 23	3 6 45	8		6	Thurs.	5 35	4 6 35	4		6	SUN..	5 44	8 6 10	8	
7	Tues..	5 23	6 6 45	7		7	Fri...	5 35	7 6 34	8		7	Mon..	5 45	1 6 09	8	
8	Wed..	5 24	0 6 45	7		8	Sat...	5 36	1 6 34	2		8	Tues..	5 45	4 6 08	9	
9	Thurs.	5 24	4 6 45	6		9	SUN..	5 36	4 6 33	5		9	Wed..	5 45	6 6 07	9	
10	Fri...	5 24	7 6 45	5		10	Mon..	5 36	8 6 32	9		10	Thurs.	5 45	9 6 06	9	
11	Sat...	5 25	1 6 45	4		11	Tues..	5 37	2 6 32	2		11	Fri...	5 46	2 6 05	9	
12	SUN..	5 25	5 6 45	3		12	Wed..	5 37	5 6 31	5		12	Sat...	5 46	4 6 05	0	
13	Mon..	5 25	9 6 45	1		13	Thurs.	5 37	8 6 30	8		13	SUN..	5 46	7 6 04	0	
14	Tues..	5 26	3 6 44	9		14	Fri...	5 38	2 6 30	1		14	Mon..	5 46	9 6 03	0	
15	Wed..	5 26	7 6 44	7		15	Sat...	5 38	5 6 29	4		15	Tues..	5 47	1 6 02	1	
16	Thurs.	5 27	1 6 44	4		16	SUN..	5 38	8 6 28	7		16	Wed..	5 47	4 6 01	1	
17	Fri...	5 27	5 6 44	2		17	Mon..	5 39	1 6 27	9		17	Thurs.	5 47	6 6 00	2	
18	Sat...	5 27	9 6 43	9		18	Tues..	5 39	5 6 27	1		18	Fri...	5 47	9 6 59	2	
19	SUN..	5 28	3 6 43	7		19	Wed..	5 39	8 6 26	4		19	Sat...	5 48	1 5 58	3	
20	Mon..	5 28	7 6 43	4		20	Thurs.	5 40	1 6 25	5		20	SUN..	5 48	4 5 57	4	
21	Tues..	5 29	1 6 43	1		21	Fri...	5 40	4 6 24	8		21	Mon..	5 48	6 5 56	4	
22	Wed..	5 29	5 6 42	7		22	Sat...	5 40	7 6 23	9		22	Tues..	5 48	9 5 55	4	
23	Thurs.	5 29	9 6 42	4		23	SUN..	5 41	0 6 23	1		23	Wed..	5 49	2 5 54	5	
24	Fri...	5 30	3 6 42	0		24	Mon..	5 41	3 6 22	3		24	Thurs.	5 49	4 5 53	5	
25	Sat...	5 30	7 6 41	6		25	Tues..	5 41	6 6 21	4		25	Fri...	5 49	7 5 52	6	
26	SUN..	5 31	1 6 41	2		26	Wed..	5 41	9 6 20	6		26	Sat...	5 50	0 5 51	6	
27	Mon..	5 31	5 6 40	7		27	Thurs.	5 42	2 6 19	7		27	SUN..	5 50	2 5 50	7	
28	Tues..	5 31	9 6 40	3		28	Fri...	5 42	4 6 18	8		28	Mon..	5 50	5 5 49	8	
29	Wed..	5 32	3 6 39	8		29	Sat...	5 42	7 6 18	0		29	Tues..	5 50	8 5 48	8	
30	Thurs.	5 32	7 6 39	3		30	Sun...	5 43	0 6 17	1		30	Wed..	5 51	1 5 47	9	
31	Fri...	5 33	1 6 38	8		31	Mon..	5 43	3 6 16	2							

Through Mr. W. M. Giffard's monograph on Hawaiian stamps, published in this ANNUAL for 1894, much attention has been given by advanced collectors and experts in New York and London thereon, and much correspondence and comparative search on hitherto questioned genuine emissions, according to certain New York stamp authorities. Ample proof adduced thereby has compelled them to acknowledge their error, and admit the claims our stamp authorities have presented.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1896.

OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
D.		H. M.			D.		H. M.			D.		H. M.		
6	New Moon...	11.46.7	A.M.		4	New Moon...	8.55.5	P.M.		4	New Moon...	7.19.5	A.M.	
13	First Quarter.	4.15.9	A.M.		11	First Quarter..	7.09.0	P.M.		11	First Quarter.	1.57.8	P.M.	
21	Full Moon...	54.5.9	A.M.		19	Full Moon...	11.53.4	P.M.		19	Full Moon...	5.33.8	P.M.	
29	Last Quarter...	4.49.1	A.M.		27	Last Quarter..	4.12.2	P.M.		27	Last Quarter.	1.37.1	A.M.	

Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Thurs.	5 51 4	5 47 0	1	SUN..	6 03 5	5 23 6	1	Tues..	6 21 8	5 17 3
2	Fri...	5 51 7	5 46 1	2	Mon..	6 04 1	5 23 1	2	Wed..	6 22 5	5 17 4
3	Sat...	5 52 0	5 45 2	3	Tues..	6 04 6	5 22 6	3	Thurs.	6 23 1	5 17 6
4	SUN..	5 52 3	5 44 3	4	Wed..	6 05 1	5 22 1	4	Fri...	6 23 8	5 17 8
5	Mon..	5 52 6	5 43 4	5	Thurs.	6 05 6	5 21 7	5	Sat...	6 24 4	5 18 0
6	Tues..	5 52 9	5 42 5	6	Fri...	6 06 2	5 21 2	6	SUN..	6 25 1	5 18 2
7	Wed..	5 53 2	5 41 6	7	Sat...	6 06 8	5 20 8	7	Mon..	6 25 7	5 18 4
8	Thurs.	5 53 5	5 40 7	8	SUN..	6 07 3	5 20 4	8	Tues..	6 26 3	5 18 7
9	Fri...	5 53 9	5 39 9	9	Mon..	6 07 9	5 20 0	9	Wed..	6 26 9	5 19 0
10	Sat...	5 54 3	5 39 0	10	Tues..	6 08 5	5 19 7	10	Thurs.	6 27 6	5 19 4
11	SUN..	5 54 6	5 38 2	11	Wed..	6 09 1	5 19 3	11	Fri...	6 28 2	5 19 7
12	Mon..	5 55 0	5 37 3	12	Thurs.	6 09 7	5 19 0	12	Sat...	6 28 8	5 20 0
13	Tues..	5 55 3	5 36 5	13	Fri...	6 10 3	5 18 7	13	SUN..	6 29 4	5 20 4
14	Wed..	5 55 7	5 35 7	14	Sat...	6 11 0	5 18 4	14	Mon..	6 30 0	5 20 8
15	Thurs.	5 56 0	5 34 9	15	SUN..	6 11 6	5 18 2	15	Tues..	6 3 5	5 21 2
16	Fri...	5 56 4	5 34 2	16	Mon..	6 12 2	5 17 9	16	Wed..	6 31 1	5 21 6
17	Sat...	5 56 8	5 33 4	17	Tues..	6 12 8	5 17 7	17	Thurs.	6 31 6	5 22 1
18	SUN..	5 57 1	5 32 6	18	Wed..	6 13 4	5 17 5	18	Fri...	6 32 1	5 22 5
19	Mon..	5 57 5	5 31 9	19	Thurs.	6 14 0	5 17 3	19	Sat...	6 32 7	5 23 0
20	Tues..	5 57 9	5 31 1	20	Fri...	6 14 7	5 17 2	20	SUN..	6 33 2	5 23 5
21	Wed..	5 58 3	5 30 3	21	Sat...	6 15 3	5 17 1	21	Mon..	6 33 7	5 24 0
22	Thurs.	5 58 8	5 29 7	22	SUN..	6 16 0	5 17 0	22	Tues..	6 34 2	5 24 5
23	Fri...	5 59 2	5 29 0	23	Mon..	6 16 6	5 17 0	23	Wed..	6 34 7	5 25 0
24	Sat...	5 59 7	5 28 3	24	Tues..	6 17 3	5 17 0	24	Thurs.	6 35 2	5 25 5
25	SUN..	6 00 1	5 27 7	25	Wed..	6 17 9	5 16 9	25	Fri...	6 35 7	5 26 1
26	Mon..	6 00 6	5 27 0	26	Thurs.	6 18 6	5 16 9	26	Sat...	6 36 1	5 26 7
27	Tues..	6 01 1	5 26 4	27	Fri...	6 19 2	5 17 0	27	SUN..	6 36 5	5 27 3
28	Wed..	6 01 6	5 25 9	28	Sat...	6 19 9	5 17 0	28	Mon..	6 36 9	5 27 9
29	Thurs.	6 02 1	5 25 2	29	Sun...	6 20 5	5 17 1	29	Tues..	6 37 2	5 28 5
30	Fri...	6 02 6	5 24 6	30	Mon..	6 21 2	5 17 2	30	Wed..	6 37 5	5 29 1
31	Sat...	6 03 0	5 24 1					31	Thurs.	6 37 8	5 29 7

One of the hardest earthquake shocks experienced in Honolulu for many years past occurred a little after 11 p.m. of December 9th., 1895, but doing no damage. The shock was felt throughout the islands of Oahu, and Maui, had intimate connection with the volcano disturbances of Kilauea, whose convulsive effort toward renewed activity was most marked during the same night.

LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Taken December 28, 1890.)

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		LANAI	
Hilo.....	9,935		174
Puna.....	834	OAHU.	
Kau.....	2,577	Honolulu.....	22,907
North Kona.....	1,753	Ewa.....	2,155
South Kona.....	1,812	Waianae.....	903
North Kohala.....	4,303	Waialua.....	1,286
South Kohala.....	538	Koolauloa.....	1,444
Hamakua.....	5,002	Koolaupoko.....	2,499
	26,754		31,194
MAUI.		KAUAI.	
Lahaina.....	2,113	Waimea.....	2,523
Wailuku.....	6,708	Niihau.....	216
Hana.....	3,270	Koloa.....	1,755
Makawao.....	5,266	Kawaihau.....	2,101
	17,357	Hanalei.....	2,472
		Lihue.....	2,792
MOLOKAI.....	2,632		11,859

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1884 COMPARED.

	1890.	1884.		1890.	1884.
Natives.....	34,436	40,018	Britons.....	1,344	1,282
Half-castes.....	6,186	4,214	Portuguese.....	8,602	9,377
Chinese.....	15,301	17,937	Germans.....	1,034	1,600
Americans.....	1,928	2,066	French.....	70	192
Haw.-born, for'gn par.	7,495	2,040	Other foreigners.....	419	416
Japanese.....	12,360	116	Polynesian.....	588	956
Norwegian.....	227	392			

Total Population, 1890, 89,990 Total Population, 1884, 80,578.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, JAN. 1, 1895.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Total Arrivals Foreigners at Honolulu,...	2,305	1,660	1,955	2,598
“ “ Chinese “	1,386	1,802	1,031	1,459
“ “ Japanese “	6,172	3,527	4,601	3,690
“ “ Portuguese “	109	154	114	367
Total Arrivals.....	9,972	7,153	7,701	8,114
Total Departures Foreigners fm Honolulu,	1,901	1,947	1,840	1,937
“ “ Chinese “	1,982	1,148	1,240	1,268
“ “ Japanese “	947	2,401	2,340	2,241
“ “ Portuguese “	177	591	366	31
Total Departures.....	5,007	6,087	5,786	5,477
Excess of Arrivals over Departures, Jan. 1891 to Jan. 1895.....				10,583
Excess of Births over Deaths, 1891-95 (Estimated).....				1,088
Population of the Islands, December, 1890.....				89,990

Estimated population Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 1, 1895..... 101,661

**POPULATION BY NATIONALITY AND SEX, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS; AND
ALSO OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS.**

(Compiled from the latest Census, 1890.)

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LIHUE, KAUAI.	POPLN WHOLE IDS.
Natives, males.....	4,494	1,260	687	1,076	411	18,364
“ females....	4,068	1,178	599	900	310	16,072
Half-castes, males...	1,257	267	199	175	49	3,085
“ females...	1,346	248	101	189	61	3,101
Chinese, males.....	3,950	1,202	89	1,264	347	14,522
“ females.....	457	33	5	19	9	779
Hwn.-b. fgn. par. m.	1,250	254	41	537	203	3,909
“ “ fem.	1,236	215	39	513	177	3,586
Americans, males....	767	65	15	90	11	1,298
“ females...	431	23	11	27	7	630
British, males.....	529	53	7	68	8	982
“ females.....	267	5	4	16	2	362
Germans, males.....	261	29	7	27	163	729
“ females....	105	5	....	7	108	305
French, males.....	25	7	....	4	....	46
“ females.....	23	....	....	....	....	24
Portuguese, males...	933	402	29	869	237	4,770
“ females...	799	326	24	686	195	3,832
Japanese, males....	277	842	249	2,703	363	10,079
“ females....	111	183	40	708	60	2,281
Norwegians, males..	55	31	....	....	6	155
“ females....	21	11	....	....	6	72
Polynesians, males..	49	22	33	22	23	404
“ females....	23	14	15	8	17	184
All others, males....	151	36	7	27	16	371
“ females..	22	32	2	....	3	48
Totals	22,907	6,708	2,113	9,935	2,792	89,990

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.
Hawaii..	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,482	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754
Maui....	35,062	24,169	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357
Oahu...	29,755	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194
Kauai...	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,933	*11,859
Molokai.	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,281	2,614	2,826
Lanai...	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	214		
Niihau..	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	117	.....	.....
Kahoola- we ...	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	80,578	89,900
All Foreigners.....			2,119	2,716	4,194	5,456	10,383	36,346	49,278
Hawaiians			71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,602	44,232	40,622

* Including Niihau.

MATERNITY, ETC., STATISTICS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1890.

(Compiled from Official Census Report.)

NATIONALITY.	No. of Females.	No. over 15 years of age.	Percentage over 15 years of age.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Divorced.	Percentage of Married to all over 15.	No. of Mothers.	Percentage of Mothers to all over 15.	No. Children born.	Average of Children to each Mother.	No. of Children surviving.	Percentage of Children surviving.
Natives.....	16072	11135	69.28	7556	6806	1916	94	67.86	6049	54.32	28483	4.70	15402	54.07
Half-castes.....	3101	1391	44.83	754	2219	105	23	54.21	728	52.34	2930	4.02	2098	71.60
Hawaiian-born Foreigners.....	3586	343	9.62	157	3416	11	2	45.51	128	36.06	365	2.85	316	86.58
Americans.....	630	505	80.16	324	251	55	..	64.16	264	52.28	692	2.62	520	75.14
British.....	302	326	90.06	193	116	53	..	59.29	175	53.68	604	3.45	472	78.15
Germans.....	305	248	81.31	184	113	8	..	74.19	154	62.10	612	3.97	485	79.25
French.....	24	24	100.00	5	17	2	..	20.83	5	20.83	11	2.20	6	54.54
Portuguese.....	3832	2710	70.72	2443	1322	65	2	90.02	2084	76.90	10075	4.83	7090	70.37
Norwegians.....	72	63	87.50	55	16	1	..	87.30	48	76.19	1913	9.8	150	78.53
Chinese.....	779	675	86.68	559	201	19	..	82.81	376	55.70	1027	2.73	947	92.21
Japanese.....	2281	2252	98.73	2101	148	29	3	93.29	578	25.67	902	1.56	782	86.70
Polynesians.....	184	173	94.02	133	45	6	..	76.88	48	27.75	102	2.12	68	66.67
Other Nationalities.....	48	44	91.67	33	11	4	..	75.00	27	61.86	106	2.93	85	80.19
Totals.....	31276	19891	63.60	14497	14681	1974	124	72.88	10664	53.61	46100	4.34	28421	61.65

THE CENSUS OF 1890 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITY.	UNDER 15 YEARS.	15 TO 30 YEARS.	30 TO 45 YEARS.	OVER 45 YEARS.	TOTAL.
Natives	10,240	9,329	6,716	8,151	34,436
Half-castes	3,427	1,744	742	273	6,186
Hawaiian-born Foreigners	6,797	471	143	84	7,495
Americans	225	554	662	487	1,928
British	76	375	515	378	1,344
Germans	145	293	392	204	1,034
French .....	.....	12	22	36	70
Portuguese	2,233	2,862	2,426	1,091	8,602
Norwegians	27	68	102	30	227
Chinese	261	5,951	6,919	2,170	15,301
Japanese	63	7,099	5,073	125	12,360
Polynesians	25	244	233	86	588
Other Nationalities	9	116	192	102	419
Totals	23,518	29,118	24,137	13,217	89,990

Denominations as shown by the Census of 1884, were: Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics, 20,072; and unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 were Chinese, and 116 were Japanese. At the last Census this feature of the work was omitted.

CENSUS OF HONOLULU CITY.

A census of Honolulu, taken by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee during the cholera visitation, September, 1895, gave the following figures:

Hawaiians	10,419
Chinese	7,522
Japanese	2,069
Portuguese	3,845
Other Foreigners	4,206

Total..... 28,061

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1866.

NATIONALITY.	1866.	1872.*	1878.	1884.	1890.
Natives	57,125	49,044	44,088	40,014	34,436
Half-castes	1,640	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186
Chinese	1,206	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301
Americans	2,988	889	1,276	2,066	1,928
Hawaiian-born of foreign parents.		849	947	2,040	7,495
Britons		619	883	1,282	1,344
Portuguese		395	436	9,377	8,602
Germans		224	272	1,600	1,434
French		88	81	192	70
Japanese .....		.....	.....	116	12,360
Norwegian	364	.....	.....	362	227
Other Foreigners .....		.....	666	416	419
Polynesian .....		.....	.....	956	588
Totals	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990

* This was the first census where the complete division of nationalities was noted

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Board of Education.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1892-94.

ISLANDS.	NO. SCHOOLS 1892.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1892.			NO. SCHOOLS 1894.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1894.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	65	1,585	1,343	2,928	64	1,661	1,453	3,114
Maui & Lanai	32	1,170	1,033	2,203	32	1,217	1,004	2,221
Molokai	6	159	108	267	7	136	115	251
Oahu	54	2,329	1,842	4,171	54	2,502	1,972	4,474
Kauai & Niihau	19	667	476	1,143	19	722	525	1,247
Totals	176	5,910	4,802	10,712	176	6,238	5,069	11,307

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1894.

ISLANDS.	GOVERNMENT NATIVE SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils
Hawaii	10	10	173	41	71	2,351	13	30	590
Oahu . . . . .	..	..	..	26	60	1,886	6	16	335
Maui and Lanai	1	1	28	5	9	185	1	1	38
Kauai	3	3	47	24	64	2,306	27	102	2,121
Molokai	4	4	72	11	25	1,004	4	9	171
Totals	18	18	320	109	229	7,732	51	158	3,255

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1892 AND 1894.

	1892.	1894.		1892.	1894.
Hawaiians	5,353	5,177	Norwegians	71	83
Half-caste Hawaiians . .	1,866	2,103	Chinese	353	529
Americans	371	285	South Sea Islanders	36	35
English	131	184	Japanese	60	113
Germans	197	208	French	5	5
Portuguese	2,253	2,551	Other Foreigners	16	34
Total, 1892,	10,712		Total, 1894,	11,307	

ESTIMATED SCHOOL POPULATION, FALL OPENING, 1895.

In Government Schools	260	Teachers;	9,264	Pupils
In Independent Schools	175	"	3,375	"
Total	435	"	12,639	"

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bell Buoy	1 1/4	Pearl River Bar	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	16 1/2
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	28 1/2
Makapuu Point	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu....	39
Mokapu	29	Waialua Anchorage	50
Kahuku	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena	54

HONOLULU TO

Laeokalaau, S. W. pt. Molokai ..	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144
Kaulapapa Leper Settlement	50	Kealakekua, " (direct)	157
West point of Lanai	50	" " (via Kawaihae)	186
Lahaina, Maui	72	S. W. pt. Hawaii " "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	125	Hilo, " (direct)	192
Maalaea, "	85	" " (windward)	206
Makena, "	96	" " (via Kawaihae) ..	230
Mahukona, Hawaii	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai	98	Hanalei, Kauai	125
Koloa, "	102		
Waimea, "	120	Niihau	144

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluahaa, Molokai	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai	9	Makena "	18

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii	10	Hilo, Hawaii	85
Waipio, "	40	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii	20
Honokaa, "	50	Kailua, "	34
Laupahoehoe, "	65	Kealakekua, "	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East point of Hawaii	20	Punaluu, Hawaii	70
Keauhou, Kau, "	50	Kaualuu, "	80
North point of "	70	South Point of Hawaii	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

Oahu and Molokai	23	Maui and Lanai	8
Diamond Head to S. W. point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe	6
Molokai and Lanai	8	Hawaii and Maui	26
Molokai	8	Kauai and Oahu	61
		Niihau and Kauai	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco	2100	Auckland	3810
Portland, Or.	2460	Sydney	4480
Panama	4620	Hongkong	4800
Tahiti	2380	Yokohama	3440
Samoa	2290	Victoria, B. C.	2360
Fiji	2700	Ocean Island	1502

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

(Revised expressly for the ANNUAL by C. J. Lyons, Esq., in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.)

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

[The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.].

	MILES.		MILES.	INTER.
Bishop's corner (Waikiki)	3.2	Kahana	25.2	4.5
Waikiki Villa	3.6	Punaluu	27.2	2.0
Race Course	4.5	Hauula	30.2	3.0
Diamond Head	5.9	Laie	33.2	3.0
Kaalawai	6.0	Kahuku Mill	36.0	2.8
		Kahuku Ranch	38.8	2.0
	MILES.		MILES.	INTER.
Thomas Square	1.0			
Pawaa corners	2.0	Moanalua	3.4	
Kamoiilili	3.3	Kalauao	7.4	4.0
Telegraph Hill	5.0	Ewa Church	10.2	2.8
Waialae	6.2	Kipapa	13.6	3.4
Niu	8.8	Kaukonahua	20.0	6.4
Koko Head	11.8	Leilehua	20.0	
Makapuu	14.8	Waialua	28.0	8.0
Waimanalo	20.8	Waimea	32.4	4.4
Waimanalo, via Pali	12.0	Kahuku Ranch	39.4	7.0
Nuuanu Bridge	1.1	Ewa Church	10.2	
Mausoleum	1.5	Waipio (Brown's)	11.2	1.0
Electric Reservoir	2.7	Hoeaie (Robinson's)	13.5	2.3
Honolulu Dairy	2.9	Barber's Point L. H.	21.5	8.0
Luakaha	4.3	Nanakuli	23.5	2.0
Pali	6.2	Waianae Plantation	29.9	6.4
Kaneohe (new road)	10.7	Kahanahaiki	36.9	7.0
Waiahole	17.7	Kaena Point	42.0	5.1
Kualoa	20.7	Waialua to Kaena Point	12.0	

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Moanalua	2.76	Waiawa	12.52
Puuloa	6.23	Waipio	13.58
Halawa	8.14	Waikele	14.57
Aiea	9.37	Hoeaie	15.23
Kalauao	10.20	Ewa Plantation Mill	18.25
Waiau	10.93	Waianae Station	33.30
Pearl City	11.76		

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Koloa	11.0		Wailua River	7.7	4.4
Lawai	13.8	2.8	Kealia	11.9	4.2
Hanapepe	20.0	6.2	Anahola	15.7	3.8
Waimea	27.1	7.1	Kilauea	23.6	7.9
Waiawa	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai	26.6	3.0
Nualolo	44.8	13.3	Hanalei	31.8	5.2
			Wainiha	34.8	3.0
Hanamaulu	3.3		Nualolo (no road)	47.0	12.2

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Spreckelsville.....	3.5		Makawao Court House..	10.5	5.0
Paia.....	5.5	2.0	Makawao Seminary.....	13.4	2.9
Hamakuapoko Mill.....	8.6	3.1	Olinda.....	16.7	3.3
Haiku.....	10.2	1.6	Haleakala, Edge Crater.	22.5	5.8
Halehaku.....	16.0	5.8	Haleakala Summit	24.7	2.2
Huelo.....	19.5	3.5			
Keanae.....	27.2	7.7	Maalaea.....	9.9	
Nahiku.....	32.7	5.5	End of Mountain Road..	15.4	5.5
Ulaino.....	36.3	3.6	Olowalu.....	19.6	4.2
Hana.....	42.3	6.0	Lahaina Court House...	25.5	5.9
Reciprocity Mill	45.3	3.0			
Wailua.....	48.9	3.6	Waiehu	3.3	
Kipahulu Mill.	52.2	3.3	Waihee	4.8	1.5
Mokulau	56.6	4.4	Kahakuloa	10.1	5.3
Nuu.....	62.1	5.5	Honokohau.....	14.5	4.4
			Honolua	17.4	2.9
Wailuku.....	3.1		Napili.....	20.0	2.6
Waikapu.....	5.5	5.4	Honokawai.....	23.8	3.8
Maalaea.....	9.9	4.4	Lahaina Court House ..	29.3	5.5
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	4.7			
Makena.....	22.3	7.7	MAKENA TO		
Ulupalakua	25.6	3.3	Ulupalakua.....	3.3	
Kanaio.....	28.9	3.3	Kamaole.....	7.1	3.8
Pico's	35.5	6.6	Waiahoa	12.1	5.0
Nuu.....	41.0	5.5	Foot of Pun Pane	15.8	3.7
			Makawao Seminary....	18.9	3.1
Paia.....	5.5		Makawao Court House..	21.8	2.9

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hamakua boundary....	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	54.0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep Station.	14.0	
Mana	7.7		Napuu.....	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoe.....	15.0	7.3	Keawewai	8.0	
Kanakolu	24.0	9.0	Waika.....	11.0	3.0
Puakala.....	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa.....	13.0	2.0
Laumaia	36.5	2.5	Puuhue	17.0	4.0
Humuula Sheep Station,			Kohala Court House....	22.0	5.0
via Laumaia.....	47.5	11.0	Mahukona.....	22.0	
Auwaiakewa	12.5		Puako	12.0	
Humuula Sheep Station.	29.0	16.5			

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch	4.00	Native Church	1.00
Niulii Mill	2.80	Union Mill	2.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa....	1.15	Union Mill R. R. Station....	3.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Honomakau	2.55
Hapuu Landing... ..	2.15	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
		Hawi R. R. Station	4.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40	Honoipu	7.25
Kohala Mill .....	.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Kohala Mill Landing	1.50	Puuhue Ranch	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	MILES. INTER.			MILES. INTER.	
Hind's Mill.....	7.0		Dr. Wights Corner.....	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner.....	8.0	1.0	Niulii Corner.....	12.8	1.3
Court House.....	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch....	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner.....	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue.....	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner.....	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIHAE TO

	MILES. INTER.			MILES.	
Puu Ainako.....	4.4		Mana, Parker's.....	19.5	
Puuniki, Spencer's.....	7.7	3.3	Keawewai.....	6.0	
Waiaaka, Catholic Church	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch.....	10.0	
Puuopule, Parker's.....	10.8	1.3	Kohala Court House.....	15.0	
Waimea Court House...	11.8	1.0	Mahukona.....	11.0	
Waimea Church.....	12.2	0.4	Napuu.....	20.0	
Kukuihaele Church.....	22.1	9.9	Puako.....	5.0	

KONA.—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou.....	6.0		Kawaihae.....	42.0	4.6
Holualoa.....	9.6	3.6	Honaunau.....	4.0	
Kailua.....	12.0	2.4	Hookena.....	7.7	3.7
Koloko.....	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana.....	15.2	7.5
Makalawena.....	19.6	3.6	Hoopuloa.....	21.6	6.4
Kiholo.....	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.....	24.8	3.2
Ke Ahu a Lono boundary	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87.....	32.0	7.2
Puako.....	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch.....	36.5	4.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House (Lee's)..	13.0		Honuapo.....	32.6	5.0
Kapapala.....	18.0	5.0	Naalehu.....	35.6	3.0
Pahala.....	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu.....	37.1	1.5
Punaluu.....	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch.....	43.1	6.0

THROUGH PUNA.—FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Keauu.....	9.2	Opihikao.....	30.0
Makuu.....	15.0	Kaimu.....	37.0
Sand Hills, Nanawale.....	18.5	Kalapana.....	38.0
Kapoho (Lyman's).....	22.0	Panau.....	45.0
Pohoiiki, Rycroft's.....	26.0	Volcano House.....	61.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Shipman's.....	1.7	Mountain View.....	16.8
Edge of Woods.....	4.1	Mason's.....	17.5
Cocoanut Grove.....	8.0	Hitchcock's.....	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen.....	24.7
Furieux.....	13.2	Volcano House.....	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Papuihou, Office.....	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge.....	18.8
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Lydgate's House.....	26.1
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's House.	4.0	Kapulena Church	23.9
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Waipanihua	24.3
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele	26.0
Kukaiau Gulch	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's	8.5	Bottom Waipio	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe	9.0	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Notley's, Paaailo	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)	10.5
Kaunoali Bridge	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill	1.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch	14.0	“ “ Paaupau Mill	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paaupau	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele	0.7
Paaupau Church	16.3		
Holmes' Store, Honokaa	18.0		
Honokaia Church	20.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

	FEET.		FEET.
Kaala, Waianae Range	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki	292
Palikea, “	3111	Koko Head, higher crater	1206
Konanuanui Peak, S. of Pali	3106	Koko Head, lower crater	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali	2780	Makapuu, east point of island	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe	696
Olympus, above Manoa	2447	Olomana, sharp peak in Kailua	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina	498	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School St.	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's	358
“ “ second bridge	77	“ “ cor. above Electric Light Works	429
“ “ corner Judd St.	137	Nuuanu Road, large bridge	735
“ “ Cemetery gate	162	“ “ Luakaha gate	848
“ “ Mausoleum gate	206	“ “ Pali	1207
“ “ Schaefer's gate	238		

MAUI.

Haleakala	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's	2150
West Maui, about	5820	Puu Niania, Makawao	6850
Piihola, Makawao	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku	629
Ulupalakua, about	1800	Puu Pane, Kula	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill)	355	Lahainaluna Seminary	600
Makawao Female Seminary	1900	Kauiki, Hana	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao	981	“Sunnsyde,” Makawao	930
Puu Olai, near Makena	250	Paia Foreign Church, about	850

HAWAII.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	3971.6	Lower edge forest, Hamakua....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumava.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's, Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.
 Width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles.
 Elevation, 13,675 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA,

(The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the World.)

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.
 Width of valley, 2 miles.
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1894.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 52,567 62	\$	\$ 15,459 01	\$ 63,026 63
Animals and Birds	262 30	47,142 37	.....	47,405 27
Building Materials	38,047 28	38,498 76	.....	76,546 04
Clothing, Hats, Boots	112,175 68	118,190 18	199 27	230,565 13
Coal and Coke .....	.....	1,798 03	.....	1,798 03
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	31,223 42	.....	24 50	31,247 92
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	51,416 34	.....	1,065 75	52,482 09
Cottons	83,476 82	205,380 44	.....	288,857 26
Linen	9,481 43	.....	.....	9,481 43
Dry Goods { Silks	12,213 37	.....	.....	12,213 37
Woolens	42,494 83	4,724 01	.....	47,218 84
Mixtures	7,691 80	1,625 22	.....	9,317 02
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc	78,077 17	5,443 05	.....	83,520 22
Fish (dried and salt)	25,390 21	63,871 53	8 50	89,270 24
Flour	936 04	161,245 58	.....	162,182 22
Fruits (fresh)	1,029 63	9,237 58	.....	10,267 21
Furniture	25,758 12	41,993 71	.....	67,751 83
Grain and Feed	2,489 85	289,214 72	.....	291,704 57
Groceries and Provisions	149,553 73	304,338 98	265 42	454,658 13
Guns and Gun Materials	6,274 48	3,993 62	.....	10,268 10
Gun Powder	8,882 77	.....	.....	8,882 77
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools	52,048 42	224,666 27	68 30	276,782 99
Iron, Steel, etc.	24,424 94	10,683 48	.....	35,108 42
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	23,620 16	.....	.....	23,620 16
Leather	813 72	33,030 01	.....	33,843 79
Lumber	1,886 13	159,454 52	.....	161,340 65
Machinery	71,682 98	186,920 34	.....	258,603 32
Matches	1,782 01	20,354 35	.....	22,136 36
Musical Instruments	2,410 42	6,479 13	.....	8,889 55
Naval Stores	6,337 64	42,571 75	.....	48,909 39
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	18,907 61	74,999 98	3,357 70	97,265 29
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine Perfumery and Toilet Articles	44,513 57	2,041 28	.....	46,554 85
.....	9,857 30	4,973 14	.....	14,830 44
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc	6,194 90	9,305 02	.....	15,499 92
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials	18,901 15	27,894 77	.....	46,795 92
Sheathing Metal .....	.....	11,036 08	.....	11,036 08
Shooks, Bags and Containers	179,978 09	11,536 61	10,275 44	201,790 14
Spirits	2,572 69	.....	75,068 63	77,641 37
Stationery and Books	8,282 52	56,484 27	23 35	64,790 14
Tea	26,670 99	.....	278 82	26,949 81
Tin, Tinware and Materials	9,436 68	.....	.....	9,436 68
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	23,693 25	126,808 80	33,267 69	183,763 74
Wines (light)	82,864 30	.....	24,768 89	107,633 19
Sundry Personal & Household Effects	7,432 77	.....	.....	7,433 77
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above	90,857 77	55,638 32	207 58	146,703 67
Charges on Invoices	39,775 85	26,270 83	2,301 70	68,348 38
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	2,616 91	.....	.....	2,616 91
Discounts, Damaged and Short	\$ 1,497,055 86	\$ 2,388,346 79	\$ 166,640 67	\$ 4,052,043 25
.....	11,804 64	4,656 74	247 47	16,708 85
Total at Honolulu	\$ 1,485,251 22	\$ 2,383,690 05	\$ 166,393 13	\$ 4,035,334 40
Total at Hilo	8,887 81	196,243 10	724 47	205,855 41
Total at Kahului	36,213 67	110,290 80	.....	146,504 47
Total at Mahukona	7,961 07	47,989 73	.....	55,950 80
Total Goods free by Civil Code .....	.....	.....	.....	660,836 35
Total Hawaiian Islands	\$ 1,538,313 77	\$ 2,738,213 63	\$ 167,117 63	\$ 5,104,481 43
Specie .....	.....	.....	.....	608,700 00

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1894.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM	VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIR- ITS FROM
United States, Pacific Ports.....\$529,888 17	United States, Pacific Ports.....\$ 58,332 40
United States, Atlantic Ports..... 14,387 62	United States, Atlantic Ports.... 27,925 25
Great Britain..... 397,054 77	Great Britain..... 16,643 63
Germany..... 98,920 41	Germany..... 7,377 23
Australia and New Zealand..... 94,967 78	Australia and New Zealand..... 1,110 62
China..... 181,967 24	China..... 46,551 40
Japan..... 170,044 37	Japan..... 3,391 40
France..... 8,215 58	British Columbia and Canada.... 3,088 72
British Columbia and Canada..... 41,312 05	All other countries..... 2,696 98
Ali other ports..... 1,555 83	
Total at all ports..... \$1,538,313 77	Total at all ports..... \$ 161,117 63

VALUE GOODS FREE BY STATUTE FROM	RESUMÉ OF IMPORTS, 1894.
	TOTAL PER CENT.
United States.....\$ 989,043 30	United States.....\$4,354,290 42 76.23
Great Britain..... 51,781 32	Great Britain..... 465,479 72 8.16
Germany..... 33,935 43	Germany..... 140,233 07 2.46
Australia and New Zealand..... 90,440 35	China..... 230,270 41 4.04
China..... 1,751 77	Japan..... 183,867 52 3.22
Japan..... 10,431 75	Australia & N. Zealand..... 186,518 75 3.27
British Columbia..... 73,797 80	British Columbia..... 118,198 57 2.07
Islands in Pacific..... 21,260 83	Islands in the Pacific..... 21,570 24 .38
France..... 93 80	France..... 8,786 31 .10
Total at all ports..... \$1,269,586 35	All other..... 3,966 42 .07
	Total at all ports...\$5,713,181 43 100.00

LIST AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider.....\$ 60 00	Saddlery, etc..... 365 50
Animals, Birds..... 520 00	Sheathing Metal.....\$ 1,568 36
Building Materials..... 2,787 28	Spirits..... 590 84
Clothing, Hats, Boots..... 1,997 65	Stationery and Books..... 3,044 09
Coal and Coke..... 169,500 75	Tin, Tinware and Material..... 129 11
Crockery, etc..... 350 36	Tobacco, Cigars, etc..... 782 00
Drugs, etc..... 4,303 67	Wines, Light..... 534 10
Fertilizers, etc..... 227,233 49	Woolens..... 651 58
Groceries and Provisions..... 1,689 63	Sundries by Statute..... 24,033 52
Guns and Gun Material..... 1,141 29	Sund. Hhld and per. effects.... 34,372 00
Hardware, Agricultural Impls... 11,944 18	
Iron, Steel, etc..... 3,798 96	Total at Honolulu.....\$ 542,545 55
Lumber..... 406 75	Total at Hilo..... 52,706 06
Machinery..... 27,475 75	Total at Kahului..... 57,188 98
Musical Instruments..... 573 80	Total at Mahukona..... 8,395 76
Naval Stores..... 21,216 82	Specie..... 608,700 00
Oils..... 1,247 17	
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine 189 92	Total at all ports.....\$ 1,269,586 35

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits.....\$201,662 74	Buoys.....\$ 448 00
Import Duties Goods..... 206,892 81	Fines and Forfeitures..... 300 14
Blanks..... 11,907 50	Customs Guards..... 679 50
Fees..... 5,158 10	Labor..... 357 97
Wharfage..... 25,768 34	Appraisal Fees and Duties..... 1,407 02
Registry..... 568 23	Realizations..... 166 50
Kerosene Storage..... 3,159 85	
Coasting License..... 2,909 76	Total at Honolulu.....\$513,366 18
Hospital Fund..... 7,447 71	Total at Kahului..... 6,024 08
Storage..... 5,726 91	Total at Hilo..... 2,207 32
Pilotage..... 19,115 87	Total at Mahukona..... 1,257 83
Towage..... 9,825 35	
Harbor Master's Fees..... 2,664 50	Total 1894.....\$522,855 41
Esplanade Storage..... 3,843 93	Total 1893..... 545,754 16
Interest..... 27 39	
Passports..... 2,156 00	Decrease 1894.....\$ 22,898 75
Lights..... 1,172 06	

QUANTITY AND VALUE DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1894.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar.....pounds	306,684,993	\$ 8,473,609 10
Rice.....pounds	7,803,972	327,381 09
Hides.....pieces	21,603	34,168 54
Bananas.....bunches	123,004	123,507 12
Wool.....pounds	261 337	18,866 03
Goat Skins.....pieces	6,759	2,304 70
Sheep Skins.....pieces	6,472	820 10
Molasses.....gallons	72,979	6,050 11
Betel Leaves.....boxes	114	612 00
Coffee.....pounds	189,150	38,117 50
Taro Flour.....pounds	1,100	70 00
Watermelons.....pieces	1,619	323 10
Pine Apples.....pieces	44,903	9,889 81
Plants and seeds.....packages	.....	13 00
Sundry Fruits.....boxes	.....	1,877 15
Awa.....packages	32	203 10
Bones and Horns.....pounds	28,320	366 55
Curios.....packages	.....	550 00
Sundries.....packages	.....	13,577 87
Total		\$ 9,053,309 87

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1894.

Total Value Domestic Produce, Honolulu.....	\$ 6,422,176 16
Total Value Kahului.....	1,161,713 78
Total Value Hilo.....	1,178,628 27
Total Value Mahukona.....	290,791 66
	\$ 9,053,309 87
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	112,000 00
Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	426,000 00
Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	87,484 69
Total Value.....	\$ 9,678,794 56

THE above table of quantity and value of domestic exports continues the comparative table of same from 1890 on page 26, and with the table on page 28 presents an interesting exhibit of the range and value of our exported produce. High water mark as to value was reached in 1890 through favorable market rates ruling rather than largest yield of produce, for in several of the principal lines the quantity was increased the following year.

QUANTITY DOMESTIC EXPORTS, SHOWING COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, 1894.

ARTICLES.	U. S. PACIFIC PORTS	AUSTRIA AND N. Z.	IS. OF PAC. CHINA & JAPAN.	BRITISH COLUMBIA & CANADA.	TOTAL.
Sugar.....lbs	306,665,989		19,004		306,684,993
Rice.....lbs	5,994 087		12,885	1,797,000	7,803,972
Coffee.....lbs	147,159	500	1,183	40,308	179,150
Bananas.....bnchs	113,118		12	9,874	123,004
Wool.....lbs	120,106			141,231	261,337
Hides.....pcs	21,603				21,603
Pineapples.....pcs	40,499			4,404	44,903
Goat Skins.....pcs	6,192			567	6,759
Sheep Skins.....pcs	1,558			4,914	6,472
Molasses.....gals	40,579		29,310	3,090	72,979
Betel Leaves.....bxs	111			3	114
Taro Flour.....lbs	1,000		100		1,100
Watermelons.....pcs	404			1,215	1,619
Plants, Seeds...pkgs	3		10		13
Sundry Fruit...value	\$ 1,769 00	1.00		107.15	\$ 1,877.15
Awa.....pkgs	32				32
Bones & Horns.....	28,320				28,320
Curios.....value	\$.....	50.00	500.00		\$ 550.00
Sundries.....value	\$ 4,494.26	1,325.00	7,573.71	184.90	\$ 13,577 87

IMPORTS OF SPECIE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS 1893 AND 1894.

(Compiled from Collector Generals' Reports.)

MONTHS.	IMPORTS. 1894.		IMPORTS. 1893.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$ 75,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 125,000	.....
February.....			25,060	\$ 1,150
March.....	50,000		30,000	1,100
April.....			125	..
May.....			34,340	..
June.....			100,000	..
July.....			95,000	100
August.....	102,000	2,200	90,050	.....
September.....	50,000		150,000	.....
October.....		1,000	25,000	206
November.....	75,000		155,000	1,400
December.....	250,000		150,100	.....
Total.....	\$ 602,000	\$ 6,700	\$ 979,675	\$ 3,956

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1890--1893.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
Sugar, lbs.	259,798,462	\$12,159,585	01	274,983,580	\$	9,550,537	80	330,822,879	\$10,200,958
Rice, lbs.	10,579,000	545,239	53	4,900,450		263,656,715		7,821,004	317,472
Hides, pcs.	28,196	70,949	15	26,427		11,516,328		19,203	43,230
Bananas, bnchs. .	97,204	176,351	00	116,660		21,622		108,239	105,095
Wool, lbs.	374,724	35,396	24	97,119		105,375		391,592	32,258
Molasses, galls. .	74,926	7,603	29	55,845		288,969		67,282	5,928
Goat Skins, pcs. .	8,661	3,181	86	7,316		47,988		5,911	2,311
Awa, lbs.	183	1,050	00	185		3,449		16,725	2,000
Betel Leaves, bxs. .	88,593	14,737	10	3,051		8,179		111	505
Tallow, lbs.	33,876	1,140	33	27,225		13,568		49,311	10,951
Sheep Skins, pcs. .	7,565	1,003	65	7,100		792		13,250	500
Taro Flour, lbs. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....		5,358		6,785	1,341
Guano, tons. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,568		3,050	270
Pine Apples, pcs. .	.....	.....	.....	.....		61		60,748	734
Sundry Fruits, bxs	.....	.....	.....	.....		13,306		19,042	10,304
Sundries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2,360		777	818
						6,941			7,916
		7,067	02	.....		333			
Total Value....	.....	\$13,023,304	16	.....		.....		.....	\$10,742,658
						\$10,107,313	67	.....	50

For 1894 see page 24.

**COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY TABLE, SHOWING VALUE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS,
FROM 1889 TO 1895.**

PERIODS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
First Quarter.....	\$ 4,709,835 74	\$ 3,527,659 13	\$ 5,943,587 07	\$ 2,703,541 44	\$ 3,119,920 58	\$ 3,945,979 17	\$ 3,134,845 59
Second ".....	5,773,239 93	5,425,015 37	1,900,733 18	2,563,072 45	4,611,782 79	3,147,592 80	3,648,026 16
Third ".....	2,341,380 09	2,407,099 52	1,280,543 91	977,954 72	1,637,883 17	1,156,501 24	.....
Fourth ".....	985,614 78	1,663,530 14	508,198 69	715,369 44	1,373,071 96	803,236 66	.....
Total.....	\$13,810,070 54	\$13,023,304 16	\$10,107,315 67	\$ 7,959,938 05	\$10 742,658 50	\$ 9,053,309 87	.....

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1888--1894.

NATIONS.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	164	113,069	185	125,196	224	153,098	233	160,472	212	160,042	219	177,422	259	187,647
Hawaiian.....	43	65,115	44	56,070	35	43,641	21	26,869	11	4,340	27	20,134	13	11,435
British.....	24	28,715	22	21,118	16	22,912	33	52,866	30	59,317	58	111,655	67	132,085
German.....	8	6,385	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978	5	5,062	6	6,708
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,239	3	4,701	4	7,167	3	4,155
All others.....	8	6,892	13	12,268	9	9,980	10	8,401	11	8,201	2	2,245	2	1,814
Total.....	247	222,216	269	218,579	293	236,701	311	274,852	272	242,570	315	323,685	350	343,844

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, 1864 TO 1894.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALS. MOLASS'S	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940	\$ 970,228,81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	310,799	3,849	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211,82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	120,342	739	1,771	1,396,621,61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	293,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622,02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469,26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091,59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025,06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,656,644,46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585,38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407,78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,555,355,37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082,91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833,55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866,66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,399	239,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431	3,333,979,49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,503,76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	....	99,568	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194,40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076,38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,913	....	2,111	....	28,848	8,165,931,34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,037	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	....	3,783	....	44,902	8,036,227,11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	....	58,046	8,067,648,82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	....	1,675	19,045	....	19,782	474,121	....	1,137	....	60,046	8,958,663,88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	400	5,931	31,207	21,305	21,173	418,784	....	....	....	45,862	10,540,375,17
1887	212,703,647	71,222	13,684,200	....	5,300	28,939	56,713	16,233	75,911	....	....	....	58,936	9,435,204,00
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,600	....	7,130	24,494	204,743	17,589	562,289	....	....	....	71,335	11,631,434,88
1889	242,105,835	54,612	9,669,896	....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,715	241,925	....	....	....	105,630	13,810,070,54
1890	259,798,462	74,926	10,579,000	....	88,593	28,196	33,876	8,661	374,724	....	....	....	97,204	13,023,304,16
1891	274,983,580	55,845	4,900,450	....	3,031	26,427	27,225	7,316	97,119	....	....	....	116,660	10,107,315,67
1892	263,656,715	47,988	11,516,328	....	13,568	21,622	792	3,449	288,969	....	....	....	105,375	8,081,538,00
1893	330,822,879	67,282	7,821,004	....	49,311	19,826	13,250	5,911	391,592	....	....	....	108,239	10,742,638,50
1894	306,684,993	72,979	7,803,972	....	180,150	21,603	....	6,759	261,337	....	....	....	123,004	9,591,309,87

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1864, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Shipping.				Spirits. Gallons Cons'd.	Haw. Reg. Vessels.	
						Ves. No.	Nat'l	Mer. Vessels.	Whal. No.		No.	Tons.
1864....	\$1,712,241	\$1,662,181	\$1,113,328	\$548,852	\$159,116	8	157	75,893	130	10,237	56	7,895
1865....	1,946,265	1,808,257	1,521,211	287,045	192,566	7	151	67,068	180	11,745	65	10,170
1866....	1,993,821	1,934,576	1,205,821	428,755	215,047	3	150	60,628	229	12,833	74	11,664
1867....	1,957,410	1,679,661	1,324,122	355,539	220,599	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	11,456
1868....	1,935,790	1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793
1869....	2,040,068	2,336,358	1,743,291	623,037	215,798	6	127	75,656	102	17,016	61	10,528
1870....	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855
1871....	1,625,884	1,892,069	1,733,094	158,974	221,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068
1872....	1,746,178	1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	228,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407
1873....	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,561
1874....	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	183,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875....	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376
1876....	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877....	2,554,356	3,676,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994
1878....	3,946,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,426	11	232	163,640	27	36,360	55	7,949
1879....	3,742,978	3,781,718	3,665,504	116,214	359,671	6	251	151,576	25	43,166	63	10,023
1880....	3,673,268	4,968,445	4,889,194	79,251	402,182	15	239	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149
1881....	4,547,979	6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	13	258	159,341	19	46,085	60	9,338
1882....	4,974,510	8,299,017	8,165,931	133,085	505,391	6	258	172,619	32	50,064	60	9,351
1883....	5,624,240	8,133,344	8,036,227	97,117	577,333	13	267	185,316	18	61,272	64	11,589
1884....	4,637,514	8,184,923	8,067,649	117,274	551,737	11	241	187,826	23	70,160	53	9,826
1885....	3,830,545	9,069,318	8,958,664	110,654	502,337	6	253	190,138	26	80,115	51	9,250
1886....	4,877,738	10,565,886	10,448,975	116,910	580,444	6	310	222,372	20	100,703	58	13,529
1887....	4,943,841	9,529,447	9,435,204	94,243	595,003	12	254	210,703	23	74,913	57	12,244
1888....	4,540,887	11,707,599	11,631,435	76,164	546,143	18	246	221,148	17	68,247	61	15,406
1889....	5,438,791	13,874,341	13,810,072	64,271	550,010	20	271	218,785	19	74,816	57	15,403
1890....	6,962,201	13,282,729	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	55	14,222
1891....	7,438,583	10,395,788	10,107,316	151,473	732,595	11	310	284,155	17	88,539	51	13,430
1892....	4,028,295	8,181,687	8,081,538	100,149	494,385	10	262	238,622	20	86,441	50	13,851
1893....	4,363,178	10,962,598	10,742,058	75,500	545,754	13	315	323,685	17	46,428	53	19,565
1894....	5,104,481	9,678,795	9,591,310	87,485	522,855	15	350	343,844	19	41,136	51	21,495

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1888.

Countries.	Class of Imports.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
United States.	Dutiable.	\$ 593,986 41	\$ 789,291 93	\$ 896,460 55	\$ 881,089 09	\$ 553,800 94	568,345 31	344,275 79
	Bonded.	79,031 62	88,616 21	101,999 08	103,796 85	85,456 31	87,106 42	86,257 65
Great Britain.	Free by Treaty.	2,467,687 56	3,164,335 73	3,978,022 36	3,996,881 63	2,340,717 24	2,413,369 25	2,778,213 08
	" Code.	212,955 35	266,701 80	289 108 77	329,336 75	870,524 62	1,257,079 08	986,043 30
Germany.	Dutiable.	576,887 19	618,543 40	1,015,284 59	1,110,933 12	332,767 75	362,093 45	397,054 77
	Bonded.	42,796 79	20,627 07	40,666 55	33,486 85	18,730 44	22,694 06	16,643 63
British Columbia.	Free by Code.	32,487 73	35,660 95	48,970 98	56,999 46	28,581 70	36,230 82	51,781 32
	Dutiable.	170,249 10	84,104 96	140,609 78	320,997 48	89,957 34	64,821 43	98,920 41
Australia and New Zealand.	Bonded.	2,340 18	3,940 66	5,343 47	54,060 84	6,796 40	5,309 18	71,377 23
	Free by Code.	10,535 57	2,695 55	2,335 02	9,078 63	3,200 13	3,825 70	33,935 43
China and Japan.	Dutiable.	20,882 10	10,155 64	2,400 00	.....	.....	18,100 28	41,312 05
	Bonded.	60,278 05	22,960 05	11,160 00	28,464 00	25,159 00	482 88	3,088 72
France.	Free by Code.	1,765 84	32,288 84	57,268 68	64,522 09	3,3874 10	46,766 35	73,797 80
	Dutiable.	48,889 01	2,977 93	7,060 00	2,689 04	2,403 20	42,871 07	94,967 78
All other countries.	Free by Code.	173,762 58	80,925 20	75,125 49	117,945 47	68,866 12	16,095 33	1,110 02
	Dutiable.	24,253 76	172,113 29	273,996 30	242,980 59	184,335 14	67,077 03	90,440 35
Free by Code.	Free by Code.	1,600 00	5,073 55	38,959 39	43,737 74	28,352 81	261,929 89	352,011 01
	Dutiable.	5,892 38	5,073 55	1,551 35	2,237 46	2,012 90	30 366 89	49,942 80
Free by Code.	Free by Code.	3,107 90	4,628 03	6,584 50	20,146 41	3,267 38	19,276 00	12,183 52
	Dutiable.	281 25	153 00	1,119 12	1,519 55	1,297 17	5,215 63	8,215 53
All other countries.	Free by Code.	146 50	744 70	10 00	1,514 19	77 76	85 35	93 80
	Dutiable.	2,321 60	.....	1,517 75	8,160 61	291 11	400 59	1,555 83
Free by Code.	Free by Code.	7,658 99	8,504 44	1,886 50	9,985 80	4,517 75	16,965 60	21,260 83
	Dutiable.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* For prior years, from 1875, see ANNUALS for 1883-90.

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia	1938 00	John S Walker
281	Stmr	San Mateo	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala	779 22	John S Walker
299	Bark	Leahi	536 84	W C Wilder
304	Bark	R P Rithet	1042 73	C Brewer & Co
305	Ship	John Ena	2713 58	Jno Ena
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles	2041 48	Jno Ena
307	Schr	Americana	878 34	Philip Braun
308	Stmr	Alexander	280 08	John Ena
309	Ship	Helen Brewer	1517 69	C Brewer & Co
(Prov'nl)	Stmr	Kahului	1135	C. R. Bishop
"	Bark	Santiago	978 03	John A. Scott

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177	Stmr	Likeli	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokolii	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinau	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
286	Stmr	Hawaii	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine	609 16	Wilder Steamship Co
207	Stmr	James Makee	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
224	Stmr	Iwalani	239 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Waialeale	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala	90 53	Inter Island S N Co
311	Stmr	Keauhau	192 64	Inter Island S N Co
314	Stmr	Kauai	265 13	Inter Island S N Co
268	Stmr	Kaimiloa	198 83	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Waimanalo	49 81	John Calway
266	Stmr	J A Cummins	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
294	Stmr	Rover	15 26	C H Wetmore

COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris	22 32	F Wundenberg
183	Schr	Haleakala	56 63	J. I. Dowsett
200	Schr	Luka	70 52	S. C. Al'en
205	Schr	Mokuola	17 10	Allen & Robinson
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli	72 13	Oliver Kalua
220	Schr	Josephine	8 88	Allen & Robinson
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza	15 49	L Kapu
244	Sloop	Kawailani	24 39	W F Williams
250	Schr	Kulamanu	85 22	Oliver Kalua
256	Schr	Heeia	36 10	S C Allen
260	Schr	Moi Wahine	147 25	S C Allen
265	Schr	Kaulilua	47 96	J I Dowsett
276	Schr	Lavinia	40 06	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi	108 06	Wm Weisbarth
287	Sloop	Keaolani	3 48	Wm Hokonui
292	Schr	Ka Hae Hawaii	22 73	F. C. Achong
297	Sloop	Kauiulani	12 93	Sing Chong & Co
298	Schr	Liliu	47 26	J F Colburn
301	Sloop	Ekekela	4 17	S Hale
303	Sloop	Waianae	4 07	M da Silva
310	Sloop	Hiilawe	3 02	Akona
313	Schr	Norma	50 69	Wm E Rowell

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1894.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1420	718	289	916	480	188
Australia and New Zealand.....	68	32	16	63	15	6
Oregon & Washington.....	18	17	3	6	5	1
China and Japan.....	4574	471	85	2716	622	207
Islands in the Pacific.....	21	10	7	58	7	2
European Ports.....	251	67	29	117	42	26
Other Countries.....	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6361	1314	435	3,876	1,171	430

Total arrivals for year, 8,114; total departures, 5,477. Net gain, 2,637.

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
From San Francisco to Australia and N. Z.....	1,144	361	532	688
From Australia and N. Z. to San Francisco....	1,319	559	1,332	667
From San Francisco to China and Japan.....	1,466	1,872	3,403	2,524
From China, Japan, etc., to San Francisco.....	156	281	2,939	1,399
From British Columbia to Japan.....	.....	9	.....	.....
From China and Japan to British Columbia.....	.....	212	48	.....
From China to Mexico.....	677	.....	.....	.....
From San Francisco to Ports in South Pacific...	10	.....	.....	.....
From Australia and New Z. to British Columbia.	.....	.....	41	446
From British Columbia to Australia and New Z.	.....	.....	.....	377
Totals in Transit.....	5,984	3,130	8,247	6,121

HAWAII'S ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Export Values.	Custom House Receipts.
1880	\$ 3,673,268 41	\$ 4,968,444 87	\$ 1,295,176 46	\$ 402,181 63
1881	4,547,978 64	6,885,436 56	2,337,457 92	423,192 01
1882	4,974,510 01	8,299,016 70	3,324,506 69	505,390 98
1883	5,624,240 09	8,133,343 88	2,509,103 79	577,332 87
1884	4,637,514 22	8,184,922 63	3,547,408 41	551,739 59
1885	3,830,544 58	9,158,818 01	5,328,273 43	502,337 38
1886	4,877,738 13	10,565,885 58	5,688,146 85	580,444 04
1887	4,943,840 72	9,707,047 33	4,763,206 61	595,002 64
1888	4,540,887 46	11,903,398 76	7,362,511 30	546,142 63
1889	5,438,790 63	14,039,941 40	8,601,150 77	550,010 16
1890	6,962,201 13	13,142,829 48	6,180,628 35	695,956 91
1891	7,438,582 65	10,395,788 27	2,957,205 62	732,594 93
1892	4,028,295 31	8,181,687 21	4,153,391 90	494,385 10
1893	4,363,177 58	10,962,598 09	5,599,420 51	545,754 16
1894	5,104,481 43	9,678,794 56	4,574,313 13	522,855 41

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION EXPORTS.

From 1875 to 1894 inclusive.

Year.	Sugar		Molasses	
	Quantity, Lbs.	Value.	Quantity, Gals.	Value.
1875.....	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388 82	93,722	\$ 12,183 86
1876.....	26,072,429	1,272,334 53	130,073	19,510 95
1877.....	25,575,965	1,777,529 57	151,462	22,719 30
1878.....	38,431,458	2,701,731 50	93,136	12,107 68
1879.....	49,020,972	3,109,563 66	87,475	9,622 25
1880.....	63,584,871	4,322,711 48	198,355	29,753 25
1881.....	93,789,483	5,395,399 54	263,587	31,630 44
1882.....	114,177,938	6,320,890 65	221,293	33,193 95
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981 12	193,997	34,819 46
1884.....	142,654,923	7,328,896 67	110,530	16,579 50
1885.....	171,350,314	8,356,061 94	57,941	7,050 00
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132 12	113,137	14,501 76
1887.....	212,763,647	8,694,964 07	71,222	10,522 76
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883 09	47,965	5,900 40
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302 10	54,612	6,185 10
1890.....	259,789,462	12,159,585 01	74,926	7,603 29
1891.....	274,983,580	9,550,537 80	55,845	4,721 40
1892.....	263,636,715	7,276,549 24	47,988	5,061 07
1893.....	330,822,879	10,200,958 37	67,282	5,928 96
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009 10	72,979	6,050 11

PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PLANTATION LABORERS, 1894.

(Compiled from latest Bureau of Immigration Report.)

Islands.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii....	599	899	6,299	922	37	174	8,930
Maui.....	776	531	2,480	688	87	170	4,732
Oahu.....	253	217	1,290	592	7	50	2,409
Kauai.....	275	530	3,615	584	50	169	5,223
Total....	1,903	2,177	13,684	2,786	181	563	21,294

Of the above, 10,508 only are under contract; a little less than one-half. Of the total number of laborers given, but 1,618 are women, divided as follows, as to nationality, viz.: Hawaiians 64; Portuguese 150; Japanese 1392; Chinese 12. There are 367 minors employed upon the various plantations, two being Chinese and all the others Portuguese.

Number laborers 1892.....	20,536	Number laborers 1890.....	18,959
“ “ 1891.....	19,930	“ “ 1888.....	15,956

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ASIATIC AND PORTUGUESE POPULATION, 1891-95.

(Compiled from Reports of Collector-General of Customs.)

	CHINESE.		JAPANESE.		PORTUGUESE.	
	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '95	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '95	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '95
Males only...	14,522	14,094	10,079	18,366	4,770	4,783
Females.	779	1,192	2,281	4,096	3,832	3,636
	15,301	15,284	12,360	22,462	8,602	8,419

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1868-1894.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

BIEN'L PERIODS.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1868	22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,824	12,654	2,125	10,212			
1870	23,533	22,889	28,850	60,027	5,110	15,430	2,400	8,268			
1872	52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894			
1874	53,802	42,708	27,620	50,088	6,073	19,555	3,490	3,296			
1876	58,645	47,988	27,372	48,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056			
1878	94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	39,418	54,106	385,269
1880	143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399		15,173	5,780	815	64,940	67,472	532,723
1882	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819	Insurance.	13,965	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,674
1886	227,195	262,307	61,745	+	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	812,167
1888	252,362	299,974	63,115		6,279	11,985	11,835		120,872	119,565	885,987
1890	339,390	329,908	69,116		3,063	14,100	13,940		132,286	131,160	1,032,963
1892	358,745	341,205	78,964		4,156	13,660	14,628		152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894	338,894	213,126	78,990		4,867	11,774	11,980		152,268	152,247	1,063,146

+ Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.

1876, Taxes Collected,	\$162,880.	Tax per capita*	\$2.84	1886, Taxes Collected.....	\$417,103.	Tax per capita*	\$4.67
1877, " " " "	219,628.	" " " "	3.86	1887, " " " "	467,719.	" " " "	5.41
1878, " " " "	245,387.	" " " "	4.23	1888, " " " "	495,494.	" " " "	5.71
1879, " " " "	290,380.	" " " "	4.58	1889, " " " "	537,494.	" " " "	6.19
1880, " " " "	317,872.	" " " "	4.76	1890, " " " "	560,757.	" " " "	6.23
1881, " " " "	367,004.	" " " "	5.18	1891, " " " "	555,438.	" " " "	5.85
1882, " " " "	379,071.	" " " "	5.29	1892, " " " "	529,180.	" " " "	5.50
1883, " " " "	417,794.	" " " "	5.16	1893, " " " "	539,412.	" " " "	5.37
1884, " " " "	409,000.	" " " "	5.07	1894, " " " "	547,278.	" " " "	5.38
1885, " " " "	432,656.	" " " "	5.09				

* Omitting fractions.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII,
FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS.

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods Ending March 31.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance, in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856....	\$ 419,228 16	\$ 424,778 25	\$ 28,096 84	\$ 22,000 00
1858....	537,223 86	599,879 61	349 24	60,679 15
1860....	571,041 71	612,410 55	13,127 52	128,777 33
1862....	528,039 92	606,893 33	507 40	188,671 86
1864....	538,445 34	511,511 10	22,583 29	166,649 09
1866....	721,104 30	566,241 02	169,059 34	182,974 60
1868....	825,498 98	786,617 55	163,567 84	120,815 23
1870....	834,112 65	930,550 20	61,580 20	126,568 68
1872....	912,130 74	969,784 14	56,752 41	177,971 29
1874....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	764 57	355,050 76
1876....	1,008,956 42	919,356 93	89,599 49	459,187 59
1878....	1,151,713 45	1,110,471 90	130,841 04	444,800 00
1880....	1,703,736 88	1,495,697 48	338,880 44	388,900 00
1882....	2,070,259 94	2,282,599 33	126,541 05	299,200 00
1884....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	2,220 42	898,800 00
1886....	3,010,654 61	3,003,700 18	9,174 85	1,065,600 00
1888....	4,812,575 95	4,712,285 20	109,465 60	1,936,500 00
1890....	3,632,196 85	3,250,510 35	491,152 10	2,599,502 94
1892....	3,916,880 72	4,095,891 44	312,141 38	3,217,161 13
1894....	3,587,204 98	3,715,232 83	184,113 53	3,417,459 87

BONDED DEBT, ETC., HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

From Report of the Minister of Finance.

Loan of Board of Education.....	@ 12%	46,100
Under Loan Act of 1876.....	@ 7%	4,000
“ “ “ 1882.....	@ 6%	73,800
“ “ “ 1886.....	@ 6%	2,000,000
“ “ “ 1888.....	@ 6%	190,000
“ “ “ 1890.....	@ 5% 6%	124,100
“ “ “ 1892.....	@ 6%	46,800
“ “ “ 1893.....	@ 6%	349,000
“ Treasury Note Acts, 1892 and 1894.....		399,000
Due Postal Savings Bank Depositors.....		686,361

Total.....\$ 3,585,161

Bonds issued in several series for the above loans, provide for repayment during the next thirty years. \$49,200 becomes due and payable during this current period.

AREA; ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in stat. sq. miles.	Acres.	Height in feet.	Population.
Hawaii	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	26,754
Maui	760	400,000	10,032	17,357
Oahu	600	360,000	4,030	31,194
Kauai	590	350,000	4,800	11,643
Molokai	270	200,000	3,500	2,632
Lanai	150	100,000	3,000	174
Niihau	97	70,000	800	216
Kahoolawe	63	30,000	1,450	.....

LAND STATISTICS.

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF LANDS 1848-55.

Government.....	1,495,000 acres in 1848.
Kuleanas.....	28,658 " "
Crown Lands.....	915,000 " in 1893.
Bishop Estate.....	420,000 " "
Other Chiefs' Lands surveyed before '55.....	133,013
Chiefs' Lands not surveyed before '55.....	1,018,329

Total.....4,010,000 acres.

Total of Chiefs' Lands, including Bishop Estate, 1,571,341 acres.

ESTIMATES OF AREA INCLUDED IN ALL GOVERNMENT GRANTS
(LAND SALES) TO JUNE, 1893, IN ACRES.

Prepared by Government Survey Department.

Hawaii—Kohala.....	21,520.95	Maui—Lahaina.....	364.17
Hamakua.....	63,439.41	Kaanapali.....	2,675.00
Hilo.....	14,884.41	Wailuku.....	25,825.51
Puna.....	17,411.85	Hamakua.....	18,711.53
Kau.....	215,538.81	Koolau.....	2,024.72
Kona.....	56,101.16	Hana.....	6,210.92
		Kipahulu.....	1,540.03
Total.....	388,896.47	Kaupo.....	11,534.73
Oahu—Kona.....	5,549.10	Kahikinui.....	3,595.67
Ewa.....	7,401.31	Honuaula.....	15,100.84
Waialua.....	19,596.47	Kula.....	13,054.92
Koolau.....	12,321.94		
Total.....	44,868.82	Total.....	100,645.04
Lanai.....	735.95	Kauai.....	15,123.25
Molokai.....	55,960.90	Niihau.....	61,088.00
Grand Total.....			667,317.41 acres.

The foregoing estimate of areas is largely increased by the inclusion of several exceptionally large grants, viz.:

Grant 2769 to J. P. Parker, in Hamakua.....	37,888 acres.
" 2791 to C. C. Harris in Kau.....	184,298 "
" 3343 to C. Spreckels, in Wailuku.....	24,000 "
" 3146 to C. R. Bishop, on Molokai.....	46,500 "
" 2944 to J. M. and F. Sinclair, Niihau.....	61,038 "

Total.....353,714 "

TOTAL AREA OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (KULEANAS.)

Hawaii—Hilo District.....	466.35 acres.	Kona District.....	2,119.00 acres.
Hamakua ".....	2,542.00 "	Kau ".....	2,124.18 "
Kohala ".....	2,129.16 "	Puna ".....	32.18 "
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas.....			9,412.87 acres.
" " Maui ".....			7,379.74 "
" " Molokai ".....			2,288.87 "
" " Oahu ".....			7,311.17 "
" " Kauai ".....			1,824.17 "
" " Lanai ".....			441.97 "
Grand Total.....			28,658.49 "

AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

Hawaii—Hilo.....	6,620.25 acres,	Kohala.....	1,933.00 acres.
Hamakua	8,248.48 “	Kona.....	1,261.79 “
Total Hawaii.....			18,063.52 acres.
“ Maui.....			17,547.83 “
“ Molokai.....			10,343.62 “
“ Oahu.....			32,785.62 “
“ Kauai.....			54,272.00 “
Grand Total.....			133,012.59 “

A recent estimate of area of present government lands gave a total in round number of 828,000 acres, which, together with the total amount granted, would give in round numbers 1,495,300 acres as the amount originally held by the government.

APPROXIMATE AREA CHARACTER, ANNUAL RENTAL AND VALUE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Compiled from J. F. Brown's Report on Government Lands in Biennial Report of the Minister of the Interior, 1894.

LOCATION. District or Island.	Acres Total Area.	Acres Cane and Coffee Land.	Acres in Homestead.	Acres Grazing Land.	Acres Forest Land & Moun- tain Tracts.	Yearly Rental from portions leased.	Estimated Value.
HAWAII.							
Hilo.....	43,073	17,000	3,100	.....	22,973	\$8,263	\$291,578
Hamakua.....	252,610	6,000	3,436	210,000	33,174	10,381	219,134
Kohala.....	15,375	500	664	14,200	500	1,922	46,478
North Kona.....	104,063	844	1,777	2,500	98,942	285	33,526
South Kona.....	24,444	840	314	3,000	20,290	105	30,831
Kau.....	101,716	1,520	883	54,333	44,980	2,595	130,441
Puna.....	40,000	.....	1,607	.....	.....	25	45,000
MAUI.							
Lahaina & Wailuku	1,308	165	.....	700	.....	290	16,100
Honuaula.....	14,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	9,760
Kula.....	13,321	.....	1,590	11,731	.....	2,705	28,707
Hamakuapoko...	13,805	3,000	.....	3,805	7,000	5,975	58,775
Koolau.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	17,000
Hana.....	18,626	.....	.....	4,826	14,000	445	14,860
Kipahulu.....	1,156	80	.....	76	1,000	168	3,344
Kaupo.....	7,916	.....	.....	5,616	2,300	135	4,350
Kahikinui.....	25,000	.....	.....	2,500	.....	3,010	25,000
LANAI.....	30,347	.....	.....	30,347	.....	500	30,000
KAHOOLAWE.....	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....	250	15,000
MOLOKAI.....	20,005	.....	322	13,594	.....	.....	25,100
OAHU.....	24,904	*80	†760	22,000	2,064	4,517	152,528
Honolulu city lots; espl'de wat'r fr'nts	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,966	919,100
KAUAI.....	22,056	600	.....	3,556	17,900	480	31,000
Total.....	821,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,392	2,147,612

* Rice land. † Fish pond area.

By next issue a new series of tables, compiled to exhibit the above and other features of the recent Land Act, will be substituted for these of Government and Crown Lands.

AREA, VALUE AND ANNUAL RENTAL OF CROWN LANDS.

Compiled from Report of C. P. Iaukea, Commissioner, March 31, 1894.

Islands.	Acres.	Estimated Value.	No. Leases.	Annual Rentals.	Acres Unleased.
Hawaii.....	642,852	\$ 992,300	49	\$ 14,620 75	44,516
Maui.....	69,121	180,500	15	6,482	.....
Molokai.....	20,892	25,000	1	1,200	709
Lanai.....	17,369	17,000	1	500	.....
Oahu.....	66,593	518,450	48	14,807	1,040
Kauai.....	154,636	581,000	11	10,659	.....
	971,463	\$ 2,314,250	125	\$ 48,268 75	46,265

Additional to the above is the following table of Homestead and Settlement tracts on Hawaii, rentals available four years from time of lease.

Settlement.	Date when formed.	No. Holdings.	Total areas Taken up. Acres.	Average area each Holding. Acres.	Annual rental. Payable.
Olaa Homestead....	Jan. 1, '92	47	482.14	10.26	\$ 482 19
Kaimu & Waiakolea.	" "	15	139.80	9.32	71 49
Olaa Settlement.....	July 1, '92	85	11,478.97	135.05	14,889 24
Puukapu Settlement.	Sept., 1893	59	933.75	15.83	238 65
Total....		206	13,034.66	63.27	\$ 15,681 57

SUMMARY TABLE OF AMOUNT AND NATIONALITY OF INVESTMENT IN PLANTATION AND OTHER CORPORATIONS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
COMPILED JUNE, 1893.

Nationality of Investors.	40 Sugar Plantn Corporations.	22 Pl'nt'ions not Incorp'd.	43 Corptns. other than Sugar.	Total.
American.....	\$ 18,594,695	415,000	2,690,994	\$ 21,700,689
Hawaiian-born Americans..	2,960,280	500,000	948,197	4,408,477
British.....	4,303,218	1,195,000	1,289,520	6,787,738
Hawaiian-born British.....	196,200	.....	233,006	429,206
German.....	1,233,935	515,000	299,523	2,048,458
Hawaiian-born German....	39,165	.....	28,839	68,004
Native Hawaiians.....	38,991	.....	51,620	90,611
Half-caste Hawaiians.....	285,056	.....	277,076	562,132
Chinese.....	259,700	.....	44,640	304,340
Portuguese.....	49,500	75,000	420	49,920
All other Nationalities.....	3,550	300,000	13,565	392,115
Total.....	\$ 27,964,790	3,000,000	5,877,400	\$ 36,841,690

See ANNUAL for 1894, pages 40-42, for List of Corporations.

TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1894-95.

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records, by C. J. Lyons. Continued from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Observer.	1894.					1895.					Total.		
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.		May.	June.
Punahou	C. J. Lyons.....	1.14	0.32	1.47	2.62	10.35	3.50	2.79	2.63	2.05	1.77	1.35	1.52	31.51
Manoa.....	J. Kidwell.....	1.56	0.41	1.50	3.07	10.22	4.48	2.52	2.78	2.63	3.55	1.39	2.52	36.63
Kulaokahua.....	W. R. Castle...	0.44	0.08	0.56	1.76	8.33	2.43	2.41	1.81	1.46	1.01	0.73	0.90	21.92
School Street...	S. E. Bishop....	1.63	0.53	1.69	1.99	8.53	3.98	3.77	2.86	2.21	1.44	1.06	2.01	31.67
Nuuanu Avenue..	W. W. Hall....	1.31	0.20	1.30	1.42	7.92	3.51	3.37	2.80	1.79	1.48	1.31	1.60	28.01
Luakaha.....	Water Works...	7.05	7.18	6.10	8.52	21.04	7.35	4.81	4.76	4.41	18.71	9.57	9.37	108.87
Halfway House..	"	4.02	1.81	4.45	4.70	18.30	4.82	3.53	3.88	2.43	9.29	6.57	5.66	69.46
Makiki.....	"	1.33	.....	.....	.....	8.42	3.38	2.92	1.85	1.48	1.67	2.27	2.89	.....
Ahuimanu.....	H. Macfarlane..	.....	3.44	5.25	3.17	13.68	4.24	3.22	4.31	1.82	4.06	8.23	3.58	.....
Kahuku.....	W. Arnehan....	0.96	1.05	1.26	1.45	14.15	1.38	1.88	2.14	0.59	0.65	1.05	0.65	27.21
Waianae.....	A. Ahrens....	.....	.....	0.60	0.50	3.69	0.36	2.42	1.26	0.32	0.19	0.50	0.10	10.14
Ewa Plantation..	W. J. Lowrie...	.....	.....	0.29	.....	6.39	0.91	2.51	2.00	0.89	0.24	1.66	0.40	.....
Haleakala Ranch.	D. M. Ross....	0.17	1.54	0.25	0.63	9.23	.....	4.00	4.47	9.70	3.07	.....	0.26	.....
Hana.....	K. S. Gjerdum..	3.57	1.33	2.12	3.39	.....	7.72	2.66	4.57	2.45	23.54	2.18	4.42	.....
Kaanapali.....	E. Reiman....	1.87	0.30	0.35	1.24	6.13	5.78	5.19	3.20	2.00	1.58	0.46	1.44	29.54
Pepeekeo.....	W. H. Rodgers..	8.40	3.29	4.39	6.44	12.59	19.76	4.56	4.14	8.86	19.55	8.18	6.36	106.48
Waiakea.....	R. Kennedy....	9.37	3.64	5.66	7.50	13.26	17.18	3.22	2.10	5.23	28.42	8.63	6.08	110.29
Ookala.....	W. G. Walker...	4.51	4.64	.....	4.58	19.18	24.71	5.76	5.91	12.85	24.93	4.46	4.14	.....
Paauhau.....	A. Moore....	3.14	2.96	0.34	2.15	10.72	15.12	3.06	5.20	8.28	14.88	1.85	1.20	68.94
Waimea.....	E. W. Lyons....	2.06	2.43	0.82	1.36	5.10	11.64	1.84	4.71	10.06	6.48	2.09	1.62	50.21
Kailua.....	W. S. Yowell...	4.24	5.27	6.02	2.05	4.64	0.38	3.83	6.85	1.22	6.94	4.24	5.53	51.21
Kealahou.....	S. H. Davis....	4.83	5.07	.....	3.41	2.96	1.77	4.32	5.02	1.54	6.78	5.38	5.95	.....
Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt...	1.65	2.21	1.22	2.09	11.68	1.23	3.12	4.79	0.49	2.12	2.04	1.94	34.53
Pahala.....	T. C. Wills....	0.97	1.06	1.21	1.12	15.85	0.62	3.56	2.94	0.79	1.22	2.85	0.87	33.06
Kapoho.....	D. B. Lyman....	3.86	2.45	5.09	6.80	7.28	8.48	4.13	6.45	3.24	7.21	5.58	4.83	65.34
Olaa.....	J. W. Mason....	16.06	8.07	8.45	11.10	15.27	25.72	5.70	4.18	16.36	39.62	14.06	12.23	176.82
Lihue.....	G. N. Wilcox...	1.33	0.47	1.23	0.68	15.32	2.82	5.68	0.79	0.34	0.74	2.36	1.32	33.08
Makaweli.....	H. Morrisoff...	.....	0.27	0.67	0.04	9.04	2.24	5.81	1.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanalei.....	W. H. Deverill.	4.36	2.31	5.73	1.57	20.50	7.10	8.88	1.99	2.43	7.25	8.71	3.90	74.73

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT OAHU COLLEGE, 1894-95.

[By Prof. A. B. LYONS.]

Month.	BAROMETER.*				TEMPERATURE.										ATMOSPHERIC STATE.			Days Trade Wind		
	Daily Range	For the Month.				Daily Range.	For the Month.							Dew Pt.	Rel Humid.	Rainfall.	Cloudiness, %			
		Mean.	Hst.	Lst.	Mean.		Max	Mean	Hst	Lst.	6:30								Mid-day.	Night
											A.M.	P.M.	9:30 P.M.								Gen. Ave.
1894.	July.....	.059	30 19	30 01	30 094	14	8.29	83	68	72.13	80.42	73.34	75.29	64.9	60.6	78.1	1.09	40	31	
	August....	.059	30 16	29 96	30 070	21	9.95	86	63	71.66	81.61	74.35	75.87	64.7	58.5	76.0	0.26	39	27	
	September	.068	30 19	29 93	30 053	17	8.61	85	68	72.72	81.33	74.58	76.22	65.6	61.3	76.7	1.63	46	27	
	October ..	.047	30 18	29 90	30 053	14	7.13	82	67	71.90	79.03	73.26	74.73	65.9	67.1	79.0	2.41	47	27	
	November	.085	30 11	29 87	29 993	16	7.84	82	66	69.98	77.82	71.83	73.21	67.1	71.3	85.9	10.57	53	12	
	December	.088	30 21	20.87	30 079	13	5.71	79	62	68.76	74.47	69.50	70.91	61.6	66.9	76.9	3.72	53	26	
	January ..	.080	30 11	29.82	29 971	17	7.93	79	57	66.84	74.77	68.99	70.20	63.5	71.6	83.9	2.63	60	6	
	February .	.071	30 24	29.76	30 044	17	7.59	80	60	67.11	74.70	68.98	70.26	61.5	67.4	78.3	2.56	50	13	
	March ...	.069	30 22	29.97	30 104	10	7.21	79	62	67.11	74.31	68.53	69.99	58.2	59.1	71.8	2.15	61	26
	April .....	.068	30 27	30 02	30 113	22	9.07	84	62	68.33	77.40	70.45	72.06	62.2	62.6	77.3	2.10	44	27
	May .....	.055	30 22	29.97	30 105	20	9.97	85	63	70.77	80.74	72.61	74.71	64.1	59.1	77.6	1.58	46	25
	June .....	.052	30 14	29.98	30 061	15	6.94	84	67	72.58	79.52	73.50	75.20	65.2	64.3	77.7	1.67	56	29
	Year...	.067	30 27	29.76	30 063	22	8.02	86	57	69.99	78.01	71.66	73.22	63.7	64.2	72.3	32.37	49.8	270	
	Past 6 years	.069	30 27	29.69	30 048	27	7.95	90	54	71.16	79.19	72.79	74.43	65.1	63.9	75.0	36.61	45.7	266	

* Barometer readings corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level. The latitude correction, which is -0.058 , has not been applied.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

From the TARIFF AND DIGEST OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS, etc.,
by John A. Hassinger and Thos. G. Thrum; and compared with recent laws.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Abalone.....ad val.	Free	10%
Accordeons (See Musical Instruments).....ad val.	10%	10%
Acid (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Adzes, Axes, Axles (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Aerated Water.....ad val.	10%	10%
Agricultural Implements (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Alabaster.....ad val.	10%	10%
Albums (See Books).....ad val.	Free	10%
Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol.....per gall.	\$10 00	\$10 00
—Provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, to special licensees, per gall. of 90% proof.....	7 50	7 50
All exceeding 90% proof shall pay duty according to its strength. Methylated Spirits, to persons hold- ing licenses, up to 150 gallons annually.....per gall.	1 00	1 00
All withdrawals in excess of 150 gallons per annum "shall pay full spirit duty according to strength as provided by law."		
Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter, and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for:		
per doz. reputed quarts	.40	.40
per doz. reputed pints	.20	.20
per gall. if in bulk.....	.15	.15
Aluminum Ware.....ad val.	25%	25%
Ammonia (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Ammunition not otherwise provided for....ad val.	25%	25%
Anchors (See Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Animals.....	Free	¹ 10%
¹ Animals, bees or birds, if intended for improving the breeds are free by Civil Code.		
Apples, Apricots (See Fruits).....ad val.	Free	10%
Art Goods (See Paintings, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Artificial Flowers.....ad val.	25%	25%
Artists' Materials, not otherwise prov'd for..ad val.	10%	10%
Arrowroot.....ad val.	10%	10%
Asparagus, (See Fruits).....ad val.	Free	10%
Asphaltum.....ad val.	10%	10%
Axle Grease.....ad val.	10%	10%
Baby Carriages.....ad val.	25%	25%
Bacon, (See Meats).....ad val.	Free	10%
Bags—wool, cotton, or textile combination, by treaty.....ad val.	Free	10%
Bags and containers, not otherwise prov'd for..ad val.	10%	10%
—If old, returned, accompanied by Cons. certificate, free by Civil Code.		
Banjoes, Guitars, Mandolins, (See Musical Goods).....ad val.	10%	10%
Beads, if of Jewelry class, which see....ad val.	25%	25%
If of Millinery supplies, which see...ad val.	10%	10%
Beans, (See Fruits, etc.).....ad val.	Free	10%
Bean Oils and other China oils not other- wise provided for.....ad val.	25%	25%
Beef, Bacon, Pork, Ham, and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats.....ad val.	Free	10%
Bells, Bits, Bridles, (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Belting, Belts, other than cotton or leather.ad val.	10%	10%
Bicycles.....ad val.	10%	10%
Birds—if intended for improving species, free by C. C.; otherwise, dutiable..ad val.	10%	10%
Bitters, Brandied Fruits, (See Brandy).		
Blankets—wool, cotton or mixed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Blinds, (See Doors).....ad val.	Free	10%
Books, blank or printed.....ad val.	Free	² 10%
² Books or other publications in Hawaiian, free.		
Bonnets, Braids, Buttons, (See Millinery).ad val.	10%	10%
Boots and Shoes.....ad val.	Free	10%
Bran.....ad val.	Free	10%
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and all other spirits or strong waters of whatever name or description, and all liquerrs, cor- dials, bitters, brandied fruits, mer- chandise sweetened or mixed, con- taining alcohol or spirits of the strength of 30% or upwards, and not exceeding 50% proof*.....per gall.	\$ 3 50	\$ 3 50

* As determined by Tralle's hydrometer.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
All exceeding 50% shall pay alcoholic duty in proportion to its strength...per deg.	.10	.10
Brass, or brass goods, not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Bread and breadstuffs of all kinds.....ad val.	Free	10%
Bricks.....ad val.	Free	10%
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware.....ad val.	25%	25%
Bronzes (see Paintings).....ad val.	25%	25%
Brushes—Hair, Tool, Nail and other toilet.....ad val.	25%	25%
—Paint, Shoe, Scrub, Whitewash or other.....ad val.	Free	10%
Buhach.....ad val.	Free	10%
Building Stone, curbing, stepping, etc....ad val.	10%	10%
Bullion.....ad val.	Free	10%
Butter.....ad val.	Free	10%
Camphor (see Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Camphor Trunks.....per nest of 4	2 00	2 00
Camphor Trunks.....per nest of 2	1 00	1 00
Camphor Trunks.....single, each	.50	.50
Candies.....ad val.	25%	25%
Candles.....ad val.	³ Free	10%
³ Other than wax, which is dutiable.		
Cards, playing, blanks or printed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Carriages of all descriptions.....ad val.	25%	25%
Catechu (see Tanning Materials), free by Civil Code.		
Cement.....ad val.	Free	10%
Cheese.....ad val.	Free	10%
China Boots and Shoes.....per pair	.25	.25
China Matting.....per roll	1 00	1 00
China Oils.....ad val.	25%	25%
China Slippers.....per pair	.10	.10
China Tobacco... ..per lb.	.50	.50
Cigarettes and all descriptions of paper cigars.....ad val.	Free	25%
Cigars and Cheroots (see Tobacco)....per M.	Free	10 00
Cigar-holders (see Pipes, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%
Claret (see Wines).		
Clothing, cotton.....ad val.	Free	10%
Clothing, not otherwise specified.....ad val.	10%	10%
Clocks and Watches, in whole or in part not otherwise specified.....ad val.	10%	10%
Clocks, if without glass and of wood.....ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Coal, Coke, free by Civil Code and by treaty.		
Coffee, whether ground or prepared, or not. per lb.	.07	.07
Coins, gold and silver, free by Civil Code.		
Collars, Corsets, Cuffs and Sleeves (see Millinery).....ad val.	⁴ 10%	10%
⁴ If of cotton, free under the treaty.		
Copper and Composition Sheathing, nails and bolts.....ad val.	Free	⁵ 10%
⁵ Except copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metals, which is free:		
Cordage (see Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Cordials (see Brandy and Wines).		
Cotton and manufactures of Cotton, bleach- ed and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Crockery and Glassware of every descrip- tion.....ad val.	10%	10%
Curios, other than art goods or bronzes. .ad val.	10%	10%
Curry or Curry Powder.....ad val.	10%	10%
Dates.....ad val.	10%	10%
Dental Materials not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Doors, Sashes and blinds.....ad val.	Free	10%
Diplomatic Representative, For—All goods imported for their private use and consumption. Sec. 517, Art. 6, Civil Code.		
Drugs and Medicines not otherwise pro- vided for, patent or other.....ad val.	10%	10%
Caustic Soda, Sal Soda, Oil of Sas- safras, Palm Oil and Borax, when imported for use in the manufacture of soap, free.		
The importation of opium, or any preparation thereof, except by the Board of Health, is strictly prohib- ited.		
Dry Goods—Manufactures of cotton or wool, textile fabrics made of a com- bination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing....ad val.	Free	10%
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part.ad val.	10%	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Satins, silks and silk-velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material.....ad val.	25%	25%
All other goods and all mixtures not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Edgings, Embroideries of all kinds.....ad val.	25%	25%
6 If of cotton, free under the treaty.		
Eggs.....ad val.	Free	10%
Engines and parts thereof.....ad val.	Free	7 10%
7 Unless exempt by Special Act for the encouragement of certain industries—Coffee and Ramie, and Fruit Cannery, Laws of 1892.		
Fans of all kinds.....ad val.	8 25%	25%
8 Manufactures of paper and wood, free by treaty.		
Feathers—Fancy, for millinery purposes..ad val.	25%	25%
Common, for upholstery purposes..ad val.	10%	10%
Fertilizers, natural or manufactured, and all material exclusively for the manufacture thereof, free by Act of August, 1882.		
Fire Arms.....ad val.	9 25%	25%
9 If mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel, otherwise free under the treaty.		
Fire-works and Fire-crackers.....ad val.	25%	25%
Fish and Oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof.....ad val.	Free	10%
Floor Cloth.....ad val.	10%	10%
Flour, Meal, Bran, etc. (see Bread and Breadstuffs).....ad val.	Free	10%
Foreign Navies, For—All supplies when imported and used as such (Sec. 517, Art. 6, Civil Code), free.		
Foreign Whalers, For—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with provisions Sec. 569 to 573 of the Civil Code, free.		
Fringes—Silk.....ad val.	25%	25%
All other.....ad val.	10%	10%
Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved..ad val.	Free	10%
Furniture.....ad val.	Free	10%
10 Except upholstered or carved, which are dutiable.		
Furs, dressed or undressed.....ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fin U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Galvanized Iron, and all manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for..ad val.	Free	10%
Gilt Ware (see Silverplate, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%
Gimps, for clothing or upholstering.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gin (see Brandy).		
Glass and Glassware of every description..ad val.	10%	10%
Gloves—Kid and all other leather and skin gloves.....per doz. pairs	3 00	3 00
Gloves and Mitts not otherwise provided for..... ¹¹	25%	25%
¹¹ Unless of manufacture free by treaty.		
Gold or Silver leaf.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gold and Silver coin, free by Civil Code. Sec. 517, Art. 6.		
Grain of all kinds.....ad val.	Free	10%
Granite paving, curb, or other stone.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gravestones, marble or other; grindstones.ad val.	10%	10%
Groceries not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Guns and Pistols.....ad val. ¹²	Free	25%
¹² If mounted in ivory, nickel or rubber, dutiable.		
Hair, Haircloth or Hair Mattresses.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hardware, machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes, bolts, rivets, hoop-iron, brads, sprigs and tacks.....ad val.	Free	¹³ 10%
¹³ All pig iron and plate iron of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thickness and upwards, free by Act of June, 1862.		
Harness, and all manufactures of leather..ad val.	Free	10%
Harness dressing.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hats and caps not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Ham (see Meats).....ad val.	Free	10%
Hay and Grain.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hides, Furs, Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hoes, Horse-shoes (see Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Hooks and Eyes.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hose, rubber.....ad val.	10%	10%
Cotton or leather.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hock (see Wines).		
Hawaiian Government. All goods or articles imported for the use of the several departments of the Hawaiian Government, free by Civil Code, Sec. 517, Art. 6.		

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Hawaiian Whalers. Oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels, free by Civil Code.		
Household Effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad, free by Civil Code.		
Ice.....ad val.	Free	10%
Ink, printing.....ad val.	10%	10%
Ink, writing.....ad val.	Free	10%
Insertions, Laces and Lace Goods of every description .....ad val.	25%	25%
Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof..ad val.	¹⁴ Free	10%
¹⁴ Other than plated articles.		
Japanese Goods not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Jewelry, and all metal, glass or stone beads.ad val.	25%	25%
Jute Bags or baggage, matting, etc.....ad val.	10%	10%
Lard.....ad val.	Free	10%
Lead—pig, sheet or pipe.....ad val.	10%	10%
Leather, and all manufactures thereof....ad val.	Free	10%
Lime and Cement .....ad val.	Free	10%
Linens and Grass Cloth.....ad val.	10%	10%
Linoleum (see Oilcloth).....ad val.	10%	10%
Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and manufactured in whole or in part .....ad val.	Free	10%
Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Lanterns, etc...ad val.	¹⁵ 10%	10%
¹⁵ Unless excepted under the treaty provisions, without glass.		
Machinery of all kinds .....ad val.	Free	10%
Matches of all kinds .....ad val.	¹⁶ 10%	10%
¹⁶ Except wooden matches, which are free by treaty.		
Matting—China.....per roll	1 00	1 00
Matting, other than China.....ad val.	10%	10%
Mattresses.....ad val.	¹⁷ Free	10%
¹⁷ All except hair, which is dutiable.		
Meats—fresh, smoked or preserved.....ad val.	Free	10%
Medicines (see Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Millinery Goods—beads, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, not otherwise provided for	ad val. 10%	10%
Models of Invention, if not fitted for use, free by Civil Code.		
Molasses and Syrup of Sugar, the product of any country with which this Government has no treaty	per gall.	10
All other	ad val. Free	10%
Musical Instruments, not otherwise provided for	ad val. 18 10%	10%
18 If of wood, or wood and metal, free under the treaty, unless carved or plated.		
Nails (see Hardware)	ad val. Free	10%
Naval Stores	ad val. Free	10%
Nickel-plated Goods	ad val. 25%	25%
Oak Bark (see Tanning)		
Oats (see Grain)	ad val. Free	10%
Oil Cloth	ad val. 10%	10%
Oils, illuminating or lubricating	ad val. Free	10%
Peanut	per lb. .02 1/2	.02 1/2
Bean and other China Oils	ad val. 25%	25%
Opium, or any preparation thereof, prohibited, except to the Board of Health .	ad val. 15%	15%
Ornamental Work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of paris, or alabaster, and all imitations thereof	ad val. 19 10%	10%
19 Other than iron.		
Oysters, Clams, etc. (see Fish)	ad val. Free	10%
Paintings, Pictures, Engravings, Statuary, Bronzes	ad val. 20 25%	25%
20 Other than manufactures of paper.		
Paper and all manufactures thereof	ad val. Free	10%
Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Pens—gold, quill or steel	ad val. Free	10%
Perfumery, other than that which pays a spirit duty	ad val. 25%	25%
Petroleum (see Oils)	ad val. Free	10%
Pipes (smoking), Pipe-stems, bowls and fixtures, Cigar-holders	ad val. 25%	25%
Pianos, Organs (parlor), Melodeons . . .	ad val. 21 Free	10%
21 If in carved finish, dutiable.		
Pitch (see Naval Stores)	ad val. Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Plants (see Trees, etc.).....ad val.	Free	10%
Plated Ware (see Silverplate, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%
Playing Cards.....ad val.	Free	10%
Pork (see Meats).....ad val.	Free	10%
Porter (see Ale, etc.)		
Powder, blasting.....ad val.	10%	10%
—Not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	25%	25%
Publications in Hawaiian—Act of 1866.	Free	Free
Philosophical, Chemical and other apparatus, Specimens of Botany, Mineralogy, Geology and other Natural Sciences, for the use of Schools and Colleges, free by Civil Code.		
Rice—Cleaned..... }per lb.	Free	.02½
In the Hull. } of Act Aug. 14, 1880.per lb.	Free	.01½
Ribbons not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Rivets (see Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Rosins (see Naval Stores). ....ad val.	Free	10%
Roofing slates.....ad val.	10%	10%
Rubber Goods of all descriptions.....ad val.	22 10%	10%
²² Except boots and shoes.		
Salt.....ad val.	Free	10%
Sashes (see Doors, etc.).....ad val.	Free	10%
Seeds, Shrubs (see Trees, etc.).....ad val.	Free	10%
Sheathing Copper and Metal, free by Act of 1868.		
Sheathing Nails and Bolts.....ad val.	Free	10%
Shingles—Of wood, or metal other than tin.ad val.	Free	10%
Slate or tin.....ad val.	10%	10%
Shooks, Staves and Headings (see Wood). ad val.	10%	10%
Silks, Satins, Silk-velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material.....ad val.	25%	25%
Silverplate, Plated Ware or Gilt Ware.....ad val.	25%	25%
Skins, dressed or undressed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Soap.....ad val.	Free	10%
Certain articles for the manufacture of, free (see Drugs).		
Specie (see Gold and Silver Coins), free by Civil Code.		
Spikes and Bolts (see Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Starch.....ad val.	Free	10%
Stationery.....ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Em U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Statuary (see Paintings).....ad val.	25%	25%
Sugar—Refined.....ad val.	Free	10%
Raw.....per lb.	Free	02½
Tacks (see Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Tallow.....ad val.	Free	10%
Tanning Materials—Oak bark, Catechu, and other substances used in tan- ning, free.		
Tar (see Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Tea.....ad val.	10%	10%
Textile manufactures of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or any two or more of them, other than when ready-made cloth- ing.....ad val.	Free	²³ 10%
²³ Unless otherwise provided for.		
Tin, Tinware or Tinned Goods.....ad val.	²⁴ 10%	²⁴ 10%
²⁴ Except materials for fruit canning for ex- port. Chapter LIX, Laws of 1892.		
Tobacco Pipes (see Pipes).....ad val.	25%	25%
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco....ad val.	Free	15%
—China.....per lb.	.50	.50
—Cigars and cheroots other than U. S. .....per M.		10 00
Toilet Brushes, Toilet Powders.....ad val.	25%	25%
Toys, when made of paper, wood, or metal other than tin.....ad val.	Free	10%
—All other.....ad val.	10%	10%
Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Seeds.....ad val.	Free	²⁵ 10%
²⁵ When not intended for sale, free by Civil Code.		
Tricycles, Velocipedes.....ad val.	10%	10%
Trunks, camphor.....each.	.50	.50
Trunks, all other not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Type, type metal, electrotypes, etc.....ad val.	²⁶ 10%	10%
²⁶ Except wood type.		
Wagons and Carts for the purpose of agri- culture or drayage.....ad val.	Free	10%
Watches, and Clocks, in whole or in part .ad val.	²⁷ 10%	10%
²⁷ Not otherwise provided for.		
Wood and manufactures of wood or wood and metal, except Furniture, either upholstered or carved, and Carriages.ad val.	Free	10%
Wool and manufactures of wool other than ready-made clothing.....ad val.	Free	10%

PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons.....	\$50 00
Transient steamers	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot.....	1 50
Other vessels per ton.....	05
Outside anchorage charge.....	20 00
Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons.....	30 00
From 200 to 300 tons...\$35. From 300 to 500 tons...	40 00
From 500 to 800 tons... 45. From 800 to 1000 tons.	50 00
From 1000 to 1200 tons 60. From 1200 to 1400 tons.	75 00
Over 1400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional.	
Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.	
Port Physician's charges—Boarding vessel outside.....	25 00
Boarding vessel in port, \$15; at wharf.....	10 00
Harbor Master's fee—Boarding vessel on arrival or departure, or in moving, each time.....	3 00
Wharfage—Government or O. R. & L. Co.'s wharves, per ton, per day.....	02
Water Rates—To vessels at the wharf, per gallon.....	00½
To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon.....	01
To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon...	01½
Marine Railway—Capacity for 1700 ton vessels in light ballast—Hauling charge, per ton, steamers 50 cents, sailing vessels 40 cents. Charge after first day, 25 cents per ton for steamers and 20 cents per ton for sail vessels per day.	

LIST OF ANNUAL LICENSE FEES.

Agents	\$ 500	Fire Arms.....	\$ 5
Alcohol.....	50	Gen'l Mdse—based on annual sales—from	
Auction, ¹ Honolulu	500	\$50 for sales under \$20,000; up to	
" outer districts.....	15	\$1,000 for sales of \$600,000 or over.	
Awa, ² Honolulu	500	Hack, each passenger capacity..	1
" Wailuku, Hilo, or La		Horse, each.....	5
haina, each.....	300	Live Stock, Honolulu.....	500
" other districts.....	100	" outer districts	250
Banking.....	500	Livery Stable.....	50
Billiards, each table.....	25	Lodging and Tenement	2
Bowling Alley	25	Milk	25
Boat, 4 oars.....	8	Physician.....	10
" 2 oars.....	4	Pork Butcher	20
Butcher.....	20	Public Show, each performance..	5
Cake Peddling.....	25	Salmon.....	10
Dray	2 50	Shipping.....	50
Driver	1	Spirit—Wholesale, or Dealers...	500
Drug, Honolulu.....	40	" Retail	1000
" other districts.....	20	Victualling.....	50

¹ Auction Licenses have an additional tax of ½ per cent. on amount of sales.

² Awa Licenses are limited: 3 for Honolulu, 2 each for Lahaina, Wailuku and Hilo. If applications exceed the limit, they are then sold at public auction at the above upset price.



HONOLULU'S NEW SAILORS' HOME.

AFTER a lapse of nearly nine years Honolulu again rejoices in the possession of a Sailors' Home, and, like its predecessor—for its day and generation—is one in which we may take pardonable pride. While not so lofty and spacious a building as the old Home, it has been, nevertheless, quite as carefully planned by its trustees to meet the changed conditions of the port, and with the wisdom born of experience will doubtless prove equal to all claims upon it and be, at the same time, less expensive to maintain.

It may seem incongruous to some readers that, with Honolulu's reputed increasing commerce, its altered conditions would warrant, at this day, a smaller structure. The explanation is in the difference between the necessities placed upon the port in the "palmy days of whaling," and now. Then, the bulk of the fleet arrived within a few weeks' time, with their crews for liberty, reshipment, or provision for, in the event of heaving down for repairs—also a thing of the past. From the marked regularity of the merchant service of the port for years past, the present provision is ample for their requirements; for "liberty" men from

our naval visitors; or possible stranded crews thrown upon our shores.

The former Home was for many years a prominent structure and landmark of Honolulu, looking out upon the harbor till obscured by the new police court and station house building. So the new Home stands as prominent in view of the shipping, from its nearer location on the Esplanade, and with its light and airy appearance, with cool and spacious verandahs, stands a modest monument to the philanthropic effort of the friends of seamen in this mid-Pacific haven for their comfort and safety, to guard them against the temptations and pitfalls that seem to be part and parcel of every maritime port.

The conflagration of April 18th, 1886, which wiped the Seaman's Bethel out of existence, so threatened the Home, that steps were taken to destroy the structure by explosives to save adjacent property. A change of wind and faulty fuse saved its immediate destruction, though it sustained such serious damage as to necessitate the recommendation of its demolition, instead of what would have been costly repairs to its three stories, and which, being of wood, would be a standing menace to the valuable central business property of the city.

After considerable delay arrangements for the exchange of lots were made with the government, whereby the Sailor's Home Society relinquished their old site and secured the present spacious and valuable property fronting the new market, on Halekauila Street. Since acquiring this site the property has been filled in—as has much of the adjacent portion of the Esplanade—and with the substantial improvements in progress in the neighborhood it is not difficult to see that a wise foresight has been exercised by the trustees in the change. Furthermore, the Government, with its additional grant of \$5000 towards the erection of a suitable building, is to be commended likewise for its liberal aid in behalf of seamen.

As usual in all worthy work in this city the ladies respond readily to all philanthropic appeals; hence, during the erection of the building, their services were enlisted to procure funds for its furnishing. After several weeks' preparation an extensive fair, or bazaar, was held by them, which realized the neat sum—if we remember rightly—of some \$1,500 for this object.

The erection of the building was awarded to Lucas Brothers

upon competitive bids, after the design and plans of C. B. Ripley, selected by a special appointed committee therefor to select from several architects' designs on prize award. The total cost of the Home and its furnishing was \$21,990.

The new Home was completed in 1894, and opened for the reception of guests, unostentatiously, in the early part of 1895, under the superintendency of R. I. Greene and wife, who are devoting their best efforts to make "Jack's" comfort when "off duty" the Home attraction.

The *Friend* of last April, in an account of its recent opening, after referring to the acquired property and its location, has the following brief description of the Home itself :

"On this lot, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, stands the new Sailors' Home, finished a year ago, but only of late fairly in use for seamen. It forms a little oasis in a section devoid of verdure. The building is of two stories, of brick—a neat, attractive structure. In the front part of the lower story is a library and reading room, also a billiard room. In the rear of the west side are three living rooms for the superintendent and his family. On the east side is the main dining room, accommodating forty at table, and in its rear the pantry and kitchen, with every facility to cook for a hundred men.

"In the main seamen's ward up-stairs are sixteen excellent iron beds with spring mattresses. A number of so-called "mate's rooms" also furnish private lodgings at moderate rates. Opening on the upper front verandah are a few more stylishly furnished apartments for captains and their friends. This upper floor is supplied with every convenience, bath rooms, etc. All the rooms have incandescent lights.

"Grading of the adjacent streets will soon be completed, and that part of the town will become an attractive one. It is but a few blocks from the principal wharves and most of the shipping. Every private room is now occupied at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. Superintendent Greene and his excellent wife keep the place in perfect order and cleanliness.

"The officers of the institution are J. I. Dowsett, President ; A. S. Cleghorn, Vice-President ; F. A. Schaefer, Secretary ; and P. C. Jones, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. J. B. Atherton, A. S. Cleghorn, and C. M. Cooke. The above names are all those of prominent business men, and guarantee an able management of the institution."

BRIEF RECORD OF REBELLION.

IN writing of the attempted overthrow of the new Republic of Hawaii in January last, at the time of its occurrence, it would naturally have been termed the rebellion. While it was an attempt by a misguided faction for the restoration of the monarchy, it would be misleading to place it on the page of history as a "royalist uprising" in all the meaning which that phrase would imply, for the natives were instigated by agitators of foreign birth who could lay no special claim to monarchial sympathies; yet it has been so named. And now, after the smoke of battle and excitement of the times have passed—despite the revelations at the patient and thorough trial before the Military Commission—it is more in vogue recently to term it "our late unpleasantness," especially since the leniency to the majority of those found guilty have had sentences modified, fines remitted, and subsequently pardon and freedom to a large proportion. But, under whatever name it may be known, it was a bitter experience and dire failure to its promoters and defenders, and a signal victory for the government and its supporters, though at much expense for the brief campaign.

We arrive at a proper sequence of events by the confession of participants upon their arrest and at their trial. It was there brought out that arrangements had been made in San Francisco in November, 1894, by an agent from here, for the purchase and shipment of arms and ammunition to be secretly landed at some point on Oahu. This mission was so successful that the schooner *Wahlberg* brought and landed, or transferred to the coasting steamer *Waimanalo*—which was chartered to go out and intercept her—some eighty pistols, 288 winchesters and 50,000 cartridges. The schooner was sighted and signalled by watchers off Rabbit Islet, Koolau, December 20th, 1894, who received a portion of the consignment, burying same in the sand, then reporting to the town agents. On the schooner's meeting with and transferring the balance of her arms and ammunition to the *Waimanalo* on New Year's day, she returned to the Coast, while

the steamer watched for an opportunity to land her supplies into expectant hands unknown to the authorities. Plans were laid for the evening of January 3rd, 1895, but the police force interfered with native gatherings at Kakaako—a southern suburb of Honolulu—which subsequent facts showed were to have received the looked-for arms at that point and at the old fish market, with which it was designed, at 2 o'clock that night, to attack and secure the government and other important buildings.

The steamer communicating with Bertelmann's, at Diamond Head, that evening, was advised of frustrated plans, so her supply of arms, etc., were landed in that neighborhood, part being buried in the sand and part concealed in the algeroba thickets. This necessitated new plans for early action, ere the now suspicious authorities should gather facts and jeopardize the necks of all implicated. The Rabbit Island supplies were brought over and concealed with the others. Sam Nowlein and Robt. Wilcox, with Lot Lane and others, adopted the plan of massing natives at Diamond Head, then to march upon the sleeping city by two companies and commence a midnight attack. On Sunday, January 6th, Nowlein and his trusted alleys summoned their men to gather at Kaalawai, at foot of Diamond Head, some of whom readily responded, while others were lured under the guise of a luau, or forced—as they testified—at the point of a pistol. Here they were set to digging up and cleaning the buried guns, etc., and several squads hurriedly drilled in the use of arms. A number of foreigners out for a stroll beyond Kapiolani Park were taken charge of and put under guard and kept prisoners for a time, together with residents of Waialae known to be opposed to their restoration scheme, to prevent the movement being reported to town. The telephone signal station at Diamond Head was also seized as a precautionary measure.

Toward dusk, however, the marshal was advised of the massing of natives at Bertelmann's and of arms having been seen. A squad of police under Deputy Brown and Capt. Parker, with a search warrant were sent out, and was joined en route by C. L. Carter, J. B. Castle and A. W. Carter, citizen guardsmen, residents of the Park. Reaching the house at dark, Brown proceeded to read the warrant, when firing began outside upon the police and their aids from men seen to emerge from hidings and along the beach. C. L. Carter received mortal wounds, from which he

died the next morning. Holi, of the police, was also badly wounded, and another of the squad had his arm shattered. Carter was conveyed to the house and surgical aid sought, while Brown went for re-enforcements, and Parker conveyed important prisoners to town after placing several under arrest, with Bertelmann, in the house under guard. Upon leaving the premises they were fired upon, as was also the surgeon upon his arrival. Squads from Wilcox fired upon the house, when, upon threat of the police guard to kill Bertelmann unless they desisted, the firing ceased.

The city was quickly aroused at the commencement of hostilities, and as the military were called out, the citizens' guard likewise gathered at their respective posts for duty, church services throughout the city coming abruptly to a close. Brown and Parker's return with re-enforcements was quickly followed by a detail from Co. E. under Lieut. King, but being unable to hold Bertelmann's without great risk—in a nest of no telling how many in ambush—they retired to Sans Souci, in the park. Meanwhile Captain Parker was cut out from his party and for a time fears were entertained for his safety, but by daylight he worked his way out of the enemy's lines.

A small force was also sent out to repel any advancing party on the Waialae road. Considerable firing occurred during the night, and several arrests were made. The death of C. L. Carter at 5 a.m. of the 7th seemed to knit the government defenders to closer bonds of unity, and the day became one of battle. At 7 a.m. martial law was proclaimed. All business was suspended and vessels detained in port. Lieut. Coyne re-enforced King with thirty more men and formed a skirmish line toward the point of Leahi from the park. The rebels under command of Wilcox and Lot Lane began active hostilities at daylight from commanding positions, but retreating, massed along the summit and fired down, till dislodged by shot from the park and shell from the government tug-boat *Eleu*, whereupon they scattered towards Waialae.

A squad of citizens under T. B. Murray, assigned to the Waialae road, encountered Nowlein's force beyond Moiliili making for Palolo. Co. F. under Captain Ziegler, with a field piece was sent out, as also six sharpshooters, and a sharp encounter ensued, driving the rebels to an extinct crater for defense, finally dis-

lodging them and securing thirty-three prisoners. Seven others surrendered. Nowlein and his aides, Greig, Widemann and Marshall, with a number of men made their escape. Lieut. Ludweig was the only man of Zeigler's command wounded, while three rebels were reported killed. This was the decisive action in the rebellion; self preservation by flight, concealment, or surrender being their first consideration thereafter. The succeeding day disclosed no armed foe, though search was made in various directions, and the valleys and passes well guarded by the military and citizen volunteers. Arrests of conspirators were frequent, and included a number of prominent persons, especially following that of Captain Davies and crew of the *Waimanalo*.

On the 9th occurred the battle of Manoa. Notwithstanding the guarding of roads and passes, Wilcox—last seen as fleeing to Waialae—was discovered with a party of about fifty men crossing the upper part of Manoa valley, where they were overtaken and engaged by Co. A. under Captain P. Smith, re-enforced by the Sharpshooters Co. under Captain Kidwell, and a detail from Co. D., under Lieut. Jones, with a field piece. Wilcox made a firm stand for a time from his advantageous and protected position, but after some two hours of sharp firing, nightfall enabled the rebels to escape by their scaling a precipitous pass leading to Nuuanu valley, with the loss of one man killed, two wounded and three taken prisoners. This proved the last encounter. It afterwards transpired that Wilcox and ten of his men descended the ridge into Nuuanu, eluding the guard on the valley road, and before morning reached the Kalihi ridge and dispersed to respective hidings. Two or three days passed without information of the leaders or their whereabouts. On the 12th Deputy Brown with Robt. Parker and party of native police set out to scour the hills and valleys from Nuuanu to Waialae. At the latter point a clue was obtained which was reported to the Marshal and resulted in the capture, about noon of the 14th, of the leader Sam Nowlein and his three lieutenants at Moiliili, near the scene of their Monday's fight, where they had been concealed in the brush and fed by natives for six days. This good fortune was followed, ere the day closed, by the capture also of Robt. Wilcox at a fishing hut on an islet off Kalihi, where he had been hiding, hoping possibly to escape by some passing vessel. The community felt much relieved at the result

of the day's work and Parker and his party returned to town jubilant. For several days Lot Lane kept out of sight, and it was expected there would be difficulty, and likely danger, in his capture, but hunger drove him to surrender as submissively as the other defiant spirits had done before him.

The leaders were not backward about revealing the inner history of the movement and parties connected therewith. Wilcox's voluntary offer in this line was declined. Arrests of several prominent foreigners, with others, followed the next day, and on the 16th that of the ex-queen also. The arrest was made quietly, and she submitted gracefully and was conveyed by carriage to the executive building and confined, with her lady in waiting as an attendant, in an up-stairs room used as the Auditor-General's office. A search of Washington Place by the police followed, resulting in unearthing an arsenal of bombs, rifles, pistols, swords and cartridges. On this day, also, all the military companies were called in from the mountains and valleys, and were received with hearty cheers. The volunteer companies were dismissed to their homes, but the Citizens' Guard continued their patrol duty for the city and suburbs for a few days longer, when they were relieved by an organized mounted patrol.

The Military Commission created by the President for the trial of those implicated in the uprising consisted of the following officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H., viz: Col. W. A. Whiting as President; Lieut. Col. J. H. Fisher; Capts. C. W. Ziegler, Co. F.; J. M. Camara, Jr., Co. C.; J. W. Pratt, W. C. Wilder and First Lieut. J. W. Jones, Co. D., members; and Capt. Wm. A. Kinney as Judge Advocate.

The Commission organized for its responsible duty on the 17th, the second anniversary of the downfall of the monarchy. The first to be placed on trial charged with treason and open rebellion were: R. W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlein, H. Bertelmann, C. Widemann, Wm. Greig, L. Marshall, W. C. and J. C. Lane. The first three pled guilty, and on the following day the trials began. Paul Neumann appeared as counsel for most of the prominent prisoners throughout the sittings of the Commission, and vigorously protested in each case against its jurisdiction. The court decided upon its own legality, which was confirmed later by the full bench in the *habeas corpus* test case of Kalaniana'ole, and also

admitted by English authorities to have been properly and legally constituted.

During the sittings of the Commission, which continued until the end of February ere the last charge was presented, much interest was taken in many of the cases during their patient trial. That of the leaders occupied three days, The next cases called were C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, Major Seward and T. B. Walker. Their trial lasted two and a half days. What with admissions and overwhelming evidence strong cases were made against each of the above, and the inward history of the movement was for the first time made public, of which we condense the following account.

Nowlein testified:—"The uprising had been planned four or five months by myself, Gulick, Rickard and Seward, meeting at Gulick's King street residence two or three times a week, Seward not always present. A new government was talked of, with the restoration of Liliuokalani. A new constitution was drafted, Gulick writing it, which was engrossed by Wm. Kaae, Liliuokalani's secretary. This was completed about Christmas, and was to be signed by Liliuokalani and promulgated. In the plan of attack, fifty-seven posts were to be established around town, under command of natives and white men to stop the Citizens' Guard from assembling. The executive building was to be surrounded, and the station house, telephone office, and electric light works seized. By agreement with Gulick and Rickard I sent agents to enlist natives in town and in Koolau, and organize squads of thirty-seven each and await orders. Seward went to the Coast for arms and ammunition. I sent Townsend and Warren to Rabbit Island; Seward sent a boat. Rickard, Gulick, Seward and I agreed to charter the *Waimanalo*. Tried to start the revolution the night of the 3d. The arms were to be landed, half each at Kakaako and the fish market. I was to have charge of the latter party. Walker was to take the station house, and Bowler the telephone office. Rickard went out on the steamer on night of the 2d to direct matters. Received a letter from him for Gulick requesting shore boats to land arms. I sent one from boat house. Police interference broke up this plan, so Rickard and I decided to begin the move at 2 a.m., Monday the 7th. He was to tell Gulick and Seward."

Many points in the foregoing were corroborated by various

parties, besides admissions by Captain Davies of the *Waimanalo* of his share in the movement, for which he was to get \$10,000 and a position. Townsend, Warren and Walker, also confessed to their connection as above indicated. Kaae testified to his clerical labors, which included also other state papers and eleven commissions

On the morning of January 24th the following submissive document, addressed to President Dole, from the ex-queen, was delivered to him by C. B. Wilson and Saml. Parker in the presence of his cabinet :

SIR:—After full and free consultation with my personal friends, and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity with their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the Republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of queen which I held prior to the seventeenth day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the Republic, or are or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, namely :

First In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is the lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian Monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or acute validity,

force or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance, or official obligation, or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Second—For myself, my heirs and successors, I do hereby and without any mental reservation or modification, and fully, finally, unequivocally, irrevocably and forever abdicate, renounce and release unto the Government of the Republic of Hawaii and its legitimate successors forever, all claims or pretensions whatsoever to the late throne of Hawaii, or to the late monarchy of Hawaii, or to any past, or to the existing, or to any future government of Hawaii, or under or by reason of any present or formerly existing constitution, statute, laws, position, right or claim of any and every kind, name and nature whatsoever, and whether the same consists of pecuniary or property considerations or of personal status, hereby forever renouncing, disowning and disclaiming all rights, claims, demands, privileges, honors, emoluments, titles and prerogatives whatsoever under or by virtue of any former, or the existing government, constitution, statute, law or custom of the Hawaiian Islands whatsoever, save and excepting only such rights and privileges as belong to me in common with all private citizens of, or residents in the Republic of Hawaii.

Third—I do hereby respectfully implore for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii such degree of executive clemency as the Government may deem to be consistent with its duty to the community, and such as a due regard for its violated laws may permit.

Fourth—It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do, and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people, under and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Fifth—I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

Sixth—I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn and have signed the same, without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii, or from any member or official of the Government of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises.

Relying upon the magnanimity of the Government of the Republic, and upon its protection,

I have the honor to be, Mr. President,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

The careful perusal and execution of the above was duly witnessed, at her request, by Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Saml. Parker, Chas. B. Wilson, H. A. Widemann, S. K. Hookano and Paul Neumann, in whose presence she declared it to be “a correct and full statement of her wishes and acts in the premises,” and further acknowledged the same as her free act and deed before W. L. Stanley, notary public, who also took her affirmation to the following oath of allegiance to the Republic :

HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, }
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. } SS.

I, LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and will not either directly or indirectly encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed)

LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of January, A.D. 1895, before me.

(Notarial Seal)

W. L. STANLEY,
Notary Public.

To the above document the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Executive, made the following reply :

EXECUTIVE BUILDING, }
HONOLULU, Jan. 29th, 1895. }

Madam :—A document executed by you, purporting to contain an abdication and renunciation of all sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you, has been delivered on your behalf to the President.

As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file, to make clear to you, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in this matter :

1. The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the consequent loss of life ; which position is recognized by you in your letter.

2. It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you now voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 14, 1893, when by your public announcement that you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by your acts in attempting by the mere exercise of your own will to establish a new system of government, the contract existing between you and the people was dissolved, and all sovereign rights theretofore vested in you were lost. The statement by members of your then cabinet that they could not control your proposed action and their appeal to citizens of Honolulu for assistance was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the rights of Government.

3. So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected that it is your desire that the Republic shall be recognized by them as the sole and lawful Government of the country it is fully appreciated. In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration.

By order of the Executive Council.

(Signed)

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

TO MRS. LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

Following the trial of the two sets of principals, already given, were two companies of active participants—natives and half-castes—of twenty-five and twenty-one each, respectively, and the cases, simply, of J. F. Bowler, V. V. Ashford, John Wise, J. A. Cummins and Captain Davies. The latter was charged with "treason," and admitting his guilt was sentenced accordingly, which sentence was subsequently altered to banishment. Of the others, arraigned for "misprision of treason," Cummins made confession and was leniently dealt with, while the others had their share in the movement proven; the case of V. V. Ashford lasting four and a half days.

Naturally public interest centered in the trial of the ex-queen,

who was arraigned February 5th, on the charge of "misprision of treason." The trial occupied four days, during which time the court room was crowded with attentive listeners—residents and visiting strangers. There were a number of witnesses for the prosecution, six of whom practically settled the case, though her counsel lost no opportunity to belittle or break down testimony. As was written at the time:—"In the preliminaries and throughout the trial, Mr. Neumann sought every cause for impeding or breaking off proceedings. He embraced and used to its full extent every possible technicality. The record teems with his objections, ranging from challenge of jurisdiction to protest against testimony on circumstances. In many instances he gained his point, though in most he was overruled. He was earnest and the Court was patient."

Liliuokalani made a general denial of charges and presented a lengthy statement to the Commission, part of which was, after deliberation of the Court, ordered stricken from the record, as objectionable, ere proceeding with arguments on the case.

With a few exceptions of single trials the balance of cases presented were in companies of from twelve to sixty-five, many prisoners pleading guilty as charged, in whole, or in part. Altogether one hundred and ninety prisoners came to trial. Thirty-seven were charged with "treason and open rebellion," one hundred and forty-one with "treason" and twelve for "misprision of treason." Of these ninety pled "guilty," and of the others, who either pled "not guilty," or had the court enter that plea for them, but five were acquitted on various grounds. The Commission were deliberate in reaching their decisions. In the fulfilment of their obligations they passed sentences according to law and the evidence, and in a number of cases recommended them to clemency.

The sentences were then carefully reviewed by President Dole; his judicial experience, knowledge of Hawaiian character and love of justice served him well in considering the findings of each case from the evidence adduced, at times calling his Cabinet, and in some cases the Advisory Council into consultation. He was thereby enabled to decide intelligently upon the momentous and at times conflicting questions presented, for the welfare of the nation. There were not a few who clamored for capital punishment of the guilty leaders, and several bodies of loyal citizens

petitioned against leniency, lest it be an encouragement for continued rebellious effort.

Time is a healer of many ills, and there are no expressions of regret, to-day, that the death sentence which had been passed upon Wilcox, Gulick, Seward and Rickard, were changed to fine and imprisonment, and that of Nowlein and Bertelmann should be allowed liberty. Instead thereof we now hear the same parties petitioning for a liberal exercise of the pardoning power. This has been exercised already in the case of V. V. Ashford, Wm. Greig and L. Marshall, conditional upon their leaving the country, and with C. Widemann, and a large body of natives. Liliu-okalani is also in the enjoyment of her freedom, conditionally, and occupies again Washington Place, while a modification in the terms of sentence has been made in most of the remaining cases.

Among those arrested on suspicion of complicity with the uprising, three foreigners were summarily deported by the *War-rimoo*, en route for Vancouver, February 2d, viz.: J. Cranstoun, A. E. W. Muller and J. B. Johnstone. They were provided with free passage and \$50 for expenses. They have since been posing as martyrs and seeking revenge in \$50,000 damage suits.

A number of others were given the option to stand trial or leave the country till permitted by the Foreign Office to return. Twenty-two availed themselves of this opportunity for freedom, though the majority departed with great reluctance. A number of these have already returned, by permission, with more to follow. Twenty-seven others arrested as "suspects" were released without trial, but informed they were liable at any time to be called upon to explain their complicity with the uprising.

THE introduction of sewing machines in these islands had the following mention in the local press at the time: "First two sewing machines received at Honolulu arrived Sept. 12, 1853, from New York via Panama and San Francisco, per *Shooting Star*, to J. H. McColgan, merchant tailor, selected by him and brought out at great comparative expense, one for heavy work, the other for lighter goods."

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PRESENT HOUSE OF C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

THE existing house of C. Brewer & Co., Limited, like many a state or nation, began at a distant date under a different name, and is a result of the growth through the changes of time and circumstances rather than of any one definite act. If an exact date and a single act are to be assigned, it was on Monday, December 8th, 1817, when James Hunnewell, officer of the brig *Bordeaux Packet*, agreed with Andrew Blanchard, master, to remain at Honolulu—where they then were—after the sale of the vessel, and dispose of the balance of her cargo and invest and forward the proceeds. This was the beginning of the long business career of Mr. Hunnewell connected with the Islands, and his first act in settling there.

After two visits at home, in Charlestown and Boston, Mass., and after acting as agent at the Islands for sundry parties, he, also acting for others, Bryant and Sturgis among them, in 1826 founded his own independent house in Honolulu. He stated (1866), that he in 1826 bought the premises still, when he wrote, occupied by C. Brewer & Co. In 1830 he added some land. In November, 1830, having spent most of the time for fourteen years abroad, he, as he desired, returned home, leaving the business in charge of Henry A. Pierce, who had been a clerk with him.

At first business was generally in small transactions and by barter. Sandal wood was the chief native product of value in commerce, and, indeed, it almost made the currency of the country. In the dealings through 1817–18, money is scarcely mentioned. "At one time," said Mr. Hunnewell, it was in 1818, "we were the only traders on shore at Honolulu that had any goods to sell. All our *cash* sales amounted to \$104, and this was from an English captain and officers." If the present writer's memory is right, he has heard that this was a large part of the coin then in Honolulu.

By 1820, sales were, on the other hand, almost wholly for cash.

American goods of nearly all sorts were received and disposed of on consignment, and this business was, for forty years, a large one in the transactions of the house. To it, in time, vessels were consigned. Whalers, scarcely mentioned in 1818, are frequently noted in 1820.

Before 1819, operations were under the old native institutions, and, in a measure of course, affected by them. In that year idolatry was abolished by native action, and a new order of things began. Christian institutions were established, and the usages of civilization were, by degrees, adopted. Churches and schools were soon flourishing, the language became a written one, and, on January 7th, 1822, the printing press issued its first page. This act, an important one in any country, was in the presence of many persons, Hawaiian and American. Governor Kalamoku struck off the first impression; Mr. Loomis, the printer, the second; and James Hunnewell, the third. The old house had a hand in starting this engine of civilization in Hawaii, among others not here mentioned.

A nation was transformed. Business, commenced under difficulties in the days of smaller things, was enlarged; it grew, indeed, with the nation that has constantly had friends and helpers among men in this house.

General and unjust charges, it may be added, have been from time to time made against the business class at the Islands; but ample defense and facts for due tribute in their worth exist, especially as the history of this house from first to last demonstrates.

Mr. Hunnewell wrote an account of its early period that fills nearly twelve columns of *The Friend* for January and March, 1867. An Hawaiian poem on his old blue sea chest is in the same paper for April, 1857.

Changes in the style and membership of the house have been rather numerous, and may now be told. About as many, it may be added, have occurred in the capital or ownership, which has been also successively held. The firm names will be given in *italics* at the head of the several paragraphs of the account.

James Hunnewell, who, beginning in 1817, had founded the house in 1826, transferred the business on his return home in November, 1830.

Henry A. Pierce then carried it on in his own name until 1834, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Hinckley, in style—

Pierce and Hinckley, a firm lasting about a year, when ill health obliged Mr. Hinckley to retire. He left the Islands and died before he reached home. Mr. Hunnewell, from whose papers these particulars are taken, seems to have had full confidence in him.

Captain Charles Brewer, who in the course of voyages had become acquainted with the Pacific, first arrived in Honolulu during the latter part of 1823, and settled there a dozen years later. He knew Mr. Pierce, and with him formed the firm of—

Pierce and Brewer, a firm lasting about *eight years* from the summer of 1835. Mr. Pierce, who had been twelve years from home, spent a year or more, 1835–36, on a visit there. In 1840, Captain Brewer, having been away six years, took his turn, and was absent until the autumn of 1841. In 1843, Mr. Pierce retired for residence in Charlestown and Boston, where he remained about thirty years. For the first time the house then took the name of—

C. Brewer & Co., a firm which lasted *four years*, 1843–47. On May 23d, 1841, James F. B. Marshall and Francis Johnson had formed a partnership, styled Marshall & Johnson, for “transacting a general mercantile business” at Honolulu. With them Captain Brewer joined, and to them transferred his business when he came home in 1845. August 31, 1847, the partnership of these three expired by limitation, and a new firm took “the warehouse recently occupied by them,” and also the business, under the style of—

S. H. Williams & Co., a firm that lasted from 1847 to 1850. The members were Stephen H. Williams, James F. B. Marshall, and Wm. Baker, Jr. June 17, 1848, Benjamin F. Snow was admitted a partner. During this partnership the discovery of gold in California helped to enlarge business, as also did whaling.

B. F. Snow, (as he signed) on Sept. 16, 1850, reported (by letter to J. H.) that he was “successor of the firm of S. H. Williams & Co.” He continued to receive business that had gone to that house. On February 21st, 1856, he departed for New York, and left his affairs with B. W. Field. The succession in the house, however, was through—

Charles Brewer, 2d, a nephew of Captain Chas. Brewer, with whom he had been, 1843–45. Contemporaneously with Mr. Snow he was in business, and also doing that which went to the

house, and all, or most of it, by 1856.* In September, 1859, Sherman Peck joined him, and the firm again became—

C. Brewer & Co., a style that has *continued from 1859* to the present date, often with no one by the name of Brewer in it at Honolulu. In the period 1826–59, or thirty-three years, there were four, 1843–47, when it had been the style. Mr. Brewer retired in the summer of 1861, and October 8th, Mr. Peck was joined by Charles H. Lunt, who had arrived during the preceding month. In August, 1862, they were joined by H. A. P. Carter. Mr. Lunt, who returned to Boston in the summer of 1862, retired in May, 1863.

All the members of the house who have been named are now (1895) dead. This sketch of the changes during forty years, 1826–66, may very properly be followed by another with brief notice of their personal history, which will show their thoroughly New England character and their services, public as well as mercantile.

James Hunnewell was born, in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 10, 1794, and died in his home there, May 2, 1869. His family of Hunnewells had lived on Massachusetts ground for over two centuries, and his mother's, Frothingham, since 1630. He married Susan Lamson, whose family had been as long in the state. In him the missionaries and the natives had one of their best friends. At his death the king, Kamehameha V., in a valued letter to the present writer, said: "The name of the late James Hunnewell was early associated with the commercial interests of these Islands, and his long and useful life was marked by such constant goodwill to my kingdom, that I shall always cherish his memory with sincere regard. Although he was only removed in the fulness of time, I deeply sympathize with you in the loss of such a parent, but I congratulate you in the inheritance of such an honored name."

Charles Brewer was born in Boston, March 27, 1804. He was descended from Daniel Brewer, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1632, and died, on ancestral ground, at his home in Jamaica Plain. His funeral, Oct. 13, 1885, was attended by a remarkable representation of Hawaii. In 1840 he married Martha D. Turner,

* Several of these dates and changes are given in circulars issued at various times, and in Mr. Hunnewell's files of letters continuous for over forty years, as also was his business with the house.

at Charlestown, where her father was a Universalist minister, 1814-25. He was much esteemed, and although little in public life, so called, he was widely and well known.

Henry Alpheus Pierce, son of Joseph H., was born in Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1808, and died in San Francisco, July 29, 1885. For about thirty years he lived in Charlestown and Boston, and married Susan R. Thompson, of an old family in the former city. He traveled extensively in Mexico and South America. He was a pioneer in the sugar industry at the Islands, but was too early in and out of it to realize its gains, and lacked success in an attempt at the South after the Civil War. After leaving business he was, from July, 1869, to Sept., 1877, the Minister of the United States, resident in Hawaii.

James Fowle Baldwin Marshall, son of a native of Boston, was born there in August, 1818, and died at his home in Weston, Mass., May 6, 1891. He arrived at the Islands in 1839. He married Martha Twycross Johnson, of Charlestown. His public services in and for Hawaii, especially her independence, were distinguished. After leaving mercantile business he was during the Civil War in the Sanitary Commission, and later a paymaster general of Massachusetts for the army—there were all told 150,000 men that the State sent to the front. In this office he had the rank of Brigadier-General. Like the accounts of the old Honolulu house, his for the Commonwealth were of the first class. After the war he joined another Hawaiian worthy, General S. C. Armstrong and, 1870-84, became a manager of that great benevolent institution, the Hampton School. For Hawaiian, African, or Indian, his work was good and enduring.

Benjamin F. Snow was born in Boston and, at the age of 60, in Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1866, on the fortieth anniversary of his arrival there, he died, greatly esteemed and respected.

Charles Brewer, 2d, son of Isaac C., of Boston, was born there Sept. 14, 1823, and died in Honolulu, June 4, 1863, another good New England Hawaiian.

Sherman Peck was born in Berlin, Conn., Dec. 28, 1800, and died in Honolulu, June 17, 1871. His first American ancestor was Paul Peck, who arrived in Boston in 1635, and the next year became one of the early settlers of the Connecticut Colony. Sherman Peck was widely esteemed.

Henry A. P. Carter was born in Honolulu in 1837; was educated

in Boston, and retired from business in 1874. He died in New York, Nov. 1, 1891. At the Islands he had "almost every position of honor and trust" there, among other offices that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1876, and later, he was the Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii at Washington, where he had an honorable and honored place among the diplomatic representatives of the world. Nations larger than Hawaii would be well off if they always had a representative as good and able.

The old house, of which the earlier history has been told, still flourishes, one of the very few American houses outside the United States—and not many there—of its age or nearly its age. No house begins and continues as it has, except on sound principles steadily practised. Integrity, enterprise and well-made accounts have always been its characteristics. Besides their thoroughly good mercantile qualities, its managers have been at least as noted for their services in good citizenship, in philanthropy, and in public affairs—and this estimate of their character and conduct is here expressed by one who has personally known, or known of, both from the beginning.

This account of the more distant past may well be followed by another on the history of the house during the last thirty years. In closing this, it is only justice to say that few houses have had, and still have, a roll of members better or more widely known. Their past and present are worthy of each other. We all know the high position and reputation held by the living president of the company that the house has become. In religious and in political affairs, as well as those of business, we cordially esteem, and we wish long life to, Peter Cushman Jones. And to the several other good men in it, we also wish long life, especially to that sterling merchant, patriot, and philanthropist, who would honor any community, the Honorable Charles Reed Bishop.

Long may the good old house prosper! It has been a credit not only to itself, but to both the American and the Hawaiian name, and may its long past be the shortest part of its history.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.

Charlestown, September 21, 1895.

[The continued history of this pioneer house is in course of preparation for publication in next issue of the ANNUAL.—ED.]

SHARK STORIES.

MANY people are aware of the remarkable swimming abilities of the average native Hawaiian, though it may be doubted whether the men of the present generation possess in this particular the "staying" qualities of those that are past. I will here relate a story in this regard which I heard in 1859, at the risk of being considered a retailer of "fish stories."

Two natives who had shipped on a whaler bound North, became home-sick and repented of their bargain. At night, when the vessel was about thirty miles off Barber's Point, watching their opportunity in the darkness, they slipped overboard and struck out for land. After swimming for some twenty hours, they came across one of those huge sharks frequently met with in that vicinity. Apparently having no apprehension of danger from the monster, they both mounted upon his back, astride, and guiding him as one might an ox, by slaps on his head, now on one side and then on the other, they pointed him for the land, about ten miles distant. Their strange steed was quite tractable and seems never once to have thought of going below the surface to get rid of his riders. Meantime, being almost famished for want of food, they picked off and devoured the numerous small fish that adhere to the cuticle of sharks, and enjoyed one of those rare feasts so dear to the kanaka, though minus the poi. Arrived on soundings, and finding that their friend the shark was reluctant to approach any nearer the land, they jumped off and swam to shore, landing near Puuloa. This is the story as I heard it from the two men, after they had been arrested as deserters from their ship; and they were willing to take their oaths of its truth. Doubtless they actually swam the distance mentioned, thirty miles, but the shark portion of the story is rather a tough one to swallow.

However, I am reminded in this connection of an ancient native legend which has reference to the ancestors of the Kalakaua reign, and which is probably one of those myths that abound in the old native kaas. On the coast of Kohala there

existed in the reef, and probably still there, a number of circular depressions which were quite deep, and in which abode the monstrous "ground sharks" for which this coast was noted. One of the ancestors of the family of which I speak, is related to have got the reputation of having some mysterious affinity or relationship with the genus *carcharus*, from the fact that whenever he went out fishing and got ready to return to shore, his custom was to leave his companions in the canoe and ride to land on the back of a shark.—*Sheldon's Reminiscences*.

PUUHONUA, OR PLACES OF REFUGE.

FORNANDER tells us that tradition credits the building of the once famous city of refuge, "Puuhonua," known as the "Hale o Keawe," at Honaunau, in South Kona, Hawaii, to Kanuha, son of Keawe, by one of two wives, whose names have been lost in the traditional record. As near as can be ascertained this occurred about the opening of the eighteenth century.

Other places of refuge existed than the famous one at Honaunau, as Kukuipuka, at Waihee, Maui, is pointed out as once noted for its protecting power, with its heiaus (temples), and kahunas (priests), who made offerings to appease the angered gods for broken laws on the arrival of a pursued culprit. Alexander's History mentions Kualoa, at Koolauloa, as once a sacred haven for refugees on the island of Oahu, and the fact had mention recently that Cocoanut Island, Hilo, under its native name of Moku Ola, signified its ancient purpose in this same line of safety for refugees.

Traditional reference is made also to one on the island of Lanai, and one or two on Molokai, from which it might be fair to presume that each island in the olden times had its city or place of refuge.

Tattooing was not an ancient religious rite or ceremony with Hawaiians, but simply a matter of personal fancy; sometimes a token of affection, or indication of bereavement.

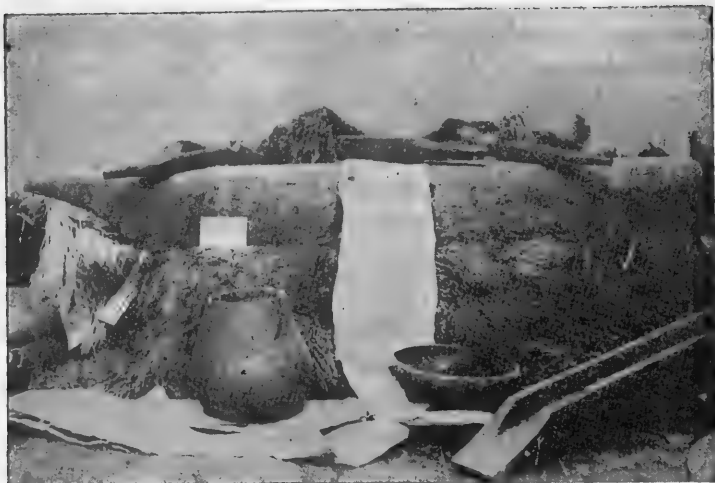


FIG. 1.—KAPA MAKING OUTFIT.

HAWAIIAN KAPA MAKING.

AN art that has been passed by in the constant march of better means to better ends, not yet a lost art, for there are still among us those who have in olden time known its methods and secrets—old women who, less than a quarter of a century ago, made it a part of their daily toil,—kapa beating is no longer practised on these islands, although in other parts of the Pacific region it still furnishes the scant clothing custom and climate require.

On the Hawaiian Islands kapa making reached its greatest development. Not only did every family of importance make its own necessary clothing, but sheets of wonderful variety of texture and coloring were made for barter, being with feathers and mats the principal portable property.

It is curious that Hawaiian legends do not preserve the name or time of the inventor of kapa, but this is simply an indication that the Malayo-Polynesians who peopled this group brought with them an art already old in the country of their origin, and, moreover, that this, like all other arts, developed gradually by the

contributions of many ingenious people. From the "lace-bark" of Jamaica, which closely resembles coarser varieties of kapa, to the delicate *kalukalu* of Hawaii many an experiment and many a failure must have intervened, and the amount of ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of the bark tissue and in the coloring and decoration of the resulting paper reflects the greatest credit on the ancient Hawaiians. Certainly the designs on the figured kapas are of a very low grade in the scale of artistic ornament, although sometimes well arranged, yet the colors are not only excellent and generally in good taste, but they are exceedingly durable; some in my possession, collected by Captain Cook more than a century ago, are still apparently as vivid in coloring as when made.

The rather musical tap, tap, tap of the beater has forever ceased in the valleys where a generation ago it was common enough, but the magnificent collection of kapas now in the Bishop Museum may perhaps with interest serve as a text for a brief description of the general processes of kapa beating.

Any shrub with an inner bark of fine and mucilaginous fibre would serve the purpose, and many were occasionally used, as the Akala (*Rubus hawaiiensis*), Breadfruit, Maaloa (*Boehmeria stipularis*), Ulei (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*), but those most used were the Mamaki (*Pipturus albidus*), and the Waoke (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). The waoke, or paper-mulberry, is found in cultivation all through the Pacific region, and although it has on all the islands escaped from cultivation, its native country is still unknown to botanists. It was brought to the Hawaiian group either by the first settlers or in some of the many voyages to "Kahiki" in later times, and most carefully cultivated. Cook, Vancouver, Ellis and other early visitors speak of the plantations of waoke cared for as industriously as were the kalo patches. When the young shoots were about an inch in diameter and nearly a man's height they were pulled up, root and top cut off, and the roots divided for replanting. This was the men's work, who also stripped off the bark and scraped away the outer layers on the boards and with the scrapers used also for *olona* the fibre for cord and net-work. The cleaned strips were carefully rolled lengthwise to keep them from twisting, tied with a bit of hau fibre and placed in water under a board (an old poi board was often used), kept down with stones, the object

being to slightly rot the bark to free the fibre from gum and render it more amenable to subsequent treatment. From two days to a week the bark was thus macerated, and then the hard work of the women began.

On a log of hard wood, commonly kolea or kawau—four to six feet long, three or four inches wide on the smooth upper surface, and hollowed out beneath, supported at each end by stones, and called *kua kuku*—the strips were beaten with a round club of kauila, called *hohoa* (Fig. 2, No. 2), to still further separate the fibres. The resulting coarse network of tangled fibres, much like the kapa still used in New Guinea, was again soaked, over night generally, and the soft stringy tangle was then beaten with the quadrilateral beater, called *ie kuku*, into a mass somewhat resembling papier maché and called *moomoo*. This material was made in quantity and kept on hand for the succeeding processes, which required more skill. Generally speaking, all the barks were treated this way, the time of maceration varying considerably.

In olden times, before white civilization had disturbed the economy of the people the kapa beating (*kupalu*) was done in one of the six houses of an Hawaiian homestead, but I have always seen the work done in the open air under some tree by a stream or near a kalo patch. Not all hard work and drudgery was it, for the ancient dames had a capital system of telephoning from valley to valley by a method of intervals in the beats forestalling the "Morse alphabet" as well as the modern Sewing Circle in the interchange of gossip.

The Hawaiians being in all things given to worship like Saint Paul's audience on Mars' Hill, had of course gods of the kapa makers, and Lauhuki and Hai were the principal ones. A few of the waoke leaves were placed under a stone, or bits of the bark were thrown into the stream and a set prayer offered before the serious work of beating began.

With the *kua kuku* firmly fixed in place, a few calabashes of water in which to keep the beaters wet, a bowl of thin paste (often the starch of the *tacca pinnatifida*), a thin knife-like piece of kauila or *uhiuhi* to clear the grooves in the beaters from the clogging fibres (Fig. 3, No. 2), and with at least one assistant to pull the growing sheet of kapa, and hand the beaters, water, etc., the work began, and it usually took four days to make a sheet of good kapa or a *pa'u*. As the tap, tap, tap continued,

strip was welded to strip, more beating where it was too thick and bits of moomoo inserted where a hole occurred or where the fibre was too thin; pushing forwards and to one side until a continuous sheet was made, of surprising dimensions: one eighteen feet square was in Cook's collection, and *pa'us* more than twenty feet long were common. These latter garments of the women, as well as the *malos* of the men, were finished on a board of very hard wood, finely grooved. Some of these *papa hole kua ula* in the Bishop Museum are perhaps the finest specimens of the skill of the ancient Hawaiians now extant.

The various qualities of kapa had names, often local ones, and a long list might be given, but without specimens attached would be of little significance. Two, however, should be noticed—one a thick, firm felt, used as a mat for bed or floor, of which the only specimen I have seen is in a collection of kapas carried home by Cook's ships, and now in my possession; the other the delicate *kalukalu*, almost transparent, of a silky texture, and used to enwrap the new-born chiefs. One large sheet, used by Kamehameha III., is in the Bishop Museum, with smaller pieces of even finer quality. The lace kapa was punctured with innumerable holes, and used for *kiheis* and decorative purposes. One form was composed of a black sheet perforated with various dotted patterns, and when wet beaten to another sheet, white or of some light color.

As to the beaters, those who are curious as to names may refer to the catalogue of the Bishop Museum, but as the "water mark" in the kapa was made by the patterns of the *ie kuku* the principal ones may be described. First came the mole, or smooth face, generally used to give a finish to kapa already beaten. This would not be good to thoroughly felt the fibres; a more uneven surface is needed, and a "tooth" was given the smooth beater by cutting grooves (20–25 to the inch) along the surface. This was called *hoopai* (Fig. 2, No. 3), and occurs on at least one side of all beaters. When the grooves were less frequent, four or five only on a side, the name changed to *pepehi* (Fig. 2, No. 5), and when these few grooves were crossed at right angles by others, it became *halua*; if the cross-lines were at some other angle, the pattern became *maka upena* (net meshes, Fig. 2, No. 12), and when round holes were bored in the interstices, the term *pupu* was added, though

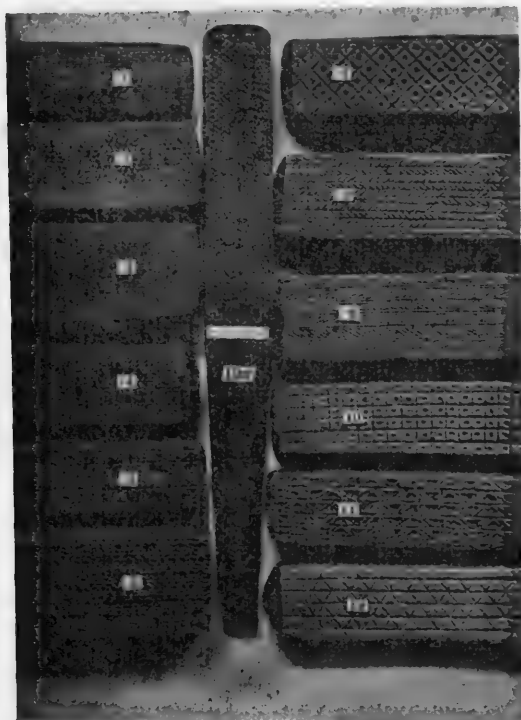


FIG. 2. —A COLLECTION OF KAPA BEATERS.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Hohoa, | 7. Halua pupu, |
| 2. Maka upena, | 8. Lau ma'u, |
| 3. Hoopai, | 9. Iwi puhi. |
| 4. Halua koeau, | 10. Pepehi halua pupu. |
| 5. Pepehi, | 11. Iepehi niho mano, |
| 6. Puili halua, | 12. Pepehi maka upena. |
190. Puili, halua, koeau.

when these holes were triangular, the term *niho mano* (shark tooth, Fig. 2, No. 11), was used. A zigzag groove was very common, and when several of these were parallel the name was *koeau* (Fig. 2, No. 4); when alternately arranged, *puili* (Fig. 2, No. 6). *Iwipuhi* (No. 9) and *Lauma'u* (No. 8) were other forms shown in the illustration.

For durability the toughest wood was required, and one cannot but admire the patience and skill with which the artisan carved these re-

fractory clubs—his only tools sharks' teeth or a splinter of clinkstone. Few modern workmen, with the best of tools, could surpass his work. But this was before white civilization converted the industrious and painstaking Hawaiian to a mere player on the *ukulele*.

So far we have a plain cloth of varying strength, of a white or light brown color according to the material, which will bear a careful washing, but will not stand long exposure to wet, unless made quite waterproof by painting with coconut or kukui nut oil. Mamaki kapa was usually left of its natural brown color, but the

waoke kapa after bleaching was often printed or dyed, and in this work great ingenuity was shown. Roots, leaves and bark of many trees were the source of color, and experiments are now being conducted in the laboratory of the museum to determine the colors obtainable from the plants commonly used in ancient times. The chief colors of aboriginal extraction were yellow (turmeric, akia, etc.), red (noni root), green, various shades of browns, and the greys produced by an admixture of charcoal. Whatever the source the old-time colors were astonishingly permanent.

While there were many vegetable colors and dyes the common base or body color was ochre, ground in stone mortars with *kamani* or *kukui* oil. Charcoal of the *pili* grass was kept in a loose kapa bag and sifted into the paint to darken the tint. In modern times blues have been obtained from the introduced indigo leaves, "blue ball," and foreign cloth. Red was often obtained by beating Turkey red cotton into the uncolored kapa, a method easily detected by the presence of cotton fibre under the microscope. It was customary to prepare a deeply colored kapa, and use it on occasion as a solid pigment by beating in.

The Tahitians used different materials for dyeing, some of them, as the wild fig, not being found on this group, so that many, if not all the colors, had to be discovered anew by patient experiment. It may be added that the colors of kapas are generally subdued and pleasing even to cultivated taste, and there is nothing of the glaring combination of colors common enough in savage decoration, and in some of the Hawaiian female dress of to-day. The very bad taste shown by modern Hawaiians in the arrangement of bouquets and in the long strings of one kind of flower, without variety of arrangement, called leis, is never shown in the old kapas.

Kapas were not all monochrome. *Pa'u*, *kihei*, *malo*, and the outer sheet, or *kilohana*, of a *kuina* of bed kapas were often decorated with reds and black in a most elaborate manner. The colors, ground with oil in stone mortars, were applied sometimes by ingenious brushes, made by chewing the inner end of a pandanus fruit (Fig. 3, No. 1); sometimes by a cord in the manner of a carpenter's chalk-line, or by natural objects, as a sea-urchin used as a die; sometimes in lines ruled by *kauila* or bambu pens (Fig. 3, Nos. 4, 6, 10, 11, 12), but more often



FIG. 3.—BAMBOO MARKING TOOLS.

by stamps carved on the inner side of bambu strips (Fig. 3, Nos. 7, 8, 9). The designs on these stamps were geometrical and of the simplest nature, as may be seen in the illustration (Fig. 4), but by the patient combination of many thousand impressions of these tiny stamps, pleasing stripes resulted. A *pa'u* which Queen Kaahumanu wore when she was baptised is still extant in part, portions having been distributed as relics, and it shows careful and tasteful stamp deco-

ration. In Samoa a large mat stamp, covering several square feet, was used in the coarser work of that group, but no such contrivance is known to have been used by the Hawaiians. Very neat and accurate ruling is often found, and is well illustrated on a *holoku*, or woman's dress, now in the museum, showing a simple but pleasing combination of red and black lines on white.

Of the uses of kapa for clothing and decoration, little need be said. Stout sheets were used for mats; a combination usually of five sheets, was used as a very warm bed-covering; braids of kapa served as slow-match to keep fire, and strips or rags of it made suitable wicks for the stone lamps. Red kapa was used for the periodical dressing of the idols; white kapa was a sign of kapu, and black kapa was made into shrouds.

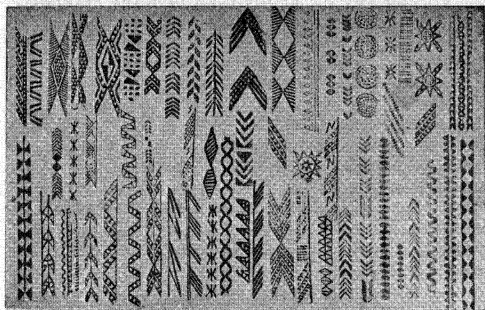


FIG. 4.—STAMPING DESIGNS FOR KAPA DECORATIONS.

Among the superstitious (and who among the Hawaiians are not) several kinds of *kapa mahuna* possess magical properties, and are used in various curious incantations. A choice grey kapa at the museum has the properties of a philtre, and many a swain would give a dollar for a piece the size of a postage stamp, for, administered even in the very unsentimental poi, it would melt the seat of affection in the most obdurate lass.

However pleasing to the eye, a Hawaiian kapa was not quite complete until scented, and for this purpose native perfumes were used almost as lasting as the colors. Ginger, maile, sandal-wood, and olapa were the favorite scents, either singly or in combination.

The use of kapas has not wholly gone by, for if they could be obtained for a reasonable price, they would be capital for interior decoration, and the pretty texture and colors suitably arranged make a pleasing window screen. If enterprise had not wholly abandoned the Hawaiians, they might find a very profitable occupation in renewing the work of their skilful ancestors, for which the raw material is still abundant.

W. T. Brigham.

VOCABULARY OF TERMS USED IN KAPA MAKING.

[The numbers are those of specimens in the Bishop Museum.]

- Aahu—Bark of waoke soaked in water until soft.
- Aeokahalooa—Waoke kapa colored with charcoal. 2481, 2501.
The warmest kapa made.
- Aha—A kapa made on Molokai.
- Ahiahia—The uncolored part of dyed or painted kapa.
- Ahina—Grey kapa.
- Ahunalii—A colored kapa. 2482.
- Akala—*Rubus Hawaiiensis*; a kapa is made from the bark.
- Akoa—Snuff-colored kapa; dye of akoo tree.
- Alaea—Red ochre used as coloring matter. 2376, 2377.
- Alaihi—A red kapa.
- Aleuleu—Old or poor kapa.
- Apeupeu— “ “
- Apikipiki—A kind of kapa.
- Awapuhi—*Zinziber Zerumbet*; root used both as a scent and dye.
- Aweluwelu—Ragged or torn kapa.
- Eleuli—A kapa made in Puna. 2483.
- Haa—*Antidesma platyphyllum*; seeds yield a yellow dye.
- Hai—God of the poe kuku kapa.
- Hai manawa—A thin white kapa.
- Halakea—Kapa dyed with niu.
- Hanina—A pa'u covered with olena.
- Holei—*Ochrosia sandvicensis*; the bark and root dye yellow.
- Hoola—A kind of kapa.
- Ia—Mallet for beating kapa; same as ie kuku.
- Iho—The sheets of kapa below the kilohana in a kuina or set.
- Iliahi—Sandal wood used to scent kapa.
- Iliki—Varnish made of kukui bark, ti leaves and banana buds.
- Kalukalu—A delicate white kapa. 2428, 2515.
- Kapeke—A malo colored differently on the two sides.
- Kaumanu—Waoke too old to be used for kapa.
- Kelewai—Kapa of a mud color. 2492, 2493.
- Kilohana—The outer or principal sheet of a set of kapa.
Usually figured, and sometimes there are more than one
in a set. 2352.
- Kuaula—A thick red kapa.
- Kupaoa—*Raillardia scabra*; used to scent kapa.

- Kūina—A set of kapa; usually five stitched together on one edge.
- Lapa—A marking comb of bambu or wood. 1262, 1265. Fig. 3, No. 6.
- Lauhuki—God of those who made kapa.
- Loli—To color in spots.
- Maaloa—*Boehmeria stipularis*; of which the bark was used for making kapa.
- Maile—*Alyxia olivaeformis*; used as a common scent.
- Mahuna—A kind of kapa. 2685, 2689. Used in incantations.
- Mamaki—*Pipturus albidus*; of which the bark furnished fibre for kapa making. 2691.
- Mao—*Abutilon incanum*; which furnished a green dye. 2319, 2649.
- Moelua—A red kapa.
- Momo—Kiiwaawaa palaholo. See moomoo.
- Moomoo—Raw kapa; kapa of little value.
- Nanahu—Charcoal, the most common black dye.
- Nao—A pattern, also the ridges in kapa.
- Na'u—*Gardenia Brighamii*—; used as a dye.
- Nio—Handsomeness kapa.
- Noni—*Morinda citrifolia*. The root colors red.
- Ohekapala—Bambu stamps for printing kapa; ohe kakau.
- Ohelohelo—Light red, the color of the ohelo. 2353.
- Ohia—*Metrosideros polymorpha*; used as a dye.
- Ohuohu—A blackish kapa.
- Okena—See olena.
- Olapa—*Cheirodendron Gaudichaudii*; used to scent kapa.
- Olena—*Curcuma longa*; Turmeric; a dye of yellow color obtained from the root.
- Oloa—Waoke bark soaked until soft. Small white kapa formerly put over an idol during prayer.
- Omao—Greenish kapa. 2649.
- Omoha—A figure used in stamping kapa.
- Onio—Spotted kapa.
- Opiki—A Stamp for kapa.
- Ouholowai—Mamaki kapa. 2485.
- Paihi—Ohia bark used as a black dye.
- Paikukui—2430.
- Paiua—Fine white kapa.

Paipai—The act of beating kapa.

Paipaikukui—A pale yellow kapa from Molokai.

Paipu—Calabash for packing kapas.

Paiula—Kapa made by beating welus of red with new waoke.
Also weluula. 2357.

Pau [ke]—A poor kapa of no definite color.

Pa'u—Female dress of the olden time; often of three to eight sheets.

Paupau—Old, worn out, dirty kapa.

Pahupalapala—Dye holder for kapa printing.

Pake—Soft and flexible white kapa.

Paku—To unite two kapas by beating.

Palaholo—Paste made from the fern ama'uma'u.

Palapalani—To print kapas and put them out to dry.

Palupalu—A yellow pa'u.

Panionio—To print kapas in gay colors.

Paniki—Glaze or dye for kapa.

Pehuakoa—Kapa dyed with the bark of the koa tree.

Pelehu and } Varieties of kapa make on Kauai.
Pepele }

Pili—*Heteropogon contortus*; a grass whose charcoal was used to dye grey. Same as the grass used for thatching.

Pinauea—A kind of kapa used for the pa'u.

Poaaha—Young waoke.

Pouleule—The male flower of breadfruit, used for making kapa.

Poulu—A shrub whose bark was used for kapa.

Pohaka—Printed kapa.

Poniponi—Kapa painted various colors.

Puakai—Red dye. Kapa striped with red. 2473, 2688.

Puali—A name for a malo, from its use in girding.

Puanu—Kapa dyed with coconut.

Pukohukohu—Thick, red kapa malo, dyed with noni.

Pulou—Black or dark colored kapa.

Pulohiwa—Shining black kapa.

Pulu—Pulp for kapa.

Punoni—Kapa dyed with noni.

Pupupu—White kapa for pa'us.

Puukukui—Kapa made of waoke and puleulu.

Uaua—A kapa or pa'u colored yellow.

Waiele—Black dye. Also waieleele.

Wailiili—Thick kapa with yellow stripes.

Waipalupalu—2319.

Walahee—*Plectronia odorata*; whose leaves are used as a black dye.

Wea—Red dye.

Welu—A rag or bit of kapa.

Weluula—Same as paiula.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

From the Hawaiian (June, 1895) Number of the *Overland*.

HAWAII has been so intimately identified with San Francisco from its inception as a commercial port, that the two may be said to have developed together. Though Hawaii was outstripped in the race, through exceptional advantages of the Golden Gate city, by reason of her large tributary area and growing population, yet, despite Hawaii's isolation, limited area, and waning people, it has so improved its commercial opportunities, that for some years past it has stood second only in importance in San Francisco's foreign trade list.

The attraction of traders to the Hawaiian Islands followed close upon the publicity of their discovery, and we find them a convenient recruiting station for traders to the Northwest and the coast of California in their voyagings to and from the Orient, that increased rapidly in importance toward the opening of the present century; two of John Jacob Astor's vessels being among the number, one of which, the *Lark*, was wrecked on Kahoolawe in 1813. King Kamehameha was quick to recognize the benefits to be derived from the visits of shipping, and put forth an edict creating himself the monopolist of his realm in all trade with vessels.

With the development of the sandal-wood trade, which began prior to 1810, the king and principal chiefs were led into extravagance and debt, lured by the rich harvest of this desired article for the twenty or more years it lasted, commanding as it did from eight to ten dollars per picul for the China market. But "easy come, easy go," was as true in those days as in the flush mining times of California. The successive kings and those with them in authority seemed to possess a perfect mania for vessels. Fabulous sums, in trade, were given in almost all cases for any and all kinds of craft, and debts contracted that took years to liquidate. Little or no money was in circulation as late as 1817, all trading being done by barter.

It is of record that Kamehameha I. sent a cargo of sandalwood to China by Capt. Winship—probably in the *Albatross*—who brought him back sundry China goods in return; while another venture by his own brig *Forester* in 1817, entrusted to Capt. Alex. Adams, was so eaten up by pilotage and port charges of various sorts as to bring the royal shipper in debt. This experience originated the system of similar charges to shipping at Hawaiian ports.

Up to 1830 the spirit of venture with the kings and high chiefs and chiefesses was marked, their larger vessels being frequently taken off the coasting service for trading voyages, or discovery. Besides the shipments to China above mentioned, the brig *Ainoa* was sent later on a similar voyage to Canton by Oahu chiefs, under the supercargoship of a Hawaiian, and the *Thaddeus* was sent by Liholiho to Sitka with a cargo of salt, though no mention is made of what was brought back in return by either vessel. At least two sealing voyages were made to the Northwest and the coast of California, the *Ainoa* returning October, 1824, with 5845 skins, and a quantity of oil, fish, etc., and the *Kamalolani*, in 1827, with but 3160 skins. Capt. Wm. Sumner, who had charge of both sealing voyages, was sent later in the *Niu* to Tahiti to recover a cargo of goods sent thither in care of a chief named Kamonoho. Arriving there Sumner found the goods sold and the proceeds being squandered, but saved sufficient to buy a cargo of coconut oil and furniture wood, bringing up the oil in bamboos in lieu of casks.

In 1822 Kaahumanu and the ex-king of Kauai fitted out an expedition of two or three vessels for search of the island of Nihoa, which was taken possession of and added to Hawaii's domains that year. Her highness also sent off the *Waverly* on a cruise to the coast about the time that Boki set off on his ill-fated expedition in two brigs with 480 souls, in quest of a sandalwood island in the South Pacific, from which but one vessel and twenty men returned.

We are indebted to observant early voyagers and to a few private journals for existent knowledge relative to Honolulu's initial commercial period, for although printing was established at the islands in 1822 by the American mission for educational work among the people, it was not until July 30, 1836, that the newspaper first appeared in Honolulu. Unfortunately the first

three attempts were of but short life, so that no consecutive record exists for reference till the year 1843.

Following the early voyagers, English traders were the pioneers of commerce in these islands, attracted hither en route to and from their northwest stations, but it was not long till the American traders *Columbia* and *Lady Washington*, from Boston, followed ere long by others, vied with them for supremacy in Hawaiian trade, and there are evidences that Americans established the first trading posts and business houses at Honolulu. James Hunnewell, supercargo of the *Bordeaux Packet*, of Boston, was left here with a fellow officer in 1817 to dispose of the balance of their cargo, collect sandal-wood therefor and ship same to China for disposal. Astor's agency preceded him by several years and was located near the site of the late Bethel church, on King street.

Hunnewell re-visited Honolulu in 1820 as first officer of the brig *Thaddeus*—that brought out the first missionaries—having an interest in both vessel and cargo, partly designed for the northwest trading. He remained to dispose of the portion left here, and the vessel on her return was sold, so he continued on here to collect the proceeds of sale in sandal-wood and ship as before to China. In 1826 he returned to Honolulu and established what he was pleased to term “the first independent mercantile house,” and which exists to-day as the staunch corporation of C. Brewer & Co., Limited (Mr. H. having been succeeded about 1830 by H. A. Pierce and Capt. Chas. Brewer); and for some thirty years past has maintained, in connection with the Boston house of C. Brewer, a regular line of first-class sailing packets between the two ports.

American whaleships first visited these islands in 1819. The quick recognition of their superiority over other stations in the Pacific, for recruiting and refitting, made them the rendezvous for the bulk of the Pacific fleet of all nationalities, while the business was vigorously and profitably prosecuted. As the whaling fleet increased by gradual additions, so the business of the islands shaped itself to their necessities, and, as the sandal-wood trade declined, this became *the* business of the islands.

At the advent of the mission—and visits of whaleships, which were simultaneous—Honolulu is described as a scattered, irregu-

lar village of thatched huts of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants. No mention is made of the number of foreigners. In Stewart's visit in 1823 he says, "the foreign population was greater than had been supposed, though the 100 to 200 runaway sailors were recognized as an undesirable class." At that time he states there were four American mercantile houses in Honolulu; two of Boston, one of New York, and one of Bristol, Rhode Island. The whole trade of the four probably amounted to \$100,000 per annum, sandal-wood and specie being the returns for imported articles. Each house had a ship or brig in port, or engaged at one of the other islands.

The first shipyard was established about this same time by Jas. Robinson and Robt. Lawrence, who arrived in Honolulu in 1822 from a wrecked English whaler on the Pearl & Hermes reef, distant 1000 miles W. N. W. from these islands. They located at what was known as "the point," adjoining the old fort, and in due time erected workshops, storehouses, and constructed a capacious wharf. Old sunken hulks were used at other locations for wharf purposes, and unseaworthy vessels moored in the harbor did duty for storage or transhipment warehouse purposes for many years.

Towards 1836 we find Honolulu slowly developing under the stimulus of trade connections with other lands and the increasing whaling fleet. As the people became enlightened they desired to be clothed, and as civilization progressed trade necessities increased, so that to meet demand periodical arrivals from the States and Europe supplied miscellaneous staple goods and groceries, which were supplemented by like supplies from Chili; tea, rice, silks, cigars and other goods from China and Manila; lumber, spars, salmon, etc., from Columbia River; horses, mules, etc., from California, and specie and bullion from Mexico.

Effort toward the establishment of local industries and the development of agriculture was noticeable. Salt had long been an article of trade and export; koa lumber and shingles were in the market; coffee growing and sugar manufacturing was inaugurated; trials given to cotton, indigo, corn, potatoes, fruits, etc., while hides, kukui oil, arrow root, tobacco, mustard seed, etc., were articles that figured in early export lists.

Horses, the first of which had been introduced from the Coast in 1803 as a present to the king by Capt. Cleveland, became an

object greatly desired among both foreigners and natives, and quite a trade sprang up by their importation, which began about 1824 and was carried on for a number of years. In this importation of animals Captains Meek, Dominis, Dana, and others of the pioneer days did themselves and their adopted country much service.

Toward 1840 a deeper business interest was manifest and considerable building activity reported. The grass huts were giving way to houses of wood, coral and adobe; new wharves were constructed and streets improved; the results, doubtless, of the impress throughout the community of the enterprising American firm of Ladd & Co.—consisting of Wm. Ladd, W. P. Hooper and A. P. Brinsmade—which established in Honolulu in 1833 and early took measures to develop the agricultural resources of the country. Becoming involved, however, and through the failure in their Belgian colonization and land scheme, their business came to grief in 1844, and their various enterprises passed into other hands. The first successfully established sugar plantation, situate at Koloa, Kauai, which has long been recognized as one of the prosperous concerns of the islands, is to be credited to Ladd & Co.'s effort.

The year 1840 gives us our first statistical exhibit of the foreign trade of the port of Honolulu, an approximately true showing of Hawaiian commerce compiled and vouched for by Messrs. Pierce & Brewer up to August 17th of that year, the Customs service not having at that time come into existence. This table is valuable as showing the trade of the islands toward the close of what may be justly termed its first commercial era, affording us, as it does, with material for comparison at subsequent periods:

VIEW OF HAWAIIAN COMMERCE, 1836-1840.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Arrivals.		
			Whalers.	Merchants.	Naval.
1836	\$ 413,000	\$ 73,200	52	30	4
1837	350,500	79,600	67	28	4
1838	207,000	65,850	76	12	1
1839	378,500	94,400	60	26	8
1840	218,000	75,050	40	30	2

TABLE OF DOMESTIC EXPORT VALUES, 1836-40.

Products.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Sandal wood.....	\$ 26,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 21,000	\$
Hides.....	12,000	13,000	10,000	6,000	18,500
Goat skins.....	4,600	4,500	3,000	1,000	10,000
Salt.....	4,400	2,700	1,400	2,900	2,225
Leaf, Tobacco.....	500	300	.....	.....	300
Sugar.....	.....	300	6,200	6,200	18,000
Syrup and Molasses.....	.....	1,000	3,450	3,450	7,300
Kukui oil.....	400	600	500	500	500
Sperm oil.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Arrow root.....	300	200	300	.....	1,700
Supplies, Shipping.....	25,000	45,000	35,000	50,000	16,500
Total.....	\$ 73,200	\$ 79,600	\$ 65,850	\$ 94,400	\$ 75,050

Aside from the fleet of government vessels—of which the king owned one brig and six schooners—the shipping owned by Honolulu residents at the compilation of above tables comprised but fifteen, valued at \$55,000, of which seven were owned by American residents, three by British, and five small schooners by natives.

Honolulu at this early period was credited by R. C. Wylie in his "Notes" in *The Friend*, published in 1844, with "having port facilities exceeding that of any South American port except Panama and Callao. The well-appointed, shipyard of Robinson & Co. (already referred to), with a competent force of mechanics, and owning a wharf having capacity for heaving down two vessels at once, and with ample storage, afforded facilities for all possible requirements." The other wharves in existence at this time were Ladd & Co's., French's and Charlton's.

The foreign population of Honolulu in October, 1840, was estimated at 600, and the business of the town was divided between five wholesale and twenty retail stores, one lumber yard, four hotels and taverns and twelve sailor boarding houses and grog shops. The mechanical trades were well represented as to variety, including even an engraver and a printer.

The government of the islands, during the reign of Kamehameha III., changed to a constitutional monarchy in 1840. A few years later was inaugurated its various departments, at which time dates the interior and treasury offices, and naturally the custom house, with Wm. Paty, Esq., as the first collector of the port. From this point is our basis of reliable data of the com-

merce of the islands. Its initial statistical work, however, seems to cover but a few main lines. This may be accounted for by, or through, the disturbed condition of affairs during several months of 1843 through Lord George Paulet's seizure of the islands for alleged wrongs to British subjects and injury to their interests. Business was as sensitive to political disturbances then as now, for the imports, which in 1841 were reported at \$455,200, showed only \$223,383 in 1843.

The cessation of political disturbances of 1843 and recognition of the independence of the islands, and their admission into the family of nations in the fall of that same year, may well be taken as the commencement of a new and second era in the commercial history of the islands.

Reference has been made to the failure of Ladd & Co. Difficulties also beset the firms of Greenway & Co. and Wm. French. In the then small community this disturbed condition naturally seriously embarrassed other firms, and the government itself was involved somewhat through its treasury accommodations upon securities which took time to realize upon.

Slowly recovering from this commercial disaster and gathering strength in the new government, business of all kinds took on new life. The islands had become better known through their political troubles, and with new capital attracted hither in consequence, new energy was put forth for the development of the country's resources, or its possibilities, under the rapidly extending whaling industry of the Pacific. The value of whaling property in the port of Honolulu, October 24, 1844, represented by twenty-three whalers and cargo and nine merchantmen with transhipped cargoes of oil and bone, was estimated at \$2,146,805, while the value of all whalers, with cargo, that had touched at the various ports for the year was placed at \$12,183,940. For many years Lahaina was the preferred recruiting port of the islands for the whaleships.

A number of new firms appear on the mercantile calendar about this time, viz: The Hudson's Bay Co., of which Messrs. George Pelly and G. T. Allen were the agents; H. Skinner & Co.; Jones & Makee—later Makee, Anthon & Co.; Wm. Paty; E. & H. Grimes; P. B. Shelley (not he of poetic fame); Starkey, Janion & Co.—later Janion & Co., and still in existence as T. H.

Davies & Co.; Cummins & Co.; and a few others that enjoyed but a brief existence.

The estimated population of the islands for 1845 has been placed at 92,221, with unfortunately no figure as to the number of foreigners. As near as can be ascertained their number must have been about 800. The tax returns for the year 1844 was \$35,100, while the total revenue from all sources was \$64,045.50. The total imports of 1844 were valued at \$350,347 and the total exports at \$169,641, of which \$109,587 was domestic produce. The Hawaiian registered vessels numbered fifteen that year, of but 775 tons, and the customs revenue amounted to \$14,263. This is valuable for future comparison. The postal service at that time was not thought of, either inter-island or foreign. Letters were entrusted to friends, or through the courtesy of captains or supercargos of vessels. The inauguration of this great aid to business did not take place till December, 1850, nor was inter-island postage a feature of the service till the year 1859.

With the establishment of an executive ministry, customs duties were raised from three to five per cent. ad valorem, to increase the revenue and enable the government to carry out various public improvements which the growing importance of the port demanded. Water for the shipping and for residents in most parts of town was to be had only with great difficulty. This was partially remedied in 1847 for convenience of the shipping, by piping the water of a small stream in rear of the town to the boat landing at the foot of Nuuanu street. A few years later a reservoir system and general piping of the streets followed.

For the encouragement of whaleships to rendezvous at these islands the laws of 1846 exempted all transhipped oil, bone, etc., from the payment of transit duties, and permitted them to land merchandise, or trade, to the value of \$200 free of duty; concessions were made also in port charges in certain cases.

One of the ministerial reports to the legislature of 1846, in touching upon the business outlook, gave a gloomy view of the condition of trade, for the reason that the excessive imports of 1844 had largely overstocked the market, and there was no material increase in the line of domestic exports with which to pay for them. This was due, partly, to the recent establishment of several new houses.

It is true that the total value of exports that year did not reach

one-half that of the imports, but in 1846, with a still larger import value, the exports exceeded it in island produce alone. The sugar industry was developing, and coffee also was coming in from the established Kauai plantations, the success of which had led to similar effort in other parts of the islands. Hides, tallow and skins were also on the increase.

Hawaiian produce in the early days had to seek distant markets, for we find shipments of sugar, hides, goat skins and the first export of raw silk going to New York, per bark *Flora*, in 1840. A trial shipment of sugar was sent to France to test the market and at the same time the working of certain points in the treaty between the two nations, but it did not offer sufficient encouragement for any renewals. The Sydney market was also tried with sugars, where it obtained better figures than similar grades of Mauritius. In 1845 the bark *Allioth* is quoted as clearing for New York with a cargo valued at \$400,000, consisting of whale-bone and general merchandise. What proportion of this was island produce is not stated.

Notwithstanding the limited introduced capital for the development of its possibilities, Hawaii has made perceptible progress, and gradually attained the commercial position she holds to-day very largely from her own resources. While the whaling business was in its period of prosperity, it naturally divided public attention from channels tending to develop island industries. The business of refitting the fleet twice a year led merchants and people to prepare for their necessities and depend accordingly upon them.

This condition of the business routine of the islands had an awakening July 9th, 1848, by the arrival of the *Euphemia* from San Francisco, with news of the gold discovery in California. Business of all kinds came to a standstill, while the people excitedly gathered in groups to discuss the subject and devise ways and means to get there by early opportunity. Nor did the interest wane with the exodus of the first few months, but continued to draw upon our limited foreign population, with many Hawaiians also, for some time. This rush of passengers created activity among the shipping and took in vessels of all kinds, even sloops performing the voyage. Of the thirty-six departures of merchant vessels from Honolulu from July 1st to the end of the year, two-thirds of them were for San Francisco. As high

prices prevailed there for goods and produce of all kinds, Honolulu's surplus was soon drawn upon. Maui also had her experiences and reaped her rewards for the cargoes of potatoes shipped from Kalepolepo, then in its glory; now, alas, departed.

The effect of this drain upon our people, and the high wages ruling here, as well as there, resulted in crippling certain of our island industries materially, though giving a new impetus to others. The domestic exports which in 1848 were but \$266,819 dwindled still further the following year to \$185,083, while the imports in 1849 rose to \$729,739.

California's gold discovery wrought an interesting change in the business of the islands. At the first wild exodus, as already shown, some alarm was felt at the loss of so large a proportion of our people and the crippling thereby of important industries but in their infancy. The whaling fleet, too, from the liability of crews to desertion and the high prices prevailing for supplies, as also the withdrawal of several for the California trade, lessened their number and materially modified their business.

The activity in peopling and developing the riches of a state so near us created, naturally, our market for all that could be produced, or could be spared from our imports. This gave steady employment to an increasing fleet of vessels of various kinds, so that in the summer of 1850—the time usually designated the dull period of the year—Honolulu had from twenty to fifty foreign vessels in port most of the time, and these constantly coming and going. They were from all parts of the world, and entered with spirited competition for the island trade. It was also the port of call for many vessels from the Colonies en route. The number of merchantmen visiting the islands that year was 469. This has not since been exceeded in number, though in tonnage we have run far beyond it.

This opening of a new and sure market led to the recognition of agriculture as the safer basis of Hawaii's prosperity, and steps were taken to meet the new conditions. The formation of an Agricultural Society aided this effort materially by its concerted action and encouragement in various lines of agriculture, stock raising, etc., and inaugurated the introduction of plantation laborers for relief of existing industries. The desirability of the establishment of a local bank was discussed by its leading spirits, but this did not crystalize till several years later.

Reference should be made to an important local enterprise established early in the "fifties," viz., the erection of the Honolulu Steam Flour Mill, followed a little later by a smaller similar concern at Wailuku, Maui, run by water power, to utilize the product of the wheat growers of Makawao and Kau. For a time the prices obtained gave encouragement to mill owners and wheat growers, but they succumbed eventually to the competition of California's extensive and heavy yielding wheat fields. In conjunction with the Honolulu Flour Mill was a machine shop and foundry, to meet the necessities of plantations and shipping. This dual enterprise was wiped out of existence by fire in 1860. The foundry was shortly rebuilt on the same site, and, as the Honolulu Iron Works, well has it kept pace with the growth of the country's industries, and the expanding inter-island steam service and foreign commerce.

The increased activity in shipping in 1850, as already shown, called for new wharves and of larger capacity, and the suggestion was made for the demolition of the old fort and filling out to the channel to afford wharfage for large ships and coming steam lines. This proposition doubtless arose from the advent in the early part of that year of several larger vessels than usual, among which was the *Saml. Russell* of New York, of 950 tons, noted at the time as the largest and finest merchant ship that had entered our port, and having recently made the passage from New York to San Francisco in 108 days.

Note is to be made at this point of the founding—toward the close of 1849—of the German house of H. Hackfeld & Co. in Honolulu, a firm that became so identified with the shipping and developing interests of the islands that it exists and occupies to-day a prominent position in the various leading industries of the country and its trade and commerce.

Through the developing trade with the coast, and the transshipment of oil and bone—both at Lahaina and Honolulu—in the fall and spring of the year for eastern ports, these islands have been visited by quite a number of the celebrated crack clippers of early days, notably, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, *Flying Cloud*, *Shooting Star*, *Young American*, *N. B. Palmer*, *Nor'-Wester*, *Fair Wind*, and others of like fame.

Among the Honolulu firms that established business houses in San Francisco in 1849-50 were S. H. Williams & Co. (subse-

quently G. B. Post & Co. there); Starkey, Janion & Co.; Everett & Co., and Paty & Cummins. These contributed not a little to the growing commercial bond between the two ports.

The following comparative table of import values for 1849 and 1850 shows not only the growth but trend of Hawaii's trade :

HAWAIIAN IMPORT VALUES, 1849, 1850.

From United States.....	\$ 239,146 42	\$ 283,037 49
“ California.....	131,505 89	305,913 28
“ Great Britain.....	44,578 11	63,987 69
“ British Colonies.....	52,821 59	114,782 11
“ China.....	95,787 27	109,124 19
“ Chile.....	87,356 05	58,097 84
“ France.....	23,455 78	7,633 48
“ Tahiti.....	19,340 27	19,288 29
“ Columbia River.....	12,672 38	15,942 59
“ Hamburg.....	9,723 58	none.
“ Miscellaneous Sources.....	13,252 10	24,063 90
Total.....	\$ 729,739 44	\$ 951,870 86

The following shows the summary of export values for same years :

Domestic Products, 1849.....	\$ 185,083.	1850.....	\$ 236,522.
Foreign Re-exports, “.....	198,102.	“.....	246,529.
Total exports, 1849.....	\$ 383,185.	1850.....	\$ 783,051.

Steam communication between Honolulu and San Francisco has ever been a live subject and was freely discussed at the opening of 1851, through the arrival of Mr. J. Kingsbury to examine into the feasibility of a monthly line. The project was favorably reported on, and had the promise of fulfilment by the *Alta* of February 18th, announcing the steamers *Genl. Warren* and *Com. Preble*, being assigned for the service. But they never came. The first attempt to establish the service was by the steamer *Polynesia* in July, 1854, but this was another delusion, for she failed to return, so the glory of its inauguration was left to the old *Ajax* in 1866, succeeded shortly after by the *Idaho*.

The cessation of the gold excitement on the Coast, and the flooding of its market with goods from all quarters of the globe, had its quieting effect upon all branches of island trade. Business subsequently revived through the increase of the whaling fleet, which reached its zenith in 1859, when 549 vessels refitted at the different ports of the islands. From 220 in 1851 they rose to 519 the following year and still more in 1853. These are the

years often referred to as Honolulu's "palmy days." As the whaling business began to decline, they were attracted to San Francisco for its alleged cheaper facilities of refitting and shipping their catch to eastern markets. The final blow to Hawaii, as a dependent upon this industry, came by the loss of almost the entire Arctic fleet, in 1871, when they were crushed in the ice.

Early in the "sixties" the American Guano Co., an Eastern corporation operating the Phoenix, Jarvis, Howlands and other Pacific Islands rich with guano deposits, made Honolulu their working center for the supply of labor, etc., and nearly all vessels chartered—mostly at San Francisco—to load at one or the other island touched at this port, en route. The activity of this company in placing supplies in Europe and the Eastern States in rivalry with the Peruvian company's product from the Chinchas enlivened Honolulu's summer months materially for several years.

The progress made in the established lines of agriculture and the steadily increasing passenger travel transformed the regular Honolulu-San Francisco packets from the brig and schooner class to fine clipper barks, some built specially for the trade, and nearly all having spacious deck cabins for the comfort of the travelling public that trade and climate attracted to our shores. The popularity of Captains Paty, Smith, Newell, Burdette, Lovett, Burnett, Sheppard, Fuller and others in McRuer & Merrill's line and later in that of Chas. Wolcott, Brooks & Co., and recollections of the packets *Restless*, *Zoe*, *Vaquero*, *Yankee*, *Frances Palmer*, *Fanny Major*, *Comet*, *Smyrniote* and others, are still fresh in memory.

As marked improvement is to be noted in this second era in the coasting vessels, and the initiation, after several trials, of inter-island steamers—the first three attempts of which were by San Francisco parties. From purchasing wornout vessels that happened along, or small craft built here, it became necessary to have first-class schooners built East specially for the service. Latterly the Pacific Coast and our own mechanics have continued on these lines. In 1860 when the inter-island steam service was entered upon in fact with the *Kilauea*, the fleet of schooners in size and class held a number that would do credit to any port.

The suggestion, already mentioned, of demolishing the old fort for extending the wharfage and improving our port facilities, was

entered upon in 1859, and the esplanade carried out therefrom covering some twenty acres, and subsequently materially enlarged. At the same time the harbor was deepened; new custom and warehouses erected; steam tug introduced, and a system of public improvements entered upon to accord with the growth and increasing business of the port. For the increased shipping three shipwright firms kept Honolulu's reputation prominent, far and near, for faithful and expeditious repairs when their services were required. In the absence of dry dock, or marine railway facilities in those days, necessity suggested to our master mechanics the "box system" for repairing the stoven bows of many a whaleship, and this same contrivance enabled Honolulu shipwrights to effect repairs to the stern of the Austrian frigate *Donan* in 1870 that not only carried her home in safety, but received the highest testimonials from the authorities for the efficiency of the work and skill displayed therein.

It would be interesting, did space permit, to show in detail the growth to which Hawaiian trade and commerce had attained at the close of her second era, 1875, ere the country took its new departure under the stimulating impulse of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Briefly, however, the status may be gathered from the following: Value total imports, \$1,505,670, of which \$947,260 was from the United States; value total exports, \$2,089,736, of which \$1,774,083 was for domestic produce; customs receipts, \$213,447; Hawaiian registered vessels, 51, of 7,136 tons. Number merchant vessels, 120, of 93,100 tons. Annual taxes, \$150,000. Population—estimated—57,000. Total government revenue, 1875, \$536,180. Public debt, \$450,000.

While the progress of the islands, as shown by the foregoing, is manifest, there have been seasons of depressions, through reverses to crops, scarcity of labor, or low market prices. It was largely for the relief of her struggling agricultural industries that Hawaii made her several applications for reciprocal trade relations with the United States. The boon was finally secured and went into effect in 1876. Up to this time sugar, rice and coffee growing were not sufficiently remunerative to warrant material extension, hence there were those who honestly expressed the belief that the islands had about reached the limit of their productive capacity.

The treaty was granted on the part of the United States largely

upon political grounds, though there were shrewd statesmen who foresaw the possibilities of extending American trade and commerce as the remitted duties fostered Hawaii's agricultural efforts. That this has proven so was ably shown in a leading *Review* article two years ago, by the Hon. L. A. Thurston, where from struggling insignificance Hawaiian trade with San Francisco had risen until she stood second only on the latter's commercial list with foreign countries.

In entering upon this treaty period vigorous effort was put forth for immigration, to supply plantations with needed laborers and at the same time secure a class, or race, that would prove desirable as permanent settlers should they desire to remain in the country at the termination of their engagements. This service is conducted throughout by the Government—and has been for a number of years—through its Bureau of Immigration. Chinese, Polynesians and Portuguese were the first nationalities introduced, followed later by Norwegians, Germans and Japanese.

The Government has expended a large sum to inaugurate and maintain this service as aiding to re-people the country, the various legislative appropriations from 1876 to 1894 amounting to \$1,249,335. Considerable of this amount has been returned by planters and others as passage expenses. The total number of various nationalities assisted into the country from 1878 to 1894, as shown by the last report of the Bureau, was 42,187. A large number of these have left the islands, and death has claimed its quota, but the increase of population—as per last census, of 1890, amounting to 89,990, and estimated last year to have reached 100,374—is due largely to this immigration effort.

1883 is marked as the opening of the Portuguese immigration, which continued along at intervals till 1885, when Japanese laborers were introduced. There was also quite an influx of Chinese in 1883, through the China steamers touching here en route, which created some alarm in the community, whereupon the agreements under which the business was being conducted were cancelled by the Government, and restrictions have prevailed ever since.

The additional labor procured from time to time by the Board has been only in response to applications from various parties. In this way the expansion of the country's industries have been according to the supply of labor and its efficiency.

While the extension of planting interests was early entered upon, it was from two to three years before its effects became apparent through an increased export list, owing to the time necessary to inaugurate new plantations through preparation of ground for planting and time for growth of cane to maturity, etc. But this was not lost time in shipping circles. The thirteen new plantations laid out in 1877 and fifteen more the following year required the importation of more material in the lines of farming implements, machinery, building supplies, and hardware than usual stocks provided. A spirit of confidence pervaded plantations, general business and real estate, and created activity in shipping, both in the foreign lines and in the coasting service.

The years of adjustment of these enlarging plans are readily shown by our import tables. For instance: the value of machinery importations for 1878 and '79 amounted to \$960,342; hardware and agricultural implements, \$414,792; lumber, \$402,742; building materials, \$196,554; while groceries and provisions for our increasing population rose from \$90,466 in 1876 to \$334,410 in 1879, and in 1783 to \$530,816. Flour for man, while increasing steadily, did not make the strides noted in feed and grain for his animals, which rose from \$14,513 in 1876 to \$190,829 in 1883. Besides the above heavy sugar machinery imports of American and English manufacture, our local foundry with its increased capacity fitted out several sugar mill plants complete. During these years the extensive plantations of Spreckelsville on Maui, and Pahala on Hawaii, were establishing themselves; the former proving no small factor in the development of Maui industries. Kahului, the shipping point of most of her products and requirements was made a port of entry, in 1878, and has the distinction the following year of opening the first railroad on the islands, connecting with Wailuku; extending later in the opposite direction to serve the interests of Spreckelsville and Hamakuapoko. Waters were brought from waste streams miles distant to irrigate all cane fields from Haiku to Spreckelsville.

Another period of expansion followed the very successful sugar returns of 1888 and '89, when the extensive Makaweli enterprise on Kauai was laid out, as also the Ewa and Kahuku plantations of Oahu—these latter two being outgrowths of Mr. B. F. Dillingham's recently established Oahu Railway and Land Co. For

these enterprises the importations of machinery in 1890 and 1891 amounted to \$1,386,852, and other requirements of lumber, agricultural implements, railroad material, etc., were on a similar scale. These two years show the highest totals of import values in the history of the islands, reaching to \$6,962,201 and \$7,439,483 respectively; an annual average of \$80.02 per capita for every man, woman and child in the country, while the highest years of export values, 1889 and '90, which reached \$13,874,341 and \$13,282,729 respectively, gave a like annual average return of \$150.68 per capita of population.

Marked improvement is to be noted in the number and class of vessels in the various lines of Hawaiian trade, evolved through its importance and activity. Not only were the regular established lines of packets with the Coast, the Eastern States, and Europe, augmented to serve our trade, but new lines were added, notably the Crossman New York packets, the Liverpool and Glasgow line, and the Oceanic line of packets with San Francisco, the latter subsequently increased by the steamers *Mariposa* and *Alameda*, built in Philadelphia, to give us direct semi-monthly service with the coast additional to the regular call of the Australian line of steamers to and from, but afterwards changed to run through to the Colonies in connection with the Union S. S. Co., and putting on the S. S. *Australia* as the local liner. W. G. Irwin & Co. are the local agents of the Oceanic Co.'s vessels.

In the progress of events new vessels and of larger tonnage have been built to replace the former San Francisco packets, and the same is to be said of the vessels engaged in the lumber trade with the Sound. The old class of packets have passed away, and the old lumber "drogher" has given place to first-class terns and four-masted schooners of Pacific coast build. The majority of our San Francisco packets are also Pacific built, but mostly of barkentine or bark rig.

The change of the inter-island coasting service from sail to steam has been steadily progressing. In 1877 the *Likeli* was built in San Francisco for the Hawaiian Government, to replace the old *Kilauea*. At the opening of that year the coasting fleet of the islands consisted of one steamer, 24 schooners and seven sloops, with a total of 2,044 tons. At the opening of 1895 the fleet comprised 18 steamers, 17 schooners and six sloops, with a

total of 5,070 tons. The island steam service that had to be heavily subsidized or conducted entirely by the government, is now mostly carried on by two corporations in business rivalry, unaided by subsidies, yet giving satisfactory returns upon their investments. All this fleet, except one each built in Philadelphia, the Clyde, and in Honolulu, are also Pacific coast built vessels.

This and other developments of steam in the Pacific has given employment annually to quite a coal fleet, mostly from Newcastle, N. S. W., the larger portion of them arriving during the grinding season so as to secure sugar cargoes for the Coast. The value of this commodity imported in 1880, was \$36,114; in 1890 it was \$94,521, and in 1893 it increased to \$146,553.

In the growth of the commerce of the Pacific, Honolulu has been the way station for many of San Francisco's west-bound white-winged messengers, and the now multiplying steam lines are realizing more and more the importance of a stoppage at this port both going and coming. Especially is this true of the past twelve years. Since 1882 the frequent calls of large ocean steamers off port demonstrated the necessity of dredging the bar to permit their entry. This has been accomplished—through contract with San Francisco parties—at an expenditure of \$175,000, a much smaller sum than first contemplated. The *Oceanic* was the first large ocean steamer to enter the harbor, May 9, 1893, followed a month later by the *China*.

The same year also dates the inauguration of the Canadian-Australian steam line, with Honolulu as a regular port of call to and from Vancouver. Some idea may be formed, perhaps, of the importance of this "cross roads" station in the Pacific when it is stated that the various regular steam lines already scheduled have Honolulu listed for eighty-five visits during 1895, not inclusive of "tramp" or other possible visitors.

This increased shipping calls for enlarged port facilities. To meet this the harbor is being dredged, the existing wharves extended and a large new one projected.

A matter of vast importance to the port, especially in connection with the steadily growing steamship service, foreign and inter-island, was the construction by the government—through the late S. G. Wilder's energy and foresight—of the Marine Railway, which opened for service, very successfully, in January, 1883. Its capacity is placed for vessels of 1,700 tons in light

ballast, though the hauling up of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, with all her armament and stores on board, for necessary repairs on account of her Samoan hurricane experience was a satisfactory test on this point, and its value proved to the shipping interests of the Pacific.

A recent convenience of the port is the erection of the coal handling apparatus of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. upon its wharf for the rapid discharging or loading of vessels, with ample space for storage of coal, if it is found desirous of carrying large stocks here as a distributive point.

An important factor in the development of the resources of the country, not yet dealt with, but well entitled to recognition, is the monetary institutions. The bank of Bishop & Co. dates its founding in 1858, since which time it has done noble work sustaining various industries through all the years of struggle that Hawaii has passed through. Recognizing the opportunity for increased capital by the expanding business of the islands, C. Spreckels & Co. established their bank in 1884, introducing at the same time the first instalment of the \$1,000,000 Hawaiian silver coin, minted in San Francisco. Since the establishment of the Postal Savings Department, both institutions have discontinued this feature of the service.

Much more might be presented to give an accurate idea of what Hawaii has developed to; but in a single article many points of interest are omitted, or barely referred to in passing, for want of space to do them justice. The changes wrought throughout Honolulu, more especially in its public buildings and business blocks, both in size and character; the efficient steam fire department for the protection of property; the macadamizing and widening of streets and curbing all sidewalks; the transforming influence of the Oahu Railway and Land Company in opening up the agricultural resources of this island; street cars traversing our main thoroughfares; the extensive telephone system existing, and electric power and light available at any point in the city, are some of the evidences, indirectly, of Hawaii's commercial development.

The following summary table illustrates the gradual changes in the annual commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, by decades, during the past fifty years:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HAWAIIAN COMMERCE.

Year	Import Value	Export Value	Custom House Receipts	Shipping Arrivals			Hawaiian Reg. Vessels	
				Whalers	Merchant		No.	Tons
					No.	Tons		
1844..	\$ 350,347	\$ 169,641	\$ 14,263	165	42	15	775	
1854..	1,590,837	585,122	162,125	525	125	47,288	54	6,271
1864..	1,712,241	1,662,181	159,116	130	157	75,893	56	7,895
1874..	1,310,827	1,839,619	183,857	43	120	71,266	54	8,101
1884..	4,637,514	8,184,923	551,737	23	241	187,826	54	9,826
1894..	5,104,481	9,140,794	522,855	19	350	343,844	51	21,495

T. G. Thrum.



HAWAIIAN SURF RIDING.

AMONG the favorite pastimes of ancient Hawaiians that of surf riding was a most prominent and popular one with all classes. In favored localities throughout the group for the practice and exhibition of the sport, "high carnival" was frequently held at the spirited contests between rivals in this aquatic sport, to witness which the people would gather from near and far; especially if a famous surf-rider from another district, or island, was seeking to wrest honors from their own champion.

Native legends abound with the exploits of those who attained distinction among their fellows by their skill and daring in this sport; indulged in alike by both sexes, and frequently too—as

n these days of intellectual development—the gentler sex carried off the highest honors. These legendary accounts are usually interwoven with romantic incident, as in the abduction of Kalea,^a sister of Kawaokaohele, Moi of Maui, by emissaries of Lo-Lale chief of Lihue, in the Ewa district of Oahu; the exploit of Laie-ikawai,^b and Halaaniani at Keaau, Puna, Hawaii; or for chieftain supremacy, as instanced in the contest between Umi and Paiea^c in a surf swimming match at Laupahoehoe, which the former was challenged to, and won, upon a wager of four double canoes; also of Lonoikamakahiki at Hana, Maui, and others.

How early in the history of the race surf riding became the science with them that it did is not known, though it is a well-acknowledged fact, that while other islanders may divide honors with Hawaiians for aquatic powers in other respects, none have attained the expertness of surf sport, which early visitors recognized as a national characteristic of the natives of this group. It would be interesting to know how the Hawaiians, over all others in the Pacific, developed this into the skillful or scientific sport which it became, to give them such eminence over their fellows, for we find similar traits of character, mode of life, mild temperature and like coast lines in many another “island world of the Pacific.” That it became national in character can be understood when we learn that it was identified, to some extent at least, with the ceremonies and superstitions of kahunaism, especially in preparations therefor, while the indulgence of the exciting sport pandered to their gambling propensities.

The following descriptive account has been prepared for THE ANNUAL by a native of the Kona district of Hawaii, familiar with the subject. For assistance in its translation we are indebted to M. K. Nakuina, himself no stranger to the sport in earlier days.

Surf riding was one of the favorite Hawaiian sports, in which chiefs, men, women and youth, took a lively interest. Much valuable time was spent by them in this practice throughout the day. Necessary work for the maintenance of the family, such as farming, fishing, mat and kapa making and such other household duties required of them and needing attention, by

^a Fornander's *Polynesian Race*, Vol. 2, pp. 83-86.

^b Laieikawai, Chapter XXI.

^c *Polynesian Race*, Vol. 2, p. 96.

either head of the family, was often neglected for the prosecution of the sport. Betting was made an accompaniment thereof, both by the chiefs and the common people, as was done in all other games, such as wrestling, foot racing, quoits, checkers, holua, and several others known only to the old Hawaiians. Canoes, nets, fishing lines, kapas, swine, poultry and all other property were staked, and in some instances life itself was put up as wagers, the property changing hands, and personal liberty, or even life itself, sacrificed according to the outcome of the match, the winners carrying off their riches and the losers and their families passing to a life of poverty or servitude.

TREES AND MODE OF CUTTING.

There were only three kinds of trees known to be used for making boards for surf riding, viz.: the wiliwili (*Erythrina monosperma*), ulu, or breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*), and koa (*Acacia koa*).

The uninitiated were naturally careless, or indifferent as to the method of cutting the chosen tree; but among those who desired success upon their labors the following rites were carefully observed.

Upon the selection of a suitable tree, a red fish called kumu was first procured, which was placed at its trunk. The tree was then cut down, after which a hole was dug at its root and the fish placed therein, with a prayer, as an offering in payment therefor. After this ceremony was performed, then the tree trunk was chipped away from each side until reduced to a board approximately of the dimensions desired, when it was pulled down to the beach and placed in the *halau* (canoe house) or other suitable place convenient for its finishing work.

FINISHING PROCESS.

Coral of the corrugated variety termed *pohaku puna*, which could be gathered in abundance along the sea beach, and a rough kind of stone called *oahi* were the commonly used articles for reducing and smoothing the rough surfaces of the board until all marks of the stone adze were obliterated. As a finishing stain the root of the ti plant (*Cordyline terminalis*), called *mole ki*, or the pounded bark of the kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), called *hili*, was the mordant used for a paint made with the root of burned kukui nuts. This furnished a durable, glossy black

finish, far preferable to that made with the ashes of burned cane leaves, or amau fern, which had neither body nor gloss.

Before using the board there were other rites or ceremonies to be performed, for its dedication. As before, these were disregarded by the common people, but among those who followed the making of surf boards as a trade, they were religiously observed.

There are two kinds of boards for surf riding, one is called the *olo* and the other the *a-la-ia*, known also as *omo*. The *olo* was made of wiliwili—a very light buoyant wood—some three fathoms long, two to three feet wide, and from six to eight inches thick along the middle of the board, lengthwise, but rounding toward the edges on both upper and lower sides. It is well known that the *olo* was only for the use of the chiefs; none of the common people used it. They used the *a-la-ia*, which was made of koa, or ulu. Its length and width was similar to the *olo*, except in thickness, it being but of one and a half to two inches thick alone its center.

BREAKERS.

The line of breakers is the place where the outer surf rises and breaks at deep sea. This is called the *kulana nalu*. Any place nearer or closer in where the surf rises and breaks again, as they sometimes do, is called the *ahua*, known also as *kipapa* or *puaa*.

There are only two kinds of surf in which riding is indulged; these are called the *kakala*, known also as *lauoa*, or long surf, and the *ohu*, sometimes called *opuu*. The former is a surf that rises, covering the whole distance from one end of a beach to the other. These, at times, form in successive waves that roll in with high, threatening crest, finally falling over bodily. The first of a series of surf waves usually partake of this character, and is never taken by a rider, as will be mentioned later. The *ohu* is a very small comber that rises up without breaking, but of such strength that sends the board on speedily. This is considered the best, being low and smooth, and the riding thereon easy and pleasant, and is therefore preferred by ordinary surf riders. The lower portion of the breaker is called *honua*, or foundation, and the portion near a cresting wave is termed the *muku* side, while the distant, or clear side, as some express it, is known as the *lala*.

SURF COAXING.

During calm weather when there was no surf there were two ways of making or coaxing it practiced by the ancient Hawaiians, the generally adopted method being for a swimming party to take several strands of the sea convolvulus vine, and swinging it around the head lash it down unitedly upon the water until the desired result was obtained, at the same time chanting as follows:

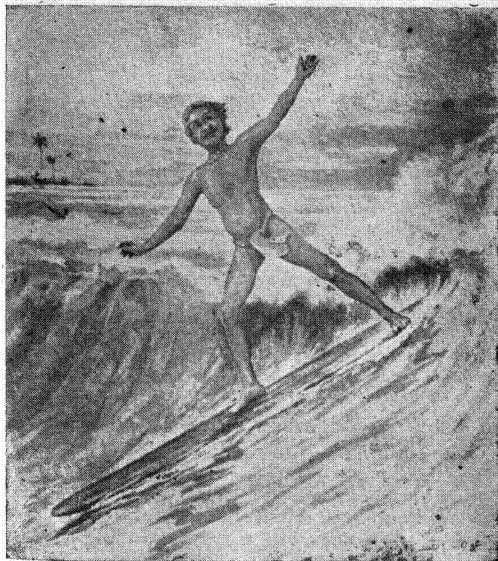
Ho ae; ho ae iluna i ka pohuehue,
Ka ipu nui lawe mai.
Ka ipu iki waiho aku.

METHODS OF SURF RIDING.

The swimmer, taking position at the line of breakers waits for the proper surf. As before mentioned the first one is allowed to pass by. It is never ridden, because its front is rough. If the second comber is seen to be a good one it is sometimes taken, but usually the third or fourth is the best, both from the regularity of its breaking and the foam calmed surface of the sea through the travel of its predecessors.

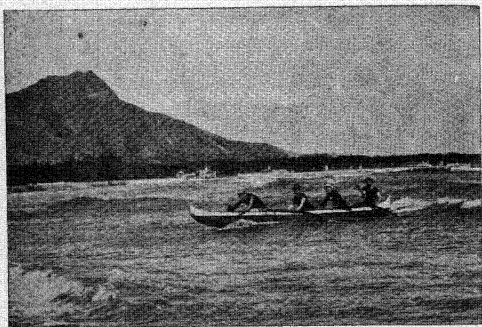
In riding with the *olo* or thick board, on a big surf, the board is pointed landward and the rider, mounting it, paddles with his hands and impels with his feet to give the board a forward movement, and when it receives the momentum of the surf and begins to rush downward, the skilled rider will guide his course straight, or obliquely, apparently at will, according to the spending character of the surf ridden, to land himself high and dry on the beach, or dismount on nearing it, as he may elect. This style of riding was called *kipapa*. In using the *olo* great care had to be exercised in its management, lest from the height of the wave—if coming in direct—the board would be forced into the base of the breaker, instead of floating lightly and riding on the surface of the water, in which case, the wave force being spent, reaction throws both rider and board into the air.

In the use of the *olo* the rider had to swim out around the line of surf to obtain position, or be conveyed thither by canoe. To swim out through the surf with such a buoyant bulk was not possible, though it was sometimes done with the thin boards, the *a-la-ia*. These latter are good for riding all kinds of surf, and are much easier to handle than the *olo*.



EXPERT POSITIONS.

Various positions used to be indulged in by old-time experts in this aquatic sport, such as standing, kneeling and sitting. These performances could only be indulged in after the board had taken on the surf momentum and in the following manner. Placing the hands on each side of the board, close to the edge, the weight of the body was thrown on the hands, and the feet brought up quickly to the kneeling position. The sitting position is attained in the same way, though the hands must not be removed from the board till the legs are thrown forward and the desired position is secured. From the kneeling to the standing position was obtained by placing both hands again on the board



CANOE SURF RIDING AT WAIKIKI.

and with agility leaping up to the erect attitude, balancing the body on the swift-coursing board with the outstretched arms.

SURF SWIMMING WITHOUT BOARD.

Kaha nalu is the term used for surf swimming without the use of the board, and was done with the body only. The swimmer, as with a board, would go out for position and, watching his opportunity, would strike out with hands and feet to obtain headway as the approaching comber with its breaking crest would catch him, and with his rapid swimming powers bear him onward with swift momentum, the body being submerged in the foam; the head and shoulders only being seen. *Kaha* experts could ride on the *lala* or top of the surf as if riding with a board.

CANOE RIDING.—PA-KA WAA.

Canoe riding in the surf is another variety of this favorite sport, though not so general, nor perhaps so calculated to win the plaudits of an admiring throng, yet requiring dexterous skill and strength to avoid disastrous results.

Usually two or three persons would enter a canoe and paddle out to the line of breakers. They would pass the first, second, or third surf if they were *kakalas*, it being impossible to shoot such successfully with a canoe, but if an *ohu* is approaching,

then they would take position and paddle quickly till the swell of the cresting surf would seize the craft and speed it onward without further aid of paddles, other than for the steersman to guide it straight to shore, but woe be to all if his paddle should get displaced.

Canoe riding has been practiced of late years in mild weather by a number of the Waikiki residents, several of whom are becoming expert in this exciting and exhilarating sport.

NAMES OF SOME NOTED SURFS.

1. *Huia* and *Ahua*, at Hilo, Hawaii, the former right abreast of Kaipalaoa, and the latter off Mokuola (Cocoanut Island). Punahoa, a chiefess, was the noted surf rider of Hilo during the time of Hiiakaikapoli.

2. *Kaloakaoma*, a deep sea surf at Keaaau, Puna, Hawaii; famed through the feats of Laieikawai and Halaaniani, as also of Hiiakaikapoli and Hopoe.

3. *Huiha*, at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, was the favorite surf whereon the chiefs were wont to disport themselves.

4. *Kaulu* and *Kalapu*, at Heie, Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii, were surfs enjoyed by Kauikeouli (Kamehameha III.), and his sister the princess Nahienaena, whenever they visited this, their birthplace.

5. *Puhele* and *Keanini*, at Hana, and *Uo* at Lahaina, Maui were surfs made famous through the exploits of chiefs of early days.

6. *Kalehuawehe*, at Waikiki, Oahu, used to be the attraction for the congregating together of Oahu chiefs in the olden time.

7. *Makaiwa*, at Kapaa, Kauai, through Moikeha, a noted chief of that island is immortalized in the old mele as follows :

“I walea no Moikeha ia Kauai,
I ka la hiki ae a po iho.
O ke kee a ka nalu o Makaiwa—
O ke kahuli mai a ke Kalukalu—
E noho ia Kauai a e make.”

[Translation.]

“Moikeha is contented with Kauai,
Where the sun rises and sets.
The bend of the Makaiwa surf—
The waving of the Kalukalu —
Live and die at Kauai.”

HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

[An interesting treatise prepared by Prof. W. D. Alexander, and read before the June (1895) meeting of the Social Science Club.]

PRELIMINARY REFLECTIONS.

DURING the legislative session of 1878 the project of introducing East Indian coolies into these islands was warmly discussed. The member from Hamakua advocated the mixing of Asiatic races with the Hawaiians to improve the stock. "Look at my native island, Great Britain," said he; "the original Britons mingled with the Saxons and the Danes and the Normans and the result was the world-conquering English race." At this point Pilipo, of North Kona, asked and was granted leave to put a question. He said: "Will the member from Hamakua please to inform us whether the Britons *appropriated money* to import the Saxons and the Danes and the Normans?" A general laugh ensued and the reply is not recorded. If Pilipo were now living he would see his patriotic forebodings fully justified.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

During the last forty years the chief object of every Hawaiian administration has been to supply the demand for *cheap* agricultural labor. At the same time there have not been wanting friends of the native Hawaiians who have advocated the introduction of people of "cognate races," who should become amalgamated with them, and infuse new life into their decaying stock. Various experiments have been tried with this end in view. Nor have patriotic statesmen been wanting who have opposed the importation of male laborers exclusively, and have advocated government assistance for the introduction of *families* of suitable character to become permanent citizens of the state, but with only partial success.

THE FIRST COOLIE IMMIGRANTS.

In the latter part of the year 1851, Captain Cass, of the bark *Thetis*, was employed by the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society to bring 180 Chinese coolies under special contract for their passage and advanced wages. These coolies were engaged

for five years at \$3 per month, in addition to their passage, food, clothing, housing and medical attendance.

The cost of importing them was \$50 apiece, and an advance of \$6 each was made to them in China, this last to be refunded out of their wages after their arrival. The next year Captain Cass brought about 100 more, who gave satisfaction as laborers.

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

Kamehameha III, desiring to encourage the immigration of a class of people likely to make good citizens, endeavored to obtain the consent of the British Government to the removal to these islands of all the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, to be settled as tenants on the crown lands.

The project, however, failed, because General Miller stated that his government would never allow them to transfer their allegiance and become Hawaiian subjects. It is to be regretted that this promising experiment was not tried.

THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

It was not till December 30, 1864, that the "Bureau of Immigration" was constituted for the purpose of superintending the introduction of immigrants, and soon afterwards an ordinance was passed forbidding the introduction of any contract laborers into the kingdom without the express license of the Board of Immigration.

In April, 1865, Dr. Hillebrand was sent on a mission to China, India and the Malay archipelago, to collect information and to make arrangements for the importation of laborers. The following July he sent about 500 Chinese coolies on two vessels from Hongkong. The total cost of their passage averaged between \$50 and \$60 per head. Several other small companies arrived from various quarters during the next two years. But this class of immigrants was even then very much disliked, especially by tradesmen and mechanics, who soon found them dangerous competitors.

COGNATE RACES.

The idea of re-peopling this country with races "cognate" to the Hawaiians, found much favor, and attempts to carry it out were made in several directions. In June, 1868, an act was passed authorizing the Board of Immigration to bring in Polynesians of both sexes, and to bind them out to service under

contract. Accordingly, the following year, Captain English was sent in command of the *Maunaloa* on a cruise to the South, returning with 84 Manahikis from Reirson's Island and Humphrey's Island. The following September Captain English was sent again, in command of the *R. W. Wood*, and brought back 42 Bukabukas, so-called, from Danger Island. These last people turned out to be very unsatisfactory, and most of them were sent home on the schooner *Annie*, Captain Babcock. The experiment of introducing Polynesians was then dropped for about ten years.

For many years Walter Murray Gibson advocated the introduction of Malaysian settlers, who, he said, would "infuse fresh blood from a kindred source into the decaying Hawaiian race." He pointed to the rapid growth of Singapore and of the Malay settlements on the coast of New Guinea as examples of what might be done. M. de Varigny, who was then (1869) Hawaiian envoy in Europe, corresponded on this subject with the government of the Netherlands, which replied that it could not permit any such emigration as was proposed from its East India possessions. To Mr. Gibson's great disappointment the scheme of sending him to the East Indies, as Commissioner of Immigration, was given up.

The next cognate race which was sought for was the Japanese. A long correspondence on the subject was carried on with Mr. Eugene Van Reed, Hawaiian Consul in Japan, and in January, 1868, he sent 48 Japanese laborers by the *Scioto*. These people were under three years' contracts for wages at \$4 per month, besides food, lodging and medical attendance. They gave excellent satisfaction, but before long false reports of ill-treatment reached Japan, in consequence of which two commissioners were sent in 1870 to investigate their condition.

Although the commissioners admitted that they found no ground for complaint, they took back forty of their countrymen to Japan, binding each one to labor three years in order to reimburse their government for the expense of the return passage.

GIBSON'S LANAI COLONY.

It was in the same year, 1870, that Mr. Gibson brought out from the United States a little colony of white immigrants to Lanai to cultivate his lands on shares. According to Mr. Gibson,

the agreement was "that each person should take up at least twelve acres of land for a period of twelve months, the proprietor to supply them meanwhile with lodgings, working animals and tools. The crop was to be equally divided between landlord and tenant. Should the latter refuse to carry out his part of the contract, his deposit of \$35 for passage money should be forfeited." Owing to the severe drought which prevailed during that year and other causes the experiment proved to be a sad failure and the unfortunate immigrants denounced the Shepherd of Lanai as a cruel impostor. At best, it was a visionary, unpracticable scheme.

THE HAWAIIAN IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The Hawaiian Immigration Society, composed of the chief business men of this country, was founded November 6, 1872, but little seems to have been accomplished by it. Its secretary, W. M. Gibson, in the first report properly stated the building up of a nation to be "the vital question, without which we cannot hope to maintain an independent organization," and he never ceased to recommend the Malay races as a class of settlers who would not much affect the identity of the Hawaiian race, and whose gradual influx would harmonize and strengthen the native stock.

The reciprocity treaty with the United States, which went into effect in September, 1876, created a pressing demand for labor. The relative merits of immigrants from China, Japan, the Malay Archipelago, Hindostan, the Azores, Madeira and the islands of the South Pacific were discussed at length, with respect to their qualities as laborers or colonists, their adaptation to amalgamate with the native Hawaiians, etc.

Great efforts were made, especially by Mr. Godfrey Rhodes and a Mr. Horne from Mauritius, to induce the government to make a convention with England in regard to the importation of Hindoo coolies from British India, and Hon. H. A. P. Carter, while in England, in 1877, made personal inquiries on this subject at the Foreign Office and the Immigration Bureau. His report on the onerous conditions required by the Indian government, and on the character of the Hindoo coolies, was very discouraging, and all efforts in that direction were dropped for the time.

PORTUGUESE IMMIGRATION.

At the same time arrangements were made through Dr. Hillebrand, who was residing on the island of Madeira, for the immigration of Portuguese from that island and the Azores. The pioneer company of 180 Portuguese arrived here September 30, 1878, by the *Priscilla*, from Funchal, followed by the *Ravenscrag*, from Madeira, with 418 Portuguese, and the *Highflyer*, from the Azores, with 332 passengers. The business was conducted through Hoffnung & Co., of London, and the first three companies signed *no contracts* till after their arrival here. After that time, however, the signing of contracts before embarking was made a *sine qua non* by the Hawaiian Government. In 1882, Hon. H. A. P. Carter succeeded in negotiating an immigration convention with Portugal, and during the first six years about 7000 people were brought in from the Azores and Madeira. The Board of Immigration had wisely instructed its agent that "no townspeople were wanted nor women unwilling to work." In 1880, Mr. C. H. Dickey of Haiku wrote to the Bureau of Immigration that there was in the State of Illinois a number of Portuguese with their families desirous of emigrating, and asked assistance in bringing them here. But the Board replied that there were no funds available for that purpose. From what we now know of those people, it is much to be regretted that the suggestion was not acted upon. In bringing in the Portuguese the Government "buildded better than it knew," for though not "of a race *cognate* with the Hawaiian," they are the most valuable accession yet made to the population of this country. At the present time, the total number of Portuguese, including those born here, is not far from 13,000. Their industry and thrift need no praise from me, while the reports of the Chief Justice credit them with the lowest percentage of crime of any nationality in the islands. At the same time they have a laudable ambition to own and till lands of their own, and are entirely free from European anarchism. This, however, may not be the case with those from the mainland of Portugal.

POLYNESIAN IMMIGRATION AGAIN.

Persistent efforts have been made to introduce Polynesian laborers, but the results have been very unsatisfactory. In 1877, Captain Mist was sent to Fiji and New Zealand to inaugurate

emigration from the islands of the South Pacific to this country. He purchased the brig *Storm Bird* and sent her on a cruise to Rotumah and the neighboring islands for laborers. Several trips were made by this vessel, under Captain Jackson and a Mr. Freeman.

The bark *Hawaii* also made several trips to Micronesia, while the *Pomare* was sent to the New Hebrides. The *Hawaii* was wrecked on Tarawa, January 28, 1881, and the *Storm Bird* on Bonham island the following August, while returning South Sea Islanders to their homes. During 1878 and the following six years nearly 2,000 Polynesians, mostly from the Gilbert Islands, with a sprinkling of black Melanesian cannibals, were introduced into this country. It was a costly experiment. Neither as laborers nor as citizens did they give satisfaction, and nearly all of them have since been returned to their homes.

W. N. ARMSTRONG'S REPORT.

In January, 1881, His Majesty Kalakaua set out on a tour around the world, accompanied by Hon. W. N. Armstrong, as special commissioner of immigration, who made it his chief object to investigate the whole subject and to ascertain the conditions under which foreign governments would sanction it. His position gave him exceptional facilities for collecting information, and he made an exhaustive and valuable report. In regard to the Hindoos, he reported that they were "not suitable or desirable as immigrants." Of the Malays, his opinion was equally unfavorable. The Sultan of Johore informed him that his own people, the Malays, were too idle and shiftless to be depended upon, and that he was therefore looking to China and the East Indies for laborers. Mr. Armstrong spoke favorably of the Portuguese, but called attention to the same difficulty which confronts us to-day, viz: "That while there is a population of only 60,000 souls, and while it is estimated that a population of 500,000 may be comfortably supported here, there is little or no public or private land which is ready for immediate entry and occupation by immigrants. The United States, Canada, Australia and South America offer to the most desirable emigrants that which they desire and will have, viz.: the *homestead*."

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Hawaiian Government had not hitherto assisted Chinese

immigration, except by paying a *bonus* on *women* of that race brought into the country. In 1866 the Chinese numbered but 1200, while in 1878 they had increased to nearly 6000. During the next few years there was a steady influx of Chinese free immigrants, which finally assumed alarming proportions. During the last five months of 1880, 2239 Chinese immigrants arrived, and the next spring five "tramp steamers" came from China in quick succession, bringing nearly 700 passengers apiece. Every one of these steamers was infected with small-pox. When over 3000 of these people had been landed here in three months, the Hawaiian Government was obliged to telegraph to Hongkong to stop the invasion.

In April, 1883, it was suddenly resumed, and within twenty days five steamers arrived from Hongkong bringing 2253 Chinese, followed the next month by 1100 more, with news that several thousand more were ready to embark. Among these steamers was the famous *Madras*, with cases of small-pox on board.

The Government promptly sent a telegram to the governor of Hongkong, refusing to receive any further immigration of male Chinese. Regulations were afterwards published, limiting the number of Chinese permitted to land from any one vessel to twenty-five, and providing for the issue of passports, as at present. In 1883, in accordance with instructions received from the British secretary of state, the governor of Hongkong refused to grant permits to any Chinese whatever to come from that port direct to Honolulu. In spite of this the influx of Chinese continued on a large scale. In 1885 the excess of Chinese arrivals over departures was 1488, and the following year 1002. At last, February 11, 1886, new regulations were published, forbidding the landing of any Chinese passengers whatever without a passport issued to him or her according to law. It was high time, for the number of Chinese in the islands reached 21,000 that year, since which time it has diminished to about 15,000. Every Legislature since 1886 has passed laws re-enacting or amending the regulations just mentioned and providing penalties for their violation. In 1892 an act was passed which authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to issue conditional permits to enter the Republic for a limited number of Chinese laborers under conditions, binding them not to engage in any other occupation while here, and to leave this country as soon as they shall cease

to follow their vocation as agricultural laborers or domestic servants.

IMMIGRANTS FROM NORTHERN EUROPE.

In the year 1880, the Board of Immigration agreed to assist the mission of Captain L'Orange to Norway to procure immigrants, by paying half the passage of the women and full passage for children under twelve years of age. Under this arrangement the ship *Beta*, from Drammen, Norway, arrived in Maalaea Bay, Maui, February 18, 1881, with 327 adults and 65 children, and on May 4th, the *Musca* reached Honolulu with 223 passengers. They were immediately given employment on the plantations, but very soon began to harass the Board with complaints in regard to their food and lodging. Accordingly, in October, a Mr. Grip, commissioner from Sweden and Norway, arrived and spent five weeks in sifting the many frivolous charges that had been made. He afterwards made an elaborate report to his own government, which entirely exonerated the employers from blame.

From his account it appears that but one-tenth of them were real agriculturists, too many of them having been recruited from the idle class of the town. At the same time not a few of them have turned out to be good citizens.

In November, 1890, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. were authorized to procure immigrants from Germany on the same terms that were granted to the Norwegians. On June 18, 1881, the bark *Ceder* arrived from Bremen with 124 passengers, 34 of whom were children, for the Lihue plantation. In October, 1882, the bark *Iolani* arrived from Bremen with 183 passengers, and in 1883 the ship *Ehrenfels* with 595 more, including 240 children. There has never been any trouble on the Lihue plantation, but the immigrants by the last two vessels were restless and discontented, and gave their employers no peace until their contracts were cancelled. The majority of them emigrated to the United States on the expiration of their contracts. On the whole, the experiment of northern European immigration cannot be considered to have been a success.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The arrival of the first company of Japanese immigrants by the *Scioto* in 1868, and their subsequent experiences, have already been related.

After a long correspondence, in 1884, the consent of the Japanese Government was obtained for the emigration of its subjects to these islands on certain conditions.

The first company sent out under this agreement, consisting of 956 Japs, including 101 children, arrived in the *City of Tokio* February 9, 1885. It was stipulated that twenty-five per cent of the wages of Japanese laborers should be paid to their consul, to be returned to them at the expiration of their contract. Mr. K. Inouye came in June, with the next company of immigrants, as a special commissioner, and Mr. Nakayama was appointed inspector. Numerous misunderstandings arose between these people and their employers during the next four months, in regard to which Mr. Gibson said: "The number and character of these complaints, coming as they do, from a portion of 720 people engaged in service here, exceed anything that the Hawaiian Government has had to deal with in the whole course of the immigration into this country of about 30,000 laborers of other races."

The Japanese Government suspended the emigration for several months. Meanwhile special inspectors were appointed to assist in settling disputes, the Japanese were made to understand that while here they were subject to the Hawaiian laws and courts; and there was soon a much better understanding between them and their employers.

Count Inouye, in behalf of the Japanese Government, required and received assurances from Gibson that the restrictions on Chinese immigration should not be relaxed.

At length, in March, 1886, an emigration convention was concluded and ratified with Japan.

Since then the increase of the Japanese population has been constant and rapid. The total number amounted in 1890 to 12,360, and at the present time is not far from 25,000. They have found out how to evade the act relative to the landing of aliens by borrowing the required \$50 from their local bank. The last report to the Planters' Association showed that only half of their number were then employed on plantations. They manifest an increasing tendency to settle permanently in the islands with the approval of their government. Under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty of 1871, the Japanese Government has claimed for them entire political equality with any other class of

foreigners in the country. Their characteristic traits are well known to you. As laborers they are more clannish, fickle and inclined to strikes on small provocation than those of any other nationality. Their competition with white traders and artisans is even more dangerous than that of the Chinese. They are versatile, ingenious and ready to learn new methods. No race in this country appears to be more tenacious of its nationality, or less inclined to renounce its allegiance to its home government and to become thoroughly identified with Hawaii. The presence of so large an Oriental element in our population constitutes the strongest argument now used in the United States against the annexation of these islands to the great Republic.

STATISTICS.

As a result of forty years of assisted immigration, the population of the Republic, in round numbers, now stands about as follows:

Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians.....	40,000.
Chinese.....	15,000.
Japanese.....	24,000.
Portuguese, including those born here.....	13,000.
Other Europeans and Americans.....	7,000.
Polynesians.....	1,000.
Total.....	100,000.

In looking over these figures it must be admitted that, as the Labor Commission puts it, "The sugar interest has not improved the body politic," to any great extent, by bringing in settlers of the Caucasian races, fitted to become citizens of a republic. The Portuguese immigration, however, has been valuable, by introducing an industrious and thrifty, non-Asiatic, agricultural class, such as form the backbone of any country. Many of them will become land-owners on a small scale, and we may expect their children to be educated in the English language and in American principles of "liberty regulated by law." It is therefore to be hoped that before the door is closed against assisted immigration, more of these people may become settled in the islands.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

It is strange that hitherto so little has been done to encourage immigration from the United States. As has been already

stated, in order to insure the success of this Republic, it will be necessary to build up and foster an intelligent *middle class*, who understand the principles and the methods of Anglo-Saxon self-government. To accomplish this desirable object will require more systematic efforts to find settlers of this stamp, and the offer of greater inducements to attract them and keep them here. It will be necessary for private land-owners to co-operate with the Government in laboring for this object, in a patriotic and liberal spirit. The would-be "boomer," whose sole object is to capture the "unearned increment," should be regarded as a public enemy—*hostis humani generis*.

The problem which may have despaired of solving is how to attract a class of enterprising white colonists who are accustomed to do their own work, and have sufficient capital to establish themselves as independent farmers: It is this class of people that has wrought such wonders in transforming Southern California.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

We cannot, as Uncle Sam formerly did, offer every comer a farm. The Mormons not only did this, but advanced the cost of transportation to Utah. Brazil has employed agents in Europe to offer immigrants lands at a low price on long credits, besides free transportation from Rio Janeiro to their final destination in the country.

Some of the states of Brazil have even offered to make advances to the settlers of cash, lumber, seed, tools, etc., on account, to be repaid in four annual instalments.

Argentina offers similar inducements, and numerous colonization societies have been formed there to assist colonists in obtaining land and the means of cultivation.

New Zealand, after having discontinued giving assistance to immigrants for many years, is now making fresh efforts to attract farmers with capital who will be willing to take up and improve its lands. Arrangements have been made: First, for advertising the country in the farming countries of England; and second, for combining with the steamship companies to reduce the rates of passage about one-third.

CONCLUSIONS.

The new land law just submitted to the Legislature, and the admirable "Report of the Labor Commission on the Coffee In-

dustry" together contain the best solution yet offered of the problem how to promote American immigration of the agricultural class.

Upon the solution of this problem depends the future fate of the Republic, and it will call for a high degree of wisdom and practical skill on the part of the Government, as well as the active and patriotic co-operation of private land owners and capitalists during the next few years, to bring it to a successful conclusion.

The following are the recommendations of the Labor Commission in its report on the coffee industry :

The Labor Commission strongly recommends that "Vigorous effort be made to induce an immigration to these islands of farmers now living in the United States, who are accustomed to do their own work, are cultivators of small farms, and who have means sufficient to tide over the time between planting the coffee and its coming into bearing."

It is not recommended that this immigration should be assisted financially by the government, but that the government should seek out those who may be desirable settlers, furnish them with full information and advice, and facilitate their settlement here in every way consistent with their entire personal and pecuniary independence. The commission shows that "While men can work in the tropics," and that there is reason to believe that hundreds or even thousands of families will emigrate from the United States, if encouraged to do so, and that there are already two hundred intelligent, enterprising white men, mostly small proprietors, engaged in the coffee industry.

It recommends that an agent of immigration be sent to the United States to facilitate the emigration of desirable emigrants.

The commission also recommends that the Government make arrangements to facilitate the shipment of tropical fruits to the thronwestern states, by guaranteeing freight carriers against loss, for a limited period. Finally it recommends that such disposition be made of the public lands, that the largest possible number of individual proprietors may possess it.

W. D. Alexander.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF HAWAII.

WESTERN education on the Hawaiian Islands dates back as far as the year 1823, when the whole adult population went to school to acquire a knowledge of reading and writing. Professor Alexander, in a pamphlet published in 1889, says that "these primitive schools, at the time of their highest prosperity, reached the number of nine hundred attended by 52,000 pupils, mostly adults." The schools were kept for two hours daily. Regular examinations were held at which the various schools of a district met together. These meetings were extremely popular. The teachers were men who had been taught together with the High Chiefs in the early twenties, their teachers being the first missionaries. The various chiefs ordered the head men of each village—and in those days the country swarmed with villages—to supply house, food and clothing for the teacher. Taxes in those days, and for ten or twenty years afterwards, were paid in kind or in work; and the government, such as it was, was always in arrears. We find complaints of this as late as 1847.

From 1830 till the enactment of the first school laws in 1841 schools were kept at the various mission stations. In 1831 the Lahainaluna Seminary was founded by the American Board of Missions for the purpose of training native Hawaiians as teachers and pastors. A printing press was set up and various educational works were translated and adapted for Hawaiians. Illustrations and maps for these text books were engraved on copper by the pupils. In 1834 the *Lama Hawaii*—the *Light of Hawaii*—the first newspaper published in the Pacific, was issued from this institution. Lahainaluna was taken over by the government in 1849, and exists to the present day.

In 1833 the Oahu Charity School was opened for English speaking children. This gradually developed into Fort Street School, and eventually into the present High School.

In 1840 a family school for young chiefs and chiefesses was established under Mr. and Mrs. Cooke of the American Board of Missions. Ten years later this institution developed into the present Royal School.

In 1841 a school for the children of the missionaries under the A. B. F. M. was founded. A charter was obtained in 1849, and in 1853 a new charter was granted providing for a college as well as a Preparatory School. To this we owe the Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School of the present day.

The Roman Catholics established schools of their own in 1839. Many of these have disappeared, but there remain now, or rather have become concentrated, the school of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis College and others.

School laws were first enacted in 1841 by the king and chiefs in council. In 1843 the Department of Public Instruction was organized. The first Minister of Public Instruction was Mr. W. Richards, whose portrait hangs now in the office of the Board of Education. On his death in 1847 the office was conferred upon Mr. R. Armstrong, who held the position till 1855, when the Education Department was remodeled and placed under a Board consisting of a President and five members, Mr. Armstrong ceasing to be a Minister of the Crown and retaining only the powers now exercised by the President of the Board of Education. This position Mr. Armstrong held till 1860. During his administration admirable work was done, great progress made and a series of valuable and interesting reports put on record. In 1865 the office of Inspector-General was created and first filled by the late Judge Fornander, the well known and distinguished author of the "Polynesian Race."

Since the establishment of the Republic, the Board of Education consists of a President and five members appointed and commissioned by the President of the Republic, they hold office for three years, and can be recommissioned at the expiration of their term of office. The first commissions were two for three years, two for two years, two for one year, thus allowing for a retirement of one third of the members every year. All new commissions are for three years. Ladies are eligible for office.

The personnel of the Board at this time of writing is as follows: Professor W. D. Alexander, President; Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Antonio Perry, Mrs. Frank S. Dodge, Professor M. M. Scott and W. A. Bowen, members.

The Executive Officers of the Board are (1) a clerk and secretary, who keeps a record of the meetings of the Board, conducts

the very voluminous correspondence, pays all drafts for salaries, building and other expenses and keeps the books and accounts of the Board; (2) an Inspector-General whose duty it is to visit all the Government Schools, examine them, report on their efficiency and upon the condition of the school houses, examine the accounts of school agents and hold examinations of teachers.

To facilitate the business of the Board, committees from among the members are appointed by the President of the Board, who is, ex-officio, member of all the committees. The following are the regular committees. Committee on Teachers; on Curriculum, Examination and Manual Training; on Buildings and Property; on Finance and on Miscellaneous Matters.

The Islands are divided into twenty-three-school districts, each under a School Agent, who has charge of the school property of his district and who, on emergency, can dismiss teachers for cause, subject to the approval of the Board. Previous to 1894 the school agents had charge of the district funds, which they administered as far as they went and then drew on the general fund to supplement their own when it was exhausted. Now, all funds are paid into the treasury and no money is handled by the agents, who only sign the drafts for the teachers' salaries, the cash passing through the hands of the clerk of the Board.

At the present time the schools of the Republic may be divided into two classes:

1. The government schools, taught entirely in English by teachers drawing pay from the treasury.

2. The independent schools, taught almost entirely in English, and supported either by fees from the pupils or by donations from religious bodies and private individuals; or, as in the case of Oahu College and the Kamehameha Schools, by estates, lands, etc., donated or left by will for their support. Most of these schools have, in the past, received aid from the government in the shape of scholarships and, at times, by direct grants. All such aid ceases by law on December 31, 1895. The government permits a few special independent schools to be taught in other languages than English. Thus on Kauai there is a school for the German colony in Lihue, where English is taught for part of the time and German the remainder; while in Honolulu there are seven schools taught entirely in Chinese.

The latter average about ten pupils each. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will pass a law making English compulsory for the full school time, five hours a day.

There is, or rather was, a third class of schools known as government common schools, which were taught entirely in the Hawaiian language. Their number has dwindled to the vanishing point, however, and they need no longer be considered in a review of the educational system of the Republic of Hawaii.

The gradual extinction of these government common schools is due to the Hawaiians themselves. They desire, and with reason, that their children should be taught in English. At present there are but three of these schools surviving. They number less than fifty pupils. This out of a school attendance of over 12,000 children. They thus cut no figure in the school statistics of the Republic. In 1864 there were 240 of these schools with a total attendance of 7,932 pupils. In 1874 there were 196 government common schools and 5,522 pupils. In 1884 they were reduced to 114, with 2,841 pupils; and now, as stated above, they have shrunk to three schools and less than fifty pupils.

Of the Government schools taught in English, there are now 114 on the Islands with an attendance of quite 9,000 pupils according to the best estimates. In March 1894, when the last official return was made, there were 107 Government English Schools attended by 7732 pupils. Since then six new schools have been opened in Honolulu alone, while additional rooms have been built on to many of the country schools.

The initial difficulty, in a country such as this is, has been to place the schools upon a common basis. The population is heterogeneous, consisting of Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Germans and Norwegians among the laboring classes. The common basis must be that of language and it is to instruction in English that the Board has directed its best energies for eight or ten years past.

A course of study for the Government Schools in the whole group was carefully laid out in 1888. This has been revised once since that date and it again needs revision. The course provides for four years of Primary Instruction, four years of Grammar Grade and four years for High School Studies. Of the 7732 pupils in the Government Schools, 7025 were in the

Primary Grades, 593 in the Grammar Grades and 115 had entered upon the High School Course. As time goes on the members in the Grammar Grades will materially increase and there will also be a considerably larger number which will enter the High School Course, the facilities in this direction being now much better than they have ever been in this country.

Besides the purely mental training, much is done by the teachers in instilling into the pupils habits of neatness, industry and good manners. It is in this direction that so much that is essential can be taught which no "Course of Study" can lay down. No religious instruction is given, the schools being strictly non-sectarian.

In industrial training an effort has been made in the government schools by introducing a systematic course of sewing. This is being carefully followed out by the girls in most of the large schools. Knife-work has been introduced for the boys in the same schools. This "knife-work" is a modification of the Swedish Sloyd system, and is found both instructive and interesting by the pupils. An effort, in suitable places and under favorable conditions, has been made to interest the boys in agriculture.

Singing is taught in all the schools, chiefly by the tonic sol fa system, which has been found to give excellent results. For the Honolulu schools a special singing teacher is provided, while every teacher is expected to understand enough music to teach ordinary singing by ear. A large number of teachers, however, both in town and country, are thoroughly conversant with the tonic sol fa system.

Systematic drawing has also been introduced, but is, at present, confined to Honolulu, for which place a special drawing instructor has been employed. A few of the schools in the outer districts have instruction in drawing, where the teachers are capable of giving it, but such teachers are not numerous.

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. The hours of school are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., with two recesses aggregating three-quarters of an hour. Vacations are given at Christmas, Easter and Midsummer.

Since 1888 all the Government English Schools have been free, before that date a charge of \$5 per annum was made.

The law allows the establishment of select schools for which fifty cents a week tuition may be charged. Two such schools exist, viz: one in Honolulu and one in Hilo. There is also a charge made in the present High School. This is clearly anomalous as the best education in the country should be free to all, and there is no doubt that the next Legislature will take this view of the case. A high school is not a select school.

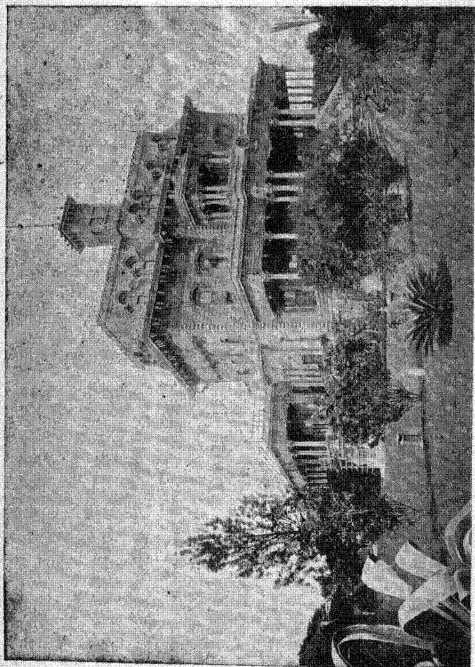
The nationality of the teachers employed by the Board of Education is nearly as varied as the nationality of the pupils. In 1894 there were 229 Government School Teachers employed. This number has been increased to 261 during the present year, which clearly shows the large increase in the number of children attending the free Government Schools.

Of the teachers employed in 1894, there were 77 American or of American parentage, born on the Islands, 82 were pure Hawaiians, 40 Part Hawaiians, 36 British, or born of British parentage on the Islands, and the rest scattering between German, Portuguese, Danish, Norwegian and French. All the Hawaiian teachers, the majority of part Hawaiian teachers, and a large percentage of the Island born American and British teachers have been educated in the Island schools and hold certificates from the Board of Education.

The Board of Education holds examinations for teachers as they are found necessary and three grades of Primary Certificates are issued, viz. 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. Class, for one, two and three years respectively according to the percentage obtained. Certificates from the States are accepted in lieu of the home certificates, when they are of recent date and, satisfactory character.

All credentials of teachers are laid before the Teachers' Committee which passes upon them and makes recommendation to the full Board.

First among the Government schools of the Republic stands the Honolulu High School, opened officially Nov. 1, when President Alexander of the Board of Education, President Dole, Mrs. Dillingham and Professor Scott, Principal of the High School made appropriate addresses. The building, of which the accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction of a recent photographic view by J. J. Williams—was built by Princess Ruth Keelikolani in 1879. After her death it passed to the late



NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, EMMA STREET, HONOLULU.

Chiefess, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, wife of the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop. By him it was donated to the Trustees of the Kamehameha School Estate, from whom it was purchased by the Board of Education for the sum of \$30,000. The mansion is a very handsome structure and admirably suited for the purpose it has been assigned to, and is fitted with the latest modern educational appliances. There are four acres of land laid out in lawns, interspersed with shrubberies of rare plants and beds of beautiful and multicolored flowers. There is also a fine play ground for the boys. Cottages near the main building afford convenient residences for some of the teachers. There is probably no place, west of the Rocky Mountains, which possesses so handsome or so convenient a High School as Honolulu.

The aim of the school is to supply a thoroughly high class education for the youth of the islands and to fit those who pass through the full course for university training in the United States. It is further hoped, in time, that it may become affiliated with the University of California. It rests with the principal and his staff to make the intellectual and moral attainments of the students on a par with their setting. Of this, knowing the personnel of the corps of teachers as the writer does, there can be little doubt. There are now 230 students, and there is every prospect of increase as the years roll by and the country develops. Attached to the High School is a Normal Department, which at present numbers thirteen students. The course is for one year, but as time goes on the small class will undoubtedly grow into a Normal School and supply the islands with well trained teachers, thoroughly conversant with the educational needs of the Republic and the best methods of meeting them.

The other prominent government schools of Honolulu are the Royal School, the Kauluwela School, the Fort Street School and the Pohukaina School. The largest of these is the Royal School, over which the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh has ruled for nearly a quarter of a century. It is a school for boys only, and numbers some 450 pupils. The highest classes in this school have entered upon the high school course in part. The Pohukaina School, numbering 175 pupils, is entirely for girls. These two schools are a survival of a policy that separated the sexes. The present policy is to have mixed schools; thus there

are in the Republic only these two government schools where the sexes are separated.

It has been the aim of the Board, while striving to improve all the schools, to have, in the outer districts, one especially good central school. To this the teachers of a district can look for models in their work. The Board allows its teachers one day in a term to visit other schools, subject to the approval of the school agent and the principal of the school. This has been found to work very well. To name all such schools would exceed the limits of space for this article. Suffice it to say that the island schools in general do good work, and some very fine work indeed.

Lahainaluna, of which mention has already been made, is the only boarding school under the government. The pupils are, for the most part, above fifteen years of age. The tuition is free. They cultivate their own taro on land belonging to the institution; make their own poi, and their only expenses are for clothes, books and what little salt meat or fish is required for to accompany their poi. Besides tuition in the school-room the pupils are instructed in carpentry, wood-turning, mechanical drawing, and have regular set hours for cultivating the soil.

Turning to the Independent Schools, the first to be mentioned must be Oahu College. This establishment is situated about two miles from town in a beautiful location. The buildings are fine and commodious comprising school and class rooms, drawing rooms, sleeping apartments, a science hall, donated to the College by the Hon. C. R. Bishop, swimming baths etc. Allied to this institution is the Punahou Preparatory School, which is situated in the city and serves as a feeder to Oahu College.

The Kamehameha Schools are situated about a mile and a half from the city. They are due to the munificence of the late Mrs. C. R. Bishop. The curriculum includes a very careful industrial training. The buildings are very handsome, being probably the finest, architecturally, in the Islands. They are fitted with every modern improvement. There are two schools, one for boys and one for girls, the latter having been only recently opened. Mr. C. R. Bishop also built and presented to the trustees, a preparatory school, for boys, which is situated in the same lot as the main school building. The Museum, known

as the Bernice Pauahi Bishop museum, and erected by Mr. Bishop to the memory of his wife, is also in the same lot.

In Honolulu and at several points on the Islands are boarding schools for girls, supported by contributions from private individuals and by Mission funds. Of those belonging to the Protestant missionaries are the Kawaiahae Seminary in Honolulu, the Makawao Seminary in Makawao, Maui, and the Kohala Seminary in North Kohala, Hawaii. Of boarding schools for boys, under similar auspices, there are the Hilo Boarding School, established in 1839, and the Kauai Industrial School, founded quite recently near Lihue, on the island of Kauai.

The Roman Catholics have a number of schools, chief among these are the schools supervised by the Brothers of Mary. These gentlemen have been trained at Dayton, Ohio, and devote their entire attention to teaching. St. Louis College, in Honolulu, has a very large attendance, of whom about 100 are boarders. There are schools under the same management at Wailuku, Maui, and at Hilo, Hawaii. The Convent of the Sacred Heart has a very large school for girls, the boarding department being under the entire management of the Mother Superior and the Sisters.

The Episcopal church has a few schools. The St. Andrews Priory, supervised by members of Miss Sellon's sisterhood, supplies a home and an education for a large number of girls. Iolani College, also in Honolulu, is a school for boys under the direct supervision of the Bishop.

The Kindergartens must not be forgotten. Free Kindergartens were first established here in 1892. Supported by voluntary contributions they are doing a fine work in Honolulu. There are Kindergartens for white children, for Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and Portuguese. Though averse to this separation in nationality the writer has a very high appreciation of the results obtained. A Kindergarten, recently established in Hilo, has proved a great success. Other Kindergartens will undoubtedly be opened, and they may, in time, form a portion of the government system.

This brief review necessarily leaves many points untouched, but it at least shows that the cause of education in the Republic of Hawaii is well supported both by the Government and by private individuals. Some of the best thought of the brightest

minds in the Republic is given to the cause, and the purse strings of the wealthy have been ever ready to be unloosed when need came for procuring assistants. The problems involved in educating our population are intensely interesting and in many instances unique. In the advance that has been made the greatest praise is due to the teachers themselves. Good laws, and good systems cannot be carried out unless those who carry them out are thoroughly in earnest. The teachers of Hawaii, as a whole, are a body that any country can be proud of. Long may they continue to be so.

Alatau T. Atkinson.

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the inevitable disadvantages of comparative geographical isolation, the people of Honolulu have always been diligent in providing means for their own improvement and for keeping their community well abreast of the culture of the day. Among the more recent additions to the institutions having this end in view is the Kilohana Art League.

A word of explanation as to the meaning of the name may not be out of place. "Kilohana" is compounded from two native Hawaiian words: "Kilo," signifying to observe carefully or spy out, and "hana" which means to do or to work, the compound word formed from these two being equivalent to work based on sight or observation.

The League in its beginning was the immediate outcome of the efforts of four persons, two gentlemen and two ladies who were convinced that there was sufficient artistic talent in the community, as well as interest in and appreciation of art, outside the limited number of those who were competent to produce original work of their own, to justify the formation of an organization devoted entirely to art matters. It seems fitting that the names of these four pioneers should be put on record; they are Mr. D. Howard Hitchcock, Mr. Allan Hutchinson, Mrs. W. M. Graham and Miss Annie H. Parke. The two gentlemen are professional artists of more than ordinary ability in their respective

lines, the former being a painter and the latter a sculptor. The two ladies are amateurs who have enjoyed the advantages of study outside this country. All were born on these islands with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson, who is an Englishman.

Mr. Hitchcock received the concluding part of his technical training in Paris and exhibited at the *Salon* of 1893. What this implies will be better understood when it is remembered that admission to the annual exhibitions is eagerly sought by artists and that of all the pictures offered for acceptance some seventy-five per cent. are rejected. That the work of an unknown man from an out-of-the-way part of the world, having no influential connections, social backing or "pull" of any kind should have found acceptance under these circumstances may be taken as conclusive proof of its excellence. Mr. Hutchinson, who is an older man, has been for some years quite a regular contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Great Britain.

It was the desire and intention of the originators of the movement to so modify the form of organization and broaden its scope as to include all art workers and art lovers who might desire to unite with them. Preliminary to this, however, and perhaps in some sense as a feeler, it was decided to first bring the matter to the attention of the public by holding an exhibition, which was done in May 1894. This exhibition was small in size but very encouraging in quality and consisted of the work of the four persons already mentioned, together with such original work as they were able to obtain from a few friends at comparatively short notice. Mr. Hitchcock's *Salon* picture was the most important work exhibited.

Since that time the League has been entirely reorganized and now consists of somewhere between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty members, divided into several classes; "active," "associate," "life" and so on. A regular system of semi-annual exhibitions has been arranged for, the third of which, or the fourth, counting the preliminary exhibition in May 1894, was held in November last. Of these last three, the first was held in Mr. Hitchcock's studio and was a success in all respects. The last two were held in the very convenient and commodious quarters that the League has since secured for itself.

The rooms of the society are on the second floor of the building on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets, a locality central and suitable in every way for the purpose intended.

The successive exhibitions have afforded satisfactory evidence of progress and have shown that the influence of the League in stimulating both interest in art matters and the production of art work has not been exerted in vain. The increase in the number of exhibitors and the greater variety and improvement in the general quality of the exhibits are not more marked than the improvement that is to be noticed in the work of individual exhibitors. The last exhibition contained specimens of work in oil, pastel, black and white, water color, wood carving, statuary, china painting and poker etching; all having merit and some excellent.

Because of the restricted field, the limited population from which both art workers and art patrons must be drawn, to say nothing of our distance from all prominent art centers of master-pieces and other means of study, it is, of course, not to be expected that our exhibitions should contain works that can be classed in the professional sense of the term as "important." The general quality is, however, good, the improvement as already remarked very encouraging, and even the least of the works shown, small water colors, mere sketches and the like, display almost invariably true artistic feeling.

The present membership of the League is made up from the most intelligent, cultivated, and public-spirited of our citizens. It is not the intention of those who have brought the organization to its present hopeful state that its work shall be confined exclusively to the pictorial and plastic forms of art, but that the cultivation and enjoyment of music, literature, the drama and perhaps other branches shall be included in its plans and purposes. This will of course take time, but the matter has not been lost sight of and arrangements looking to that end are now being made.

The plan is substantially as follows: There are formed from the membership of the League several sub-organizations, as they may be called, which are to be known as "Circles." It is intended that each of these shall give its attention to some particular branch of what may be fairly classed under the head

of art. It is not the purpose that the pictorial and plastic branch shall be regarded as exclusively or distinctively "The League," to which all other matters are subordinate, but that it shall be the particular care of one circle, just as music or the drama are of others. Each circle is to have a name indicative of the particular branch of work in which it proposes to interest itself, but showing that it is a component part of the League; thus there will be the "Pictorial and Plastic Circle of the Kilohana Art League," "The Dramatic Circle of the Kilohana Art League," and so on. Each circle is to gather in its own members from the whole membership of the League, choose its own officers and, as far as possible, carry on its business in its own way, subject only to a few simple general rules and subordinate only to the purposes of the League.

Each member of the League will be free to attach himself to the circle which may be most congenial to the individual taste or talents, or if so desiring may belong to several or all of them. It is the intention that the circles shall give exhibitions or entertainments from time to time, making the intervals as regular as possible. The semi-annual exhibitions of painting, statuary and allied work have already been spoken of and are in successful operation. By having four circles, each giving two entertainments in the year, they will come at intervals of about six weeks. The rent of the rooms, lighting and other general expenses being paid for out of the general funds of the League, the apartments of the society will always be available, free of charge to any of the circles for any legitimate purpose connected with their work, such as rehearsals etc. All members of the League will be entitled to admission to entertainments given by any of the circles.

Such, in brief, is an account of the Kilohana Art League: its origin, organization, purpose and progress to the present time. The real growth is shown, not so much in larger exhibitions as in more varied ones and in the increased number of amateurs who have been stimulated to more earnest efforts, more systematic study, and the production of art work worthy of being placed before the public. A healthy emulation has been created that is producing its legitimate results. At what may be called the preliminary exhibition, in May 1894, there were only four

exhibitors besides the four pioneers who then constituted the League. These latter contributed no less than fifty-seven works of all kinds, large and small. At the last exhibition, in November 1895, there were about twenty exhibitors, while the works of the four original members numbered only about twenty.

The officers of the League at the present time are as follows :

PRESIDENT.....D. Howard Hitchcock
 VICE-PRESIDENT.....Annie H. Parke
 SECRETARY.....Arthur Reynolds
 TREASURER.....Augusta H. Graham

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charles M. Cooke,	F. A. Schaefer,
Thos. Rain Walker,	Walter F. Frear.
J. F. Hackfeld,	W. M. Graham,
D. Howard Hitchcock.	

TRUSTEES.

Charles M. Cooke, F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Graham.
 C. T. Rodgers.

RETROSPECT FOR 1895.

“THE past year has brought varied experiences to the Republic. With abundant crops and fair business prosperity, both foreign and domestic, have come the critical incidents of domestic disturbance and dangerous pestilence; from both of which the country has been mercifully delivered with small loss of life through the blessing of Providence on the efforts of the government and its citizens.”

The above extract from President Dole's proclamation, setting apart November 28, 1895, as a day of national thanksgiving, comes appropriate and timely for our summary. Hawaii in general, and Honolulu in particular, has passed through a remarkable year; one that will be looked back to with pardonable pride and increasing satisfaction as time shall lend added value to the outcome of this year's labors for the common good.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A succinct account of the attempt to overthrow the government of the Republic of Hawaii, which took place early in the opening of the year, with its attendant results, is already given in the brief record of the rebellion, pages 56 to 67, and needs no repetition here. During the troublous days of January, and at frequent intervals since, various rumors of "filibustering expeditions" having designs upon the existing government have been freely circulated, none of which, however, have had much if any foundation beyond the malicious desire of certain parties to injure the country by a continued spirit of unrest. Sundry foreign papers, given to sensationalism, have lent aid thereto, a wrong in which some of our local publications are not guiltless.

Minister Thurston returned from his post at Washington in the early part of April, through estranged personal relations with the late Secretary Gresham. The position was filled some months later in the temporary appointment of W. R. Castle, and in November Minister F. M. Hatch resigned the Foreign Office portfolio to represent this country at Washington, he being succeeded in the cabinet by Judge H. E. Cooper.

The Republic's first (special) legislative session convened June 12th, and closed its labors, without ceremonies, August 15th. While the main object may have been the consideration and passage of President Dole's new land act, there were various other important matters dealt with, not the least being the ratification of the government's Pacific cable contract with Col. Z. S. Spalding, the same to be completed and in full operation, including inter-island connections, by December 1, 1898. For this service Hawaii grants an exclusive franchise for twenty years, and will pay an annual subsidy of \$40,000.

French Frigate Shoal has been added to Hawaii's domain, this year, Captain J. A. King having taken possession thereof in the name of the Republic of Hawaii July 13, 1895.

HEALTH MATTERS.

While the general health of the community may not compare favorably with some preceding years, Honolulu has nevertheless, been remarkably delivered from threatened pestilence. On March 3rd. the whaleship *Horatio* arrived with thirteen of her crew down with small pox. Six patients were removed to the quaran-

tine station and the ship put under Board of Health regulations. All but one were brought through successfully and no new cases developed.

Following the arrival of the *Belgic* from China and Japan, with a number of Chinese immigrants, and before their period of quarantine expired, a case of sickness resembling cholera, made its appearance among Hawaiians, at Iwilei, August 18th., resulting fatally the next day. Its report to the Board of Health caused prompt investigation. Two similar cases developing on the 21st. led to quarantining that became rigid. All inter-island travel was at once interdicted; the city districted and put under medical and police inspection for thorough sanitary treatment. Notwithstanding differences of views as to its type or origin, the Board recognized that the disease required prompt treatment and the exercise of vigorous measures to prevent its becoming epidemic. In this it was ably supported by the government and by citizens, irrespective of former political differences. Physicians, officials, business and professional men and others volunteered their services to the health authorities in whatever capacity they might be required. The excellent system early adopted enabled the authorities to trace and connect all cases. The fact that Hawaiians—with but very few exceptions—were the victims necessitated the control of their food supply. Fish being the traceable cause in nearly all cases, the sale and catching of all fish and other edibles of the sea in the neighborhood of Honolulu was interdicted. Even poi from certain sections of the district was prohibited and drinking water was required to be boiled. These restrictions were severe on the people and led to providing needy Hawaiians with food and other necessities by a relief society of ladies, mainly island born, whose noble charitable work was liberally contributed for by merchants and others.

But the prime factor, without doubt, in the early stamping out of the dread disease was the house to house inspection, twice a day, by the Citizens Committee of volunteers seeing to the sanitary rules of the board being carried out, and reporting all cases needing medical aid. Business was practically suspended during September, all hands being on inspection, census, guard, or other service. By order of the Board of Health church

services were stopped for a time, school openings deferred, saloons closed and all gatherings prohibited. Movements of vessels and passengers from this port were permitted only after strict quarantine periods and fumigation of person and effects. Thus the disease was confined to Honolulu, and by the end of September it was practically stamped out. The number of deaths were 63, out of a total number of 88 cases; though it is to be mentioned that nineteen were reported only when at death's door and sixteen were not reported till after death. The sum of \$60,000 was appropriated for Board of Health expenses incurred in connection with this cholera visitation.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The new spirit of public improvements mentioned in the last issue as being inaugurated, has been pushed with vigor. The relaying of larger water mains through a number of streets and completion of the new pumping plant, auxiliary to the reservoir system, was effected in time to do valuable service during the cholera period by shutting off the reservoir supply with its possible contamination, and flushing the mains with artesian water. This pumping plant is housed in a substantial and commodious brick structure at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets, and will connect with the reservoir in course of construction on the slope of Punchbowl.

New and larger wharves for the accommodation of the China steamers are to be excavated for, to line with Richards street, and the enlargement of the inner harbor by dredging, with contemplated increased wharfrage facilities along the extension of Queen street toward the King street bridge has already been entered upon. The dredging serves the further beneficial purpose of filling in the low land partly occupied, till recently, by the old wash houses, on the northern side of Nuuanu stream which is to be assigned to park purposes for the benefit of the residents in that part of the city and the improvement of its sanitary condition. This, with the change of the wash houses to Iwilei, and the hurried occupancy of the new market, and destruction of the old one, were imperative health measures adopted during the cholera visitation. The old structure, as also quite a number of rookeries along the Nuuanu stream were "purified by fire."

Considerable private property has been condemned for public

uses through the above and other improvements of opening new, and widening old streets, much of which had not been contemplated and provided for by appropriations; consequently some, with other new street openings still under consideration, must bide their time.

Road work is also being pushed vigorously on the other islands to meet the demands in outlying districts for better facilities to aid in the country's development.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Notwithstanding the set back to business during the months of revolution and pestilence there has been much done in the lines of building and extension of business.

Real estate has been active at improved figures, with little of the speculative character attending it; city and suburban property buyers planning early improvements. This is already notable between Punchbowl slope and Punahou where tracts have been cut up into building lots and building activity has followed.

The erection of the fine large two story and basement brick building, with iron and island stone front, on King street, to be known as the Von Holt block is sufficiently advanced to give such promise of beauty and solidity as would do credit to larger cities.

Oahu College will shortly open their fine new two story building, also constructed of island stone, rapidly nearing completion. Another patron of the home building product is shown in the construction of Mr. H. Waterhouse's new business office on Queen street.

Important additions have been made to the buildings of the Y. M. C. A. and the Honolulu Library. The enlargement of the Electric Light Co's building for their cold storage addition, and the modernizing of several Fort street store fronts, are further evidence of progress for the year.

Ground is broken and work well under way for the erection of the Mutch building, and Castle & Cooke's new warehouse. These buildings will be of brick and will occupy the remainder of the block from Olds' premises on Hotel street, to Castle & Cooke's on Bethel street.

Mention is to be made of the erection of the new house of worship, on Alakea street, near King, for the Christian Church of which Rev. T. D. Garvin is pastor. Work has also com-

menced on a church building for the Methodists under Rev. H. W. Peck's ministration, on the May lot, corner of Beretania and Miller streets, recently purchased by them. The old stone church, Kawaiahao, has undergone thorough internal transformation during the year, reopening for services on Sunday, November 17, 1895, quite modernized in design and finish, and fitted with electric lights.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

With the exception of the months already mentioned, when the attention of the community was devoted to other matters, business in nearly all lines has shown considerable improvement over the past few years, not only in this city but throughout the islands. The weather has favored agricultural and planting interests to an extent that gives promise of largely increased crops for the coming year. The clearing of the political atmosphere by the events of January is an important factor in this return of trade activity. Business had a serious setback during cholera time, not only in local channels, but foreign circles also since the steamers refused our mails, freight and passengers, and tourist travel hitherward was diverted elsewhere. This interruption caused serious loss to the fruit trade, both with growers and shippers.

This year has witnessed the inauguration of another Pacific line of steamers, that of the Oregon Railway & Steam Navigation Co. of Portland, whose China and Japan trade calls for direct steam communication. Their monthly steamers will touch at Honolulu regularly on the outward trip and frequently on their return.

We note with satisfaction the initial shipment of 486 cases of two dozen cans each—standard size—preserved pineapples for San Francisco, by the *S. G. Wilder*, November 13th., the product of the Hawaiian Fruit & Packing Co. It is to be hoped the promoters of this enterprise will meet with such encouragement as will warrant extension in the near future.

By courtesy of the Customs officials we present our usual table of imports of the islands for the nine months to September 30th. They show increased valuations over last years imports in nearly all lines, and at all the ports, and bears out the statement of improved business tone.

NINE MONTHS TO SEPT. 30, '95	GOODS AND SPIRITS PAY- ING DUTY.	GOODS AND SPIRITS B'ND.	GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	GOODS FREE BY CIVIL C'DE	TOTAL.
Honolulu	\$1,522,870	\$ 137,151	\$1,654,981	* \$577,089	\$3,892,091
Hilo.....	11,763		184,399	66,106	262,268
Kahului.....	18,831		124,276	21,677	164,784
Mahukona.....	4,257		47,187	12 812	64,256
Total.....	\$1,557,721	\$ 137,151	\$2,010,843	\$ 677,684	\$4,383,399
Same Period, 1894.	\$1,148,530	\$ 135,858	\$1,976,965	\$ 823,691	\$4,085.044

* Specie \$173,472.

The total value of exports for the same period showed a valuation of \$7,558,239.36, of which \$7,477,656.75 was for domestic produce.

PLANTATION LABOR MATTERS, ETC.,

Immigration matters have had much consideration this year to meet the labor necessities of planters and others through the expiration of existing agreements and expected return to their home land of a large number of Japanese.

The reopening of the Portuguese labor market—steps toward which was mentioned in last issue, has resulted in the arrival of but one vessel, with 325 men, 153 women and 245 children; a total of 723. Further immigration in this country is uncertain, owing to their great expense.

The movements of Japanese of all classes are shown by the Customs tables, up to October 30th., to have been 2,002 arrivals and 1,617 departures. This includes men, women and children. A recent estimate of the number of this nationality engaged throughout the islands shows the following. Total number on various plantations 13,042, of which 1,166 are women. There are also estimated to be 400 additional engaged in coffee culture, making a total of 13,542. There will be due by the end of the year a further supply of 1155 men and 200 women.

Of Chinese, there have been considerable additions this year; the net gain to this class of our population being 1,749, of which 927 arrived to engage as laborers, the others being returning residents, and those on six month permits.

In plantation changes since last issue we note the consolidation of the Waihee and Wailuku Plantation Corporations, the latter assuming all interests. On June-30th., the Pioneer Mill,

Company of Lahaina, changed its partnership interest to that of a corporation.

The Planters' Association has entered this year upon a new and wider sphere of activity, based on scientific investigation, by the establishment of a laboratory and experimental station in this city under the care of Dr. Maxwell, a competent superintendent, whose able reports at their recent annual meeting indicated future lines of research which will prove of incalculable benefit to the sugar interests.

PARCEL POST EXTENSION. ETC.

During the year Hawaii has materially extended her postal benefits through the parcels post conventions concluded with Canada, which went into effect March 1st. 1895, and that with New Zealand which was to have taken effect September 1st. 1895, but was delayed through mail interruptions. Through the Canadian office Hawaii can have its benefits to include parcels to and from Great Britain, while through the New Zealand office we are not only able to reach the neighboring Colonies, but all countries to which New Zealand's parcels post system extends.

Honolulu is again provided with street letter boxes for the reception of mail matter, as was tried for a short time during H. M. Whitney's administration. Carriers gather therefrom twice a day, conveying same to the post-office. This system was re-established May 1st. 1895, and is said to have a marked beneficial effect.

FIRES.

Honolulu society has suffered severely this past year through the total loss, by fire, of the Music Hall, which occurred February 12th. Its destruction has left the city with but the Y. M. C. A. Hall as a place for public entertainment other than the hall at Independence park, neither of which meet certain requirements.

In June the residence of Chris. Gertz was seriously damaged by fire, and the following month that of K. Podeyn, was totally destroyed. A case of attempted incendiarism, during the January troubles was fortunately frustrated in time to save what might have proved a serious conflagration in business quarters.

MARINE CASUALITIES.

Early in March the whaleship *Gayhead*, while lying off port was discovered to be on fire. She was towed into the harbor and, through the services of the steam fire department, was saved with but little damage. This was clearly a case of incendiarism but it was not proven against the suspected parties.

January 25th. Wilder & Co's new addition to their fleet, the steamer *Kihalani*, formerly *Daisy Kimball*, went ashore on her first coasting voyage, at Hakalau, Hawaii, during heavy weather, and March 24th. the steamer *Pele*, of the Inter-island fleet struck on a rock off Wahiawa, Kauai, and foundered. Fortunately no lives were lost in the above mishaps.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The extension of the Oahu Railroad from Honouliuli, Ewa, to Waianae, referred to in last issue as inaugurated, was completed and opened for passenger traffic July 7th. The road now reaches the Waianae Mill, distant thirty-four miles from Honolulu, and opens up a new section of country for investors, or delight of excursionists.

EASTERN SUGAR SHIPMENTS.

For the first time in many years island sugars have been loaded here for New York via Cape Horn. The first of the fleet—all of which were large carriers—was the fourmasted ship *Kenilworth*, which sailed March 5th. with 3.999 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. She was early followed by the *T. F. Oakes*, with 3.370 tons. These, with three other similar cargoes comprised the proportion of our 1895 crop assigned to the Eastern refineries. It is likely that next year's crop will be similarly divided between Western and Eastern consumers.

ATHLETICS, ETC.

The completion of the gymnasium annex of the Y. M. C. A. and its very complete furnishing with the most approved modern apparatus, naturally awakens a deeper interest in athletics. A number of classes have been formed for youths and adults, membership to which is secured only upon passing satisfactory medical examinations. Apart from this the Amateur Athletic Association have maintained their usual exhibitions of field sports, and are endeavoring to foster further public interest in the subject by occasional competitive games, road races, tournaments, etc.

Base ball interests have suffered materially this season at the hands of an element that has gradually driven the better class of society from their weekly enjoyment of the seasons games, as used to be the case. The protests against the senseless noisy element and steady growth of the gambling propensity has had little effect in modifying the evil, consequently base ball enthusiasm as it used to be known in Honolulu seems likely to become a thing of the past.

Considerable attention has been given to tennis this year, two formidable clubs having organized. They both have fine courts laid out for the use of members and invited guests, and each club has assigned its use one day each week to their lady friends. Members tournaments will likely give place shortly to a general tournament between the rival clubs.

Boating interests still maintain its hold upon the community, a third club having entered the field, and all three having received new racing shells specially constructed for these waters.

THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

The period under review is to be noted as a year from which several concerns will date their new departure. There has been some changes among the daily publications; some having gone to the wall and others have risen phoenix like from their ashes. Apart from these changes we note the establishment of *The Time*, an illustrated weekly, *The Commercial Journal*, also weekly, and *The Hawaiian*, an illustrated monthly magazine. Hilo, Hawaii, now booms her interests and industries through her own weekly journal, the *Tribune*, a neat six column paper of which Payson Caldwell is editor. Its initial number appeared November 23, 1895.

The Hawaiian Gazette Co. is to be credited with the introduction of the first type setting machine, a Mergenthaler, which has recently been set up and at this writing is in full working order.

YATMAN REVIVAL SERVICES.

Honolulu has had a religious awakening to an unusual degree by the recent visit of Rev. C. H. Yatman, the revivalist, who made a short months stay here, at the invitation of the Y. M. C. A., en-route from San Francisco to the Colonies. His pleasant manner of presenting forceful truths accomplished much good in the minds and lives of many.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

TO the people of Hawaii nei the world seems slow to realize the fact of the balmy excellence of the climate of these islands. Notwithstanding the encomiums that have gone forth by all voyagers that have touched here since the days of Cook, as well as by noted travelers, tourists and writers—the large majority of whom have but one verdict to express, and that of enthusiastic admiration of climate, scenery and people—we have to admit that we are but little understood in the great world after all. The fact that Hawaii has been the most extensively written about of all the groups in the Pacific reflects rather upon the reading world when our advantages, as presented year after year, seem to be ignored by so large a proportion of the world's sight-seers and tourists, as well as seekers for investments and developers of new enterprises, or latent industries. With all our steamship and sailing packet opportunities, giving us almost weekly communication with San Francisco, monthly with the Australian Colonies and Vancouver, and frequently with China and Japan, it is the tourist "in transit" who predominates in sight-seeing around these islands; accidental visitors, as it were, rather than planned parties to spend a certain number of weeks or months here, to learn the comforts of tropic life as shown in Honolulu, either in its well appointed hotels, or amid its attractive homes, or to see the greatest of all "lions," the renowned volcano of Kilauea, or Maui's mammoth crater. The ANNUAL has been doing faithful work in its modest way, the past twenty-two years, in disseminating abroad reliable information relative to Hawaii-nei for the benefit of tourist, investor, invalid or others, and it is able to affirm that the progress made for the comfort, convenience and attraction of visitors to the islands has invariably kept ahead of the demands upon us, and at figures that invite one to "come again," rather than the extortions of the East, or even the average summer resorts.

In expectation of tourist travel, and to make these islands more attractive than ever, "our natural wonder" *par excellence*—the volcano of Kilauea—has been taken in hand by a joint stock company who has secured all leases to it and hotels in

connection with it. A new and commodious two-story structure has been erected in place of the old hotel at the crater with stables, sulphur baths, etc., and contemplate the laying out of spacious and attractive driveways in the neighborhood. The new road from Hilo is completed, and visitors now drive the entire distance of twenty-nine miles in a carriage, on an easy grade, with as much comfort as can be had on Honolulu's macadamized streets. Furthermore, visitors can have their choice of two routes without inconvenience and discomfiture of change by way of Hilo, or Punaluu, or going up by one route and crossing over may return by the other, if desired.

Among Honolulu's attractions the new road around and up Punchbowl continues to delight residents and visitors alike, but the winding road to Tantalus, just back of it, rising to an elevation of 2,013 feet far eclipses it as a vantage ground for scenic observation and for delightfulness of atmosphere. This road, while affording an exceedingly attractive drive, or ride, up its gentle slope to the elevation named, offers also an opportunity for summer cottages on the lots there laid out, and no better nor handier locality could be had for a sanitarium than in the pure air and mild temperature of Tantalus. But these new attractions should not allow us to forget the claims of the Pali of Nuuanu, that historic spot over which Kamehameha I. drove the defenders of Oahu when he conquered this island. Its fame, both from this circumstance and the beauty of scenery at that point make it a veritable Mecca to all visitors. Recently a new road has been cut in the face of the cliffs for the convenience of travel to and from the rich agricultural and pastoral lands lying on the other side of the island.

Waikiki, with its fringed sentinels of cocoa palm, offers its attractions of sea beach and delightful temperature of water for bathing, free from danger by its guarding reef; at times a picture of grandeur with its playfully angry surf. Tramcars convey passengers half hourly to or from the city. The beauties of a drive, after a refreshing salt bath, can be had by carriage through and around Kapiolani Park where the annual races are held on June 11th. A beach road extends along to the foot of Diamond Head.

In the opposite direction, the trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company connect Honolulu with Pearl River Lochs, by

two or more trains daily, whereby the recently established Ewa Plantation at Honouliuli, and the new town of Pearl City at Manana, and its peninsular attractions have been made possible. Excursion trains to Remond Grove and points beyond, at frequent intervals, afford an excellent opportunity for tourists and others for the study of the interesting features of our two leading industries, viz., sugar and rice. At no other point throughout the islands can these two be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side. The recent extension of the railroad to Waianae, opens up a new section of country with its possibilities for investment and leisurely attractions.

Comfortable steamers offer weekly facilities to visit the islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. The principal attractions of the former, outside of the extensive sugar plantations are, the picturesque valley of Iao—the Yosemite of Hawaii—celebrated as the scene of one of the most bloody battles in Hawaiian history, and the crater of Haleakala, the largest in the world. A stone house for shelter and observation has recently been constructed at the summit termed “Craigielea,” for the comfort of visitors. Kauai in turn offers her visitors unrivaled scenic attractions, in recognition of which claim it has long since been termed the “garden island” of the group.

Opportunities for visiting Hawaii occur every week by two routes, each steamer leaving port every ten days. Naturally the volcano is the main attraction, but the scenic effect of windward Hawaii, the enchanting beauty of peaceful Hilo, the balmy climate of Kona with its historic village of Kailua, or the famous Kealakekua Bay with Cook’s monument—depicted on our cover front—both adjacent to the best coffee lands on the islands, present strong attractions to the visitor, according to his time and inclination.

In connection with the foregoing, the following tables may be of service.

FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.

Round trip tickets good for three months, \$125.

Steorage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver and to San Francisco per company’s steamer arrangements, \$75

Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji; \$87.50; to Sydney \$150.

Second Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$25.

Second Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$50; to Sydney, \$75.

Cabin passage per sailing vessel, to or from San Francisco, \$40. or \$25. by steerage.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks— one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies. See ocean steamer time table page 163.

Steamers of the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver are also two every four weeks. See ocean steamer time table.

Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, touch frequently at this port en route. See ocean steamer time table.

INTER-ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin Passage, per Steamers, from Honolulu to

Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului or Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii	10 00
Laupahoehoe or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua or Kealahakua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea or Kapaa, Kauai, each	6 00

The Mikahala, in her Kauai route, takes in Niihau once a month.

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to hotel, each pas- senger.....	\$ 25
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Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.	
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way	3 00
“ “ two passengers “ “	4 00
“ “ three “ “ “	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way.....	1 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, two passengers each way.....	1 50
Specially for Kapiolani Park, three passengers each way.....	2 00

The foregoing rates are for between the hours of 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. At other hours the rates of fare are doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or the Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular fare must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at one dollar or less, according to length of time desired.

HOTEL RATES.

Board, with room, at the Hawaiian Hotel, per day, \$3; per week, \$15 or more, according to location of room.

Private accommodations, in various parts of the city, are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CURRENT MONEY.

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

TAXES.

The annual taxes of the country consists of:—Poll, \$1; school \$2, and road \$2. Owners of carriages and dogs pay \$5 and \$1 each respectively, while real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of July 1st of each year.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster-General; W. O. Atwater, Secretary; H. D. Johnson, Supt. Savings Bank Department, J. D. Holt, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, R. A. Dexter, Assistant; L. T. Kenake, Supt. General Delivery and Stamp Department, S. L. Kekumano, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; C. J. Holt, Parcels Post Department; Ladies' window Miss M. E. Low. Jos. Liwai, Chas. Kaanoi, K. Narita, J. T. Figueredo, W. Q. Afing, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa	J. E. Kahoa	Laie	M. M. Harmon
Honouliuli	W. J. Lowrie	Punaluu	S. Hoomana
Waianae	Aug. Ahrens	Waiahole	S. E. K. Papaai
Waialua	A. S. Mahanlu	Kaneohe	F. Pahia
Kahuku	W. H. G. Arnemann	Heeia	Henry G. Danford

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Tuesday and Thursday, each week, for Kahuku, via Pali, arriving back Wednesday and Friday. For Waianae, by train daily, at 8:30 A.M. Or, on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 1:30 P.M.

Mail closes at 8:30 A.M. each day, for Ewa and Honouliuli Plantation, by the railroad, and returns at 12 M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mails are dispatched for Waialua and Kahuku via Pearl City.

Mail for Waimanalo closes every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A.M.

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kealia	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea	Jno. Bush	Koloa	E. Strehz
Kekaha	F. W. Glade	Hanapepe	C. D. Pringle
Waimea	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli	H. Morrison
Hanalei	C. H. Willis	Mana	G. Borchgrevinck

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUAI.

From Lihue to Mana.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Mana in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Mana on Saturday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Kealia in the forenoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kealia about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina	T. C. Forsyth	Honokohau	D. Taylor Jr
Wailuku	W. A. McKay	Kipahulu	A. Buckholtz
Makawao	Jas. Anderson	Kahului	G. P. Wilder
Hana	John Grunwald	Paia	J. W. Colville
Hamoa	W. von Graevenmeier	Hamakuapoko	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville	D. Center	Huelo	A. H. Crook
Ulupalakua	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai	Chas. Goheir
Waiakoa	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela	P. Keaupuni
Keokea	S. W. Maikai	Peahi	T. K. Pa
Kaupo	C. Lake	Waihee	W. H. Campbell
Makena	J. M. Napoulou	Keanae	W. Napihaa

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakulua, every week, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamers Kinau, or W. G. Hall from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, once a week; to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, weekly.

If the steamer Claudine leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail for Hana sent by the Kinau or W. G. Hall on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Kawaihae.....	W. Hookuanui	Keauhou.....	J. N. Koomoa
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Kealakeakua.....	R. Wassman
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Napoopoo.....	S. K. Kekumana
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Hoopulua.....	Jos. Holi
Kohala.....	Miss E. D. Low	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Paauilo.....	J. R. Renton	Hilea.....	Jno. C. Searle
Hookena.....	T. K. R. Amalu	Honuaipo.....	Geo. Dawson
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke
Ookala.....	R. Ivers	Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt
Honokaa.....	F. S. Clinton	Punaluu.....	Wm. Fennell
Pohoiki.....	Mrs. R. Rycroft	Waipio.....	Mrs. Owaanui
Olaa.....	J. R. Wilson	Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross
Kalapana.....	H. E. Wilson		

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

Special carriers serve the Laupahoehoe Post Office, as follows: On arrival of the Kinau every ten days, a carrier leaves Laupahoehoe distributing mail en route as far as Hakalau, and returns, connecting with the steamer on her down trip to Honolulu. Another carrier is dispatched, on arrival of the Kinau, to serve the district as far as Ookala, and returns as above to meet the steamer on the down trip. These are independent of the regular carrier who goes through from and to Hilo, every ten days.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

Mail leaves Hilo on arrival of Kinau, arriving at Volcano House same day; Waiohinu, 2d day; leaves Waiohinu 3d day early and arrives at Papa; 4th day arrives at Kailua; 5th day remains at Kailua; 6th day returns to Papa; 7th day arrives at Waiohinu; 8th day leaves Waiohinu arriving at Volcano House; 9th day arrives in Hilo; 10th day remains in Hilo, and the following day returns to Waiohinu, etc.

Mail leaves Punaluu for Hilo, via Volcano House, immediately on arrival of W. G. Hall.

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday. Mail leaves Kawaihae on arrival of Kinau, for Kailua and connecting with the Kau carrier at Hookena.

A special carrier now leaves Mahukona for Kawaihae immediately after arrival of Kinau, with all mails for Hamakua district.

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	W. A. Kukamana
Kamalo.....	H. McCorriston	Lanai.....	Mrs. T. L. Hayselden

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters, ½ oz.	Postals, each.	Regis. Fee. \$	Papers, ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter, ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samplest ea. rate of 2 oz.
All countries in the Universal Postal Union.....	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces, except United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and New South Wales, to which countries samples of merchandise not exceeding 350 grams, (12 ounces) may be mailed.

†Papers to United States, Mexico, Canada and Australasian Colonies, 2 ounces 1 cent.

§Register Fee with return receipt, 15 c.

INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL RATES.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other matter.
				Limit of each rate	Postage each rate	
Inter-Island	* 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz	1 ct.†	1 c. per oz. §
Islands of the Pacific ..	10 cts.	3c	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. per 4 oz.

*Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

†Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines, and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

§Drop or city letters or printed circulars, 1 cent.

PARCEL POST RATES.

To UNITED STATES of America, 12 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; the greatest length and girth combined, six feet.

To CANADA, 20 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

To UNITED KINGDOM—via Canada—28 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Under the same condition as applied to Canada.

Colonies.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.
New Zealand.....	\$.16	\$.29	\$.41	\$.54	\$.66
Australia.....	.32	.58	.82	1.08	1.32

Weight of Package not to exceed 5 lbs.

Length, two feet; breadth and depth, one foot.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng. Ger., Portugal & Hongkong.
Orders not over \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5.	25 cts.	25 cts.
Over \$5, not over 10	10 "	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "
Over \$10, not over 15	15 "	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "
Over \$15, not ver 20	20 "	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00
Over \$20, not over 50	25 "	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30
Over \$50, not over 500	25c for ea. \$50	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below.

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahakua, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paauilo, Kukuihaele, Hookena, Kailua, Laupahoehoe, Ookala, Mahukona, Naalehu, Hakalau, Pohoiki.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Makawao, Paia, Kipahulu, Hamoa, Ulupalakua. On Molokai—Kaunakakai and Kamalo.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku, Heeia and Honouliuli.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kealia, Hanalei, Makaweli, Kekaha, and Mana,

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal, including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, China and Hongkong.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only ; Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only ; All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER	AGENT.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H R Bryant,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Eleele Plantation,	Eleele, Kauai,	A Dreier,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Ewa Plantation,	Ewa, Oahu,	W. J. Lowrie,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Faye & Co. H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H P Faye,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	Meier & Kruse,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	J T Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	G N Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co.	Haiku, Maui,	H P Baldwin,	.....
Hakalau Plant'n Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Geo Ross,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii,	T S Kay,	J T Waterhouse.
Hamakua Mill Co,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J R Renton,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Hamakua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Lidgate,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS, Etc., Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENT.
Hana Plantation,	Hana, Maui,	K S Gjerdrum,	SM Grinbaum & Co. Ld
Hanamaulu Sugar Plant'n*	Lihue, Kauai,	A S Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C Wolters,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Hind,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	C M Walton,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co,	Spreckelsville, Maui,	D Center	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawaiian Sugar Co,	Makaweli, Kauai,	H Morrison,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Heeia Agricultural Co, Ld	Heeia, Oahu,	E W Bull	M S Grinbaum & Co. Ld
Hilo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A Scott.	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Honokaa Sugar Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jno Watt	F A Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W Kinney,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Hutchinson Sug Plant Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	G C Hewett,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Kahuku Plantation,	Kahuku, Oahu,	George Weight,	MS Grinbaum & Co. Ld
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoe, Hawaii,	C McLennan,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Kekaha Sugar Co,†	Kekaha, Kauai,	Otto Isenberg,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co,	Kilauea, Kauai,	G R Ewart	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Kipahulu Sugar Co,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	G F Renton,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Koloa Sugar Co,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Cropp,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kukaiau Mill Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jas R Renton,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Kukaiau Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J M Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	S E Wolley	J T Waterhouse.
Laupahoe Sugar Co,	Laupahoe, Hawaii,	C McLennan,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Lihue Plantation,	Lihue, Kauai,	C Wolters,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co,	Kealia, Kauai,	G H Fairchild,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Niulii Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Olowalu Sugar Co,	Olowalu, Maui,	A Hanneberg,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Onomea Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wm W Goodale,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Ookala Sugar Co,	Ookala, Hawaii,	W G Walker	W G Irwin & Co. Ld.
Paaupau Plantation Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Moore,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	D Forbes,	F A Schaefer & Co
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	J W Colville,	.....
Pioneer Mill, Co., Ld,	Lahaina, Maui,	Capt. L. Ahlborn	H Hackfeld & Co.
Puehue Plant'n Co,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R Wallace,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Pepee Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H Deacon,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Reciprocity Sugar Co,	Hana, Maui,	W v Gravemeyer	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Smith & Co, J K*	Koloa, Kauai,	J K Farley,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Union Mill Co,†	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Renton,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Waiakea Mill Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C C Kennedy,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	Halstead Bros,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	A Ahrens,	H A Widemann.
Wailuku Sugar Co,	Wailuku, Maui,	C B Wells,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Waimanalo Sugar Co,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	G C Chalmers	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Waimea Sugar Mill,†	Waimea, Kauai,	E E Conant	F A Schaefer & Co.

TABLE OF COFFEE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Names and Locations OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII.	New area cleared	Acres newly planted	Area 1 to 3 year old plants.
Baldwin and Alexander, Olaa			8 acres
C. Furneaux, Olaa			10 "
A. W. Richardson, Olaa		5½ acrs	6 "
W. B. Nailima, Olaa			6 "
J. D. Lewis, Olaa			10 "
J. E. Staples, Olaa			30 "
J. Reinhardt, Olaa			25 "
A. Sunter, Olaa			17 "
H. Eldarts, Olaa			19 "
Olaa Coffee Co., Olaa	10 acrs	20 acrs	20 "
Kona Coffee and Com. Co., Olaa	50 "	75 "	75 "
Dr. N. Russel, Olaa		15 "	11 "
Grossman Bros., Olaa		10 "	10 "
R. Rycroft, Olaa	12 acrs	18 "	
Whitney, Nichols & Templeton Olaa	30 "	5 "	23 acres
E. Peck, Olaa		20 "	
A. Zimmerman, Olaa			25 acres
Gama, Olaa		5 acrs	20 "
Takamori Co, Olaa			20 "
Otsuki, Olaa	10 acrs	25 acrs	30 "
A. M. Wilson, Olaa			26 "
J. M. Janes, Olaa		65 acrs	
J. P. Sisson, Olaa	2 acrs		10 acres
H. G. Junkins, Olaa	5 "	3 acrs	
Sten & Adler, Olaa		22 acrs	18 acres
Mrs. Hattie S. Lewis, Olaa	50 acrs	50 "	30 "
J. W. Canney, Olaa		22 "	
R. Mason, Olaa		35 "	
C. Adams, Olaa		10 "	
F. G. Snow, Olaa		15 "	
W. A. McKay, Olaa		8 "	
Mrs. Sophie Adler, Olaa		15 "	
T. H. McIntosh, Olaa	15 acrs		
O. P. Anderson, Olaa	15 "		
Abercrombie & Smith, Olaa	20 "	35 acrs	
Frank Voght, Olaa	10 "	5 "	
C. Supe, Olaa		10 "	
C. Trowbridge, Olaa	20 acrs	10 "	
A. Anderson, Olaa		8 "	
B. H. Brown, Olaa		10 "	
D. H. Hitchcock, Olaa		20 "	
Pali, Olaa			10 acres
L. Turner, Olaa		15 "	
R. Zinc, Olaa		15 "	10 acres
Bashaw & Lunn, Olaa		20 "	
Mauna Coffee Co., Olaa	24 acrs		
Payson Caldwell, Olaa	50 "		
Kanekao Coffee Co., Olaa	10 "	20 acrs	15 acres
E. A. Horan, Olaa			10 "
Small Planters	120 acs	150 acrs	125 "
Geo. H. Williams, Kaumana	11 "	9 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Kona and Hamakua, Hawaii. Kona, Kau and Hamakua, Hawaii	New area cleared	Area newly planted	Area of 1 to 3 year plants	No. trees or area in bearing
G. Clark, Honokohau and Koloko.....				50 acrs
Dr. Capron, Keahuolu.....	30 a	20 acres		
Mrs. E. C. Greenwell,.....		8 "		25 acrs
J. Kaelemakule, Kalaoa, 4.....	20 a	10 "	20 acres	7 "
A. S. Cleghorn, Kahauloa.....				100 "
Haw'n Coffee & T Co., Laaloa & Kahaluu.....		30 acres	147 acrs	3000 tr's
C. Hooper, Kauleoli.....			7 "	30 acrs
J. Nahinu and others, Hookena.....		10 acres		25 "
G. McDougal, Keahuolu.....		18 acres	23 acrs	75 "
W. Muller, Kealakehe.....		20 "	9 "	
McStocker & Co., Kalahiki.....	20 a	50 "	70,000 trs	8000 tr's
J. M. Monsarrat, Kolo.....		70 acres	60 acrs	20 acrs
Dr. Lindley.....	20 a	50 "		
Japanese Co.....			50 acrs	
Chinese Coffee Co, Puukala.....	20 a	40 acres		
T. K. R. Amalu, Honokua.....				30 acrs
J. Kaeo and others, Keokea & Honamau.....				60 "
J. Freidlander, Kauhako.....			5 acrs	2 "
W. E. Scott.....		20 acres	20 acrs	
Keanu and others. Keei—1 and 2.....				30 acrs
F. Bartels, Lanihau 2d.....		20 acrs	7 acrs	
Dr. McWayne, Keaupu.....	25 a	15 "	5 acrs	
M. Hu and others, Kukuipae.....			10 acrs	18 acrs
U. Hao and others, Honokua.....				20 "
W. F. Wilson, Honokua.....		6 "	10 acrs	10 "
Kaeo and Kekoa, Waiea.....			5 "	8 "
Lilikoi and others, Kealia 2.....		6 acrs	5 "	12 "
Oleloa and others, Kealia 1.....			15 "	15 "
Poli and others, Kauhako.....				5 "
Andrews, Kealia 2.....			6 "	
L. Ahung, Kukuipae, South Kona.....				10 acrs
Y. Apaikaka, ".....				7 acrs
W. M. Kalaiwaa, North Kona.....				5 acrs
John Gaspei, Kalamakumu.....		30 acrs		
Kukaiau Plantation, Hamakua.....		10 acrs	80 acrs	
Kaineha Homesteads, Hamakua.....	40 acrs	40 acrs		
G. Lutz, Hamakua.....			6 acrs	
Paauilo Homesteads, Hamakua.....			20 "	
Kaapahu Homesteads, Hamakua.....	6 acrs		67 "	
Honokaa Homesteads, Hamakua.....			140 "	
Chas. Williams, Hamakua.....			10 "	
Lucio Ferreira, Hamakua.....			35 "	
W. H. Rickard, Hamakua.....			12 "	
J. A. Affonso, Hamakua.....			28 "	
Kukuihaele Homesteads.....			20 "	
Col. S. Norris, Kahuku, Kau.....			7,000 tr	
C. Meinecke, Waiohinu.....			2½ acrs	
Lieha & Coleman, Waiohinu.....			3 "	
J. Kekuna and others, Keaa.....			1 "	
J. Nakai and others, Waiomau.....			5 "	
Hutchinson Plntn. Co, Naalehu and Hilea.....			4 "	
Various parties, scattered patches.....			5 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Names and Locations Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.	New area cleared	Acres newly planted.	1 to 3 year old plants.	
E. W. Barnard, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	.....	30,000 tr	.....
T. McKinley, Laupahoehoe .....	.....	5000 tr	.....	.....
D. Wulber, Laupahoehoe .....	.....	.....	5,000 tr	.....
J. Hamilton, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	3000 tr	.....	.....
A. W. Crockett, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	2000 tr	3,000 tr	.....
A. Waltjen, Laupahoehoe. ....	.....	2000 tr	3,000 tr	.....
C. Gertz, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	7000 tr	.....	.....
G. Gardner, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	.....	3,000 tr	.....
Yabu (Jap), Laupahoehoe.....	.....	2000 tr	.....	.....
W. Kinney, Honomu.....	.....	60 acrs	50 acres	.....
C. Strow, Laupahoehoe.....	5 acrs	.....	1,000 tr	.....
C. Steel, ".....	5 "	.....	.....	.....
Miss J. M. Barnard, Laupahoehoe .....	.....	.....	5,000 tr	.....
R. Low, ".....	3 acrs	.....	4,500 tr	.....
G. Kittel, ".....	2 "	.....	1,000 tr	.....
H. Okumura, ".....	10 "	1000 tr	.....	.....
J. Wulber, ".....	.....	.....	3,000 tr	.....
L. E. Sunn, ".....	.....	.....	1,200 tr	.....

Names and Locations. Puna, Hawaii; Oahu and Maui.	New area cleared	Area newly planted	Area of 1 to 3 year plants	No. trees or area in bearing
R. Rycroft, Pohoiki, Puna.....	15 acrs	21 acrs	35 acrs	20 acres
R. A. Lyman, Kula. ....	.....	.....	15 acres	7 "
J. E. Eldart, Keau.....	.....	6 acrs	15 "	15 "
Goudie Bros., Waikaluula	30 acrs	.....	30 "	.....
Reid, McSorlie & Co., Waikaluula.....	22 "	.....	.....	11 acres
W. H. Shipman, Keau.....	.....	10 acres	10 acres	.....
Miss H. E. Wilder, Puna.....	5 acrs	5 acres	.....	5 acres
A. A. Wilder, Puna.....	5 acrs	5 acres	.....	.....
H. Rycroft, Puna.....	.....	10 acres	.....	.....
Homestead Settlers, Pahoa.....	.....	.....	25 acres	.....
John Kane, Pahoa.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....
S. Smithies, Pahoa.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....
W. G. Irwin, Kailua, Oahu	10 acrs	6800 trs	6½ "	3 acres
H. H. Parker, Kaneohe, Oahu. ....	.....	.....	5 "	.....
Waianae Co, Waianae, Oahu.....	20 acrs	20 acres	50 acres	6 acres
W. Y. Horner, Honokowai, Maui.....	.....	50 acres	100 acres	.....

AREA IN COFFEE.—A summary of the foregoing coffee tables, corrected for the most part by parties in their several districts, gives the following areas for the respective stages:

Area newly cleared land.....	777 acres
" " planted "	1,484 "
" of one to three year old plants.....	1,882 "
" " plants in bearing.....	663 "

Total area planted and prepared,

4,806 acres

OCEAN STEAMER TIME TABLE FOR 1896.

DATE DUE.	STEAMER.	FROM.	WHERE BOUND.	TO SAIL.
Jan.	1—Warrimoo.....	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver	Jan. 1
	3—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	6
	9—Mariposa.....	Colonies..	En route for San Francisco...	9
	15—Coptic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	15
	16—Alameda.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	16
	24—Warrimoo.....	Vancouver.	" " "	24
	27—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	Feb. 1
Feb.	1—Miowera.....	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver.....	1
	4—Coptic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	4
	6—Monowai.....	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	6
	13—Mariposa.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	13
	21—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	26
	24—Miowera.....	Vancouver.	En route for Colonies	24
	28—China.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco...	28
Mar.	3—Warrimoo.....	Colonies..	" " Vancouver.....	Mar. 3
	3—City of Peking..	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	3
	5—Alameda.....	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	5
	12—Monowai.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	12
	16—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	21
	24—Warrimoo.....	Vancouver.	En route for Colonies	24
	28—Belgic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	28
Apr.	1—Miowera.....	Colonies..	" " Vancouver.....	Apr. 1
	2—Mariposa.....	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	2
	9—Alameda.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	9
	10—Gaelic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco...	10
	13—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco...	15
	23—Rio de Janeiro..	San Fran..	En route for China and Japan	23
	24—Miowera.....	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
	30—Monowai.....	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	30
May	2—Warrimoo.....	Colonies..	" " Vancouver.....	May 2
	4—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	9
	6—China.....	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco...	6
	7—Mariposa.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	7
	19—Doric.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	19
	24—Warrimoo.....	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
	28—Alameda.....	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	28
	29—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	June 3
June	1—Miowera.....	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver.....	1
	2—Coptic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco...	2
	4—Monowai.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	4
	13—Peru.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	13
	22—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	29
	24—Miowera.....	Vancouver.	En route for Colonies	24
	25—Mariposa.....	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	25
	28—City of Peking..	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco...	28
July	2—Warrimoo.....	Colonies..	" " Vancouver.....	July 2
	2—Alameda.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	2
	9—Gaelic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	9
	17—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	20
	23—Monowai.....	Colonies..	En route for San Francisco...	23
	24—Belgic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco ..	24
	24—Warrimoo.....	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
	30—Mariposa.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	30

Ocean Steamer Time Table for 1896.---Concluded.

DATE DUE.	STEAMER.	FROM.	WHERE BOUND.	TO SAIL.
Aug. 1	Miowera	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver.....	Aug. 1
6	China	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	6
10	Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	15
19	Rio de Janeiro	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco...	19
20	Alameda	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	20
24	Miowera	Vancouver.	" " Colonies.....	24
27	Monowai	San Fran..	" " Colonies.....	27
Sept. 1	Warrimoo	Colonies..	" " Vancouver.....	Sept. 1
2	Coptic	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	2
4	Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	9
15	Doric	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco...	15
17	Mariposa	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	17
24	Alameda	San Fran..	" " Colonies.....	24
24	Warrimoo	Vancouver.	" " Colonies.....	24
28	City of Peking	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	28
28	Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	Oct. 3
Oct. 2	Miowera	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver.....	2
12	Peru	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco..	12
15	Monowai	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	15
22	Mariposa	San Fran..	" " Colonies.....	22
24	Belgic	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	24
24	Miowera	Vancouver.	" " Colonies.....	24
26	Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	28
31	Warrimoo	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver.....	31
Nov. 6	Gaelic	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	Nov. 6
12	Alameda	Colonies..	" " San Francisco...	12
16	Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	12
19	Monowai	San Fran..	En route for Colonies.....	19
19	Rio de Janeiro	San Fran..	" " China and Japan	19
24	Warrimoo	Vancouver.	" " Colonies.....	24
Dec. 2	China	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco..	Dec. 2
2	Miowera	Colonies..	" " Vancouver.....	2
10	Mariposa	Colonies..	" " San Francisco..	10
11	Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco....	16
16	Doric	San Fran..	En route for China and Japan	61
17	Alameda	San Fran..	" " Colonies.....	17
24	Miowera	Vancouver.	" " Colonies.....	24
28	Coptic	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco..	28

The foregoing table of Ocean Steamers for the year 1896 embrace simply the several lines scheduled to touch at this port by which the regular mails will be received, or dispatched. Additional to the above list will be the monthly call, at Honolulu, of the Portland line of steamers to the Orient, possible regular call on their return trips. A Japanese line of steamers to run between Kobe and this port is also contemplated, all of which gives promise of largely increased commercial activity.

A new line of steamers to run between San Francisco and Hilo is also among the newly projected enterprises.

COURT CALENDAR.

The several terms of Circuit Courts are held chronologically throughout the year as follows:

First Wednesday in January, in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in February, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in March, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in April, in the town of Waiohinu, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in May, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in June, in the town of Wailuku, Island of Maui; first Wednesday in July, in the town of Honokaa, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in August, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in September, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in October, in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in November, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in December, in the town of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu,

On the first Mondays of February, May, August and November.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui,

On the first Wednesday of June, Wailuku, and on the first Wednesday of December in Lahaina.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits).

On the first Wednesday of April, in Waiohinu, and on the first Wednesday of October, in North Kohala.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

On the first Wednesday of January, in Hilo, and on the first Wednesday of July, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai,

On the first Wednesdays of March and September, in Lihue.

The Terms of the Circuit Courts may be continued and held from the opening thereof respectively until and including the twenty-fourth day thereafter, excepting Sundays and legal holidays.

SUPREME COURTS.

The terms of the Appellate Court are held as follows: On the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

To those of our Coffee growers who have aided the efforts of the ANNUAL to present an accurate table showing the progress of this important reviving industry, we would acknowledge our obligations.

REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

James A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.

William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

W C Wilder, Cecil Brown, C M Cooke, Jno

Ena, J A Kennedy, A G M Robertson, D L

Naone, P C Jones, Jno Nott, C Bolte, J P

Mendonca, G W Smith, T B Murray, M P

Robinson.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.

Hawaii—J. Kauhane, F. S. Lyman, F. Northrup.

Maui—H. P. Baldwin, A. Hocking W. Y. Horner

Oahu—Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, Henry Waterhouse, H. W. Schmidt, W. C. Wilder J. N. Wright.

Kauai—W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hawaii—E. E. Richards, Robert Rycroft, E. C. Bond, G. B. Kamaooha.

Maui—W. P. Haia, A. Pali, E. M. Hanuna.

Oahu—A. G. M. Robertson, D. L. Naone, E.

C. Winston, James Davis, L. K. Halualani. J.

C. Cluney.

Kauai—S. K. Kaeo, W. McBryde.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Commander in Chief. President Sanford B Dole

Adjutant General. John H. Soper

Ordnance Officer. Major Geo C Potter

Quartermaster. Major Curtis P Iaukea

Aid-de-Camp. Captain W A Kinney

Aid-de Camp. Captain J W Pratt

First Regiment, N G H

Colonel Commanding R H McLean

Lieut Colonel. J H Fisher

Major 1st Battalion Geo F McLeod

Major 2nd Battalion. J W Jones

Regimental Staff

Post Adjutant. Captain Geo C Broome

Surgeon. Captain C B Cooper

Ordnance Officer Captain A Gartenburg

Quartermaster. Captain W. G Ashley

Non-Comissioned Staff.

Sergt-Major.

Hospital Steward L. W. Hough

Drum Major. W. C. King

Quartermaster-Serg't. F. C. Smith

Line-Officers

Company "A."

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, F Rowald, 2nd

Lieut, W Fetter.

Company "B."

Capt, E O White, 1st Lieut, E O Jacobson, 2nd Lieut, W F Storey.

Company "C."

Capt, J M Camara, Jr. 1st Lieut, M Costa, 2nd Lieut, J A Gonsalves.

Company "D."

Capt, W C Wilder, Jr. 1st ———— 2nd Lieut W E Rowell.

Company "E."

Capt, John Good; 1st Lieut, A Coyne, 2nd Lieut J Schafer.

Company "F."

Capt, C W Ziegler; 1st Lieut, H Ludewig, 2nd Lieut, J Evensen.

Company "G."

Capt, John Kea; 1st Lieut, C W Wilcox, 2nd Lieut, Joseph Morse.

Company "H."

Capt, T B Murray; 1st Lieut, T W Mathews, 2nd Lieut, E H F Wolters.

First Company of Sharp Shooters.

Capt, F S Dodge; 1st Lieut, W E Wall, 2nd Lieut, J L McLean.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice. Hon: A F Judd

First Associate Justice.

Second Associate Justice. Hon W F Frear

Clerk Judiciary Department. Henry Smith

Circuit Judges.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu. Hon W A Whiting

Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu. Hon J A Magoon

Second Circuit, Maui. Hon J W Kalua

3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii. Hon S L Austin

Fifth Circuit, Kauai. Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS:

H Smith. ex officio

1st clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu. Geo Lucas

2nd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu. J. A. Thompson

Second Circuit, Maui. Goodale Armstrong

3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii. Daniel Porter

Fifth Circuit, Kauai. R W T Purvis

INTERPRETERS, ETC.

Hawaiian. W Luther Wilcox

Chinese. Li Cheung

Portuguese. J M Vivas

Japanese. C A Doyle

Stenographer. J W Jones

District Magistrates.

OAHU.

Antonio Perry. Honolulu

W L Wilcox (Deputy). "

S Hookano. Ewa

J Kekahuna.....Waianae
Wm Rathburn.....Koolauloa
Ed Hore.....Waialua
E P Aikue.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

E Helekunihi.....Wailuku
D Kahaulelio.....Lahaina
P W Kahokuoluna.....Makawao
J H S Kaleo.....Hana
J K Piimanu.....Kipahulu, Hana
J M Napulou.....Honuaula
W A Kukamana.....Molokai
S Kahoohalahala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku.....Lihue
J W Kala.....Koloa
J W Lota.....Hanalei
J K Kapuniai.....Waimea
Chas Blake.....Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai.....Hilo
Jos P Sisson (Deputy).....Hilo
R. H. Atkins.....North Kohala
D S Kahookano.....South Kohala
E W Barnard.....North Hilo
Edwin Thomas.....Hamakua
Wm Kamau.....Puna
J H Waipuilani.....Kau
George Clark.....North Kona
T H Wright.....South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Henry E. Cooper
Secretary of Department.....Major Geo C Potter
Clerk of Department.....A St M Mackintosh
Stenographer of Department.....Miss K. Kelly
Stenographer Exec. Council.....B L Marx
Secretary Chinese Bureau.....Jas W Girvin

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Republic of Hawaii.

United States—His Ex Albert S Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Great Britain—A G S Hawes, Commissioner and Consul-General.
Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavarro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.
France—Mons A Vizzavona, Consul Commissioner
Japan—Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, H Shimamura. S Kusakabe, Eleve Consul.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul-General, Ellis Mills ; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W Porter Boyd.
Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)
Netherlands.....J H Paty
Belgium.....H Focke
Austria-Hungary.....J F Hackfeld
Sweden and Norway.....Acting, C S Weight
Denmark.....H R Macfarlane
German Empire.....J F Hackfeld
Mexico.....H Renjes
Peru.....Bruce Cartwright
Chili.....Julius Hoting
Great Britain, Vice-Consul.....T R Walker
Russia, Acting Vice-Consul.....J F Hackfeld
Spain—Vice-Consul.....H Renjes
China—Commercial Agent, Goo Kim Fui; Assistant Commercial Agent, Wong Kwai.

United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo....C Furneaux
U S Consular Agent, Kahului....L M Vettelsen, Acting.
U S Consular Agt, Mahukona. Acting, C J Falk

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

United States—His Ex Francis M Hatch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C.
Secretary and Charge d' Affaires F P Hastings.
New York—E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.
San Francisco—C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington.....J F Soper, Vice and Deputy Consul-General.
Chicago—Fred W Job, Consul-General, for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
Philadelphia.....Robert H Davis, Consul
Boston.....Gorham D Gilman, Consul General for New England States.
Portland, Or.....J McCracken, Consul
Port Townsend, Wash.....James G Swan, Consul
Seattle.....J R Galt, Consul
Tacoma, Washington.....J T Steeb, Acting Consul
San Diego, Cal.....H P Wood, Consul
Detroit.....A L Bresler, Consul

Mexico.

Mexico, Col W J de Gress, Consul-Gen'l; K H Baker, Vice-Consul.
Manzanillo.....Robert James Barney, Consul

Central and South America.

Valparaiso, South America.....David Thomas
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.
Lima, South America.....F L Crosby, Consul
Monte Video, S America.....C Hughes, Consul

Phillipine Islands.

Iloilo.....Geo Sheldermine, Consul
Manila.....Jasper M Wood, Consul,
Cuba.....Geo A Cadell, Consul

Great Britain.

London.....Manley Hopkins, Consul-Gen'l
Cyril Hopkins Vice-Consul.
Liverpool.....Harold Janion, Consul
Bristol.....Mark Whitwell, Consul
Hull.....W Moran, Consul
Newcastle on Tyne.....E Biesterfeld, Consul
Falmouth.....C R Broad, Consul
Dover (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.
Cardiff, Swansea.....H Goldberg, Consul
Edinburgh and Leith....E G Buchanan, Consul
Glasgow.....Peter Denniston, Consul
Dundee.....J G Zoller, Consul
Dublin.....R Jas Murphy, Consul
Queen-town.....Geo B Dawson, Consul
Belfast.....W A Ross, Consul
Middlesborough.....B C Atkinson, Consul

British Colonies.

Toronto, Ontario, J E Thompson, Consul-General
Col Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.
Montreal.....Dickson Anderson, Consul
Kingston, Ontario..Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
Rimouski, Quebec, J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul
St John's, N B.....Allan O Crookshank, Consul

Yarmouth, N S, ... Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C, ... R P Rithet, Consul-
General for British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C. Consul
Gibraltar, ... Horacio Schott, Consul
Sydney, N S W, ... W E Dixon, Consul-Gen'l
for Australia.

Me bourne, Victoria, ... G N Oakley, Consul
Brisbane, Queensland, ... Alex B Webster, Consul
Hobart, Tasmania, Captam Hon. Audley Coote,
Consul

Launceston, ... Geo Collins, Vice-Consul
Newcastle, N S W, ... W J Gillam, Consul
Auckland, N Z, ... J Macfarlane, Consul
Dunedin, N Z, ... W G Neill, Consul
Hongkong, China, ... Hon J Johnstone Keswick,
Consul General.

France and Colonies.

Paris, ... Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires
and Consul-General; A N H Teyssier, Vice-
Consul.

Marseilles, ... Consul
Bordeaux, ... Ernest de Boissac, Consul
Dijon, ... H Vielhomme, Consul
Libourne, ... Charles Schaessler, Consul
Tahiti, Papeete, ... F A Bonet, Consul
Cette, ... J Chavasse, Vice-Consul
Grenoble, ... J L Garcin, Vice-Consul

Germany.

Bremen, ... H F Glade, Charge d'Affaires and
Consul-General.

Bremen, ... John F Muller, Consul
Hamburg, ... Edward F Weber, Consul
Frankfort-on-Maine, ... Joseph Kopp, Consul
Dresden, ... Augustus P Russ, Consul
Karlsruhe, ... H Muller, Consul

Austria.

Vienna, ... Hugo von Schonberger, Consul

Spain and Colonies.

Barcelona, ... Enrique Minguez, Consul-General
Cadiz, ... James Shaw, Consul
Valencia, ... Julio Solar, Consul
Malaga, ... F T Grimeney y Navarra, V-Consul
Cartegena, ... J Paris, Consul
Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcony Que-
vedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul
Santa Cruz, ... A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul
Arcife de Lanzarotte—E Morales y Rodriguez,
Vice-Consul.

Portugal and Colonies.

Lisbo, ... Consul-General
Oporto, ... Narciso T M Ferro, Consul
Madeira, ... L de F Branco, Consul
St Michaels, ... A de S Moreira, Consul
St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands—C Martins
Vice-Consul.

Lagos, ... M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

Italy.

Rome, ... Dwight Benton, Consul-General
Genoa, ... Raphael de Luchi, Consul
Palermo, ... Angelo Tagliavia, Consul

Netherlands.

Amsterdam, ... D H Schnull, Consul-General
Dordrecht, ... P J Bouwman, Consul.

Belgium

Antwerp, ... Victor Forge, Consul-General
Ghent, ... E Coppieters, Consul
Liege, ... Jules Blanpain, Consul
Bruges, ... Emile Van den Brande, Consul

Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm, ... C A Engvalls, Acting Consul-General
Christiania, ... L Samson, Consul
Lysskil, ... H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul
Gothemburg, ... Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

Japan.

Tokio, ... R Walker Irwin, Minister Resident
Kobe, ... C H Hall, Vic -Consul
Yokohama, ... B C Howard, Consul; T Takechi,
Vice-Consul.

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior, ... Jas A King
Chief Clerk of Department, ... J A Hassinger
Clerks—J H Boyd, H C Meyers, Geo Ross,
S Mahaulu, Edwd S Boyd, Gus Rose.
Registrar of Conveyances, ... Thos G Thrum
Deputy Registrar, ... R W Andrews
Supt Public Works and C E, ... W E Rowell
Superintendent Water Works, ... A Brown
Clerk of Water Works, ... J W Pratt
Electoral Registrar, ... Wray Taylor
Inspector Electric Lights, ... Jno Cassidy
Road Supervisor, Honolulu, ... W H Cummins
Commissioner of Patents, ... C B Ripley
Physician Insane Asylum, ... Dr G Herbert

Bureau of Agriculture.

President, ... J A King
Commissioner, ... Jos Marsden
Members, ... A Herbert, Jno Ena, E W Jordan.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii, Hilo—D H Hitchcock, N C Wilfong,
G K Wilder.
Mahukona, ... John S Smithies, Chas J Falk.
Kahului, Maui, ... J W L Zumwalt

Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander, ... Surveyor-General
C J Lyons, ... Assistant in charge of office
F S Dodge, ... Assistant in charge of city work
W E Wall, ... Assistant
S M Kanakani, Robt Atkinson.

Board of Immigration.

Jas A King, ... President
Members—Jos Marsden, D B Smith, Jos B
Atherton, Jas G Spencer, J Carden.
Wray Taylor, ... Secretary

Commission of Public Lands.

Jas A King, J F Brown and L A Thurston.
J F Brown, ... Agent Public Lands

SUB-AGENTS.

1st District, Hilo and Puna, ...
2nd " Hamakua, ... Chas Williams
3rd " Kona and Kau, ... J Kaelemakule
4th " Maui, ...
5th " Oahu, ... C P Iaukea
6th " Kauai, ...

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo, ... B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C Notley
Hamakua, ...
North Kona, ...
South Kona, ... R Wassmann, J Todd, J Gasper
North Kohala, ... H L Holstein, K Hind, Jr,
D H Kaailau.
South Kohala, ...
Kau, ... D W Kaeemoku, C Meinecke.

MAUI.

Lahaina....L M Baldwin, G H Dunn, H Dickenson.
 Wailuku....W A McKay, W H Halstead, Geo Hons.
 Makawao....W F Pogue, J Wagner, A Tavares, Jr.
 Hana....J Nakila.
 Molokai....J H Mahoe, D Kailua, D McCorriston.

OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae.....
 Waialua.....H Whorton, A Cox, A Kaili.
 Koolaupoko.....H C Adams, Wm Henry, J H Keala.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—
 Hilo.....J H Maby, L Severance, L E Swain E W Barnard, J M Kauhi, S K Pookalani.
 Hamakua....J W Moana Ali, J Kanakaoluna.
 North Kohala....E de Harnes, J S Smithies, W Wilson, H K Molale.
 South Kohala.....James Bright
 North Kona.....D Alawa, J Kaelemakule
 South Kona....S Haanio, D W Kanui, J Holi, W J Wright.
 Puna.....R A Lyman, Sr, H E Willson.
 Kau.....T C Wills, C Meinecke
 Maui—
 Wailuku....M P Waiwaiole, Geo Hons, S E Kaleikau, W E Maikai. Miss Kalua, G K Kunukau.
 Lahaina.....
 Makawao....H Kawaiuaka, J Anderson, W F Mossman, T K Pa, W E K Maikai.
 Hana....J K Nakila, J K Iosepa, J K Saunders, C Lake.
 Kaanapali.....S M Sylva
 Molokai....R W Meyer, D Kailua, K Kainuawai.
 W Notley.

Lanai.....
 Oahu—
 Kona....J H Boyd, J M Vivas, E M Nakuina.
 Koolaupoko.....E P Aikue
 Koolauloa....W Henry, M Nakuaau
 Waianae.....H D Johnson, J Kaupu
 Ewa.....H K Meemano
 Waialua.....J F Anderson
 Kauai—
 Koloa.....E Strehz
 Lihue.....J H K Kaiwi
 Kawaihau....H Z Austin, W H Williams
 Hanalei....P Nowlein, S N K Kakina H K Anahu
 Waimea.....S E Kaula
 Niihau.....J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....B H Brown
 Hamakua.....
 North Kohala.....H H Renton
 South Kohala.....
 Kau.....
 Puna.....

MAUI.

Lahaina.....H Dickenson
 Wailuku.....

Makawao.....
 Hana.....
 Kaanapali.....
 Molokai.....

OAHU.

Kona.....Mrs E M Nakuina
 Koolaupoko.....E P Aikue
 Koolauloa....W Rathburn
 Waialua.....A S Mahaulu
 Ewa and Waianae.....J E Kahoa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue.....S R Hapuku
 Waimea.....
 Hanalei and Kawaihau.....S Kaiu

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu.....B Schneider, V S, P Isenberg Jr. W Hoogs,
 Hawaii....W H Shipman, A Wall, J W Wilson
 J S Smithies, C J Falk, E P Low
 Maui.....S F Chillingworth, J L W Zumwalt
 Kauai.....S Hundley, W H Rice Jr

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu.....F M Hatch, S M Kaaikai, W C Parke, W F Dillingham, R W Andrews.
 Ewa.....A Kauhi
 Waianae.....J Kekahuna
 Waialua....A S Mahaulu
 Koolauloa....E P Aikue
 Koolaupoko.....A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina.....H Dickenson., T C Forsyth
 Wailuku.....S F Chillingworth
 Makawao....D H Aukai
 Hana, Kaupo.....C Lake
 Kipahulu.....J K Nakila

MOLOKAI.

Molokai—Kalaupapa,....Ambrose Hutchinson
 Kamalo.....D McCorriston

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala.....D S Kahookano, C H Pulaa
 S Kohala.....Miss E W Lyons
 Hamakua.....J W Leonhart
 Hilo....G W A Hapai, A B Loebenstein, B B Macy, G E Thrum
 Puna.....
 Kau.....C Meinecke,
 S Kona.....T K R Amalu,
 N Kona.....D Alawa

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Koloa.....
 Waimea.....
 Lihue.....S W Wilcox, J B Hanaiie
 Hanalei.....E G J Bryant
 Niihau.....J B Kaomea

Notaries Public.

Hawaii.....D Porter, E W Barnard, D H Hitchcock, T H Wright J S Smithies, W Vredenberg F L Winter, S Haanio, D H Kahaulelio, J H Waipuilani, F M Wakefield, H T Mills J J Rice, G K Wilder, W Horner, Jas Bright, G P Tulloch, W P Fennel, R A

Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui. . . C H Dickey
 " " Hawaii. . . H C Austin
 " " Kauai. . . J K Farley
 Collector Port of Hilo. . . A W Richardson
 Collector Port of Kahului. . . E H Bailey
 Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio). . . L A Andrews.
 Collector Port of Mahukona. . . J S Smithies
 Collector Port of Kealahou. . .
 Collector Port of Kawaiine. . .
 Collector Port of Koloa. . . E Strehz
 Port Surveyor, Kahului. . . J W L Zumwalt
 Port Surveyor, Hilo. . . R A Lyman, Jr

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector. . . Jas B Castle
 Deputy Collector. . . F B McStocker
 Bookkeeper. . . Thos E Wall
 Statistical Clerks. . . W Chamberlain, J B Gibson, R C Peterson L McGrew
 Store Keeper. . . Geo C Stratmeyer
 Appraiser. . . C. J Fishel
 Harbor Master. . . Capt A Fuller
 Pilots—Captains P P Shepherd, J C Lorenzen, A Macauley.
 Port Surveyor. . . M N Sanders
 Deputy Port Surveyor. . .

Post Office Department.

J M Oat. . . Postmaster-General
 W O Atwater. . . Book-keeper and Cashier
 H D Johnson. . . Savings Bank Department
 F B Oat. . . Money Order Department
 L T Kenake. . . General Delivery Department

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General. . . W O Smith
 Deputy Attorney-General. . . A W Carter
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands. . . A M Brown
 Deputy Marshal. . . H R Hitchcock
 Clerk to Marshal. . . H M Dow
 Sheriff of Hawaii. . . E G Hitchcock
 Sheriff of Maui. . . L A Andrews
 Sheriff of Kauai. . . S W Wilcox
 Jailor of Oahu Prison. . . J A Low

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauh; Waianae, W J Shelton; Waialua, Andrew Cox; Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, F Pahia.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, J H Coney; Koloa, J S Hipa; Waimea, E Olmstead; Hanalei, J Kakina; Kawaihau, S Kahu.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Geo Trimble
 Maui—Sheriff, L A Andrews; Deputy Sheriffs; Lahaina, L M Baldwin; Wailuku, F W Carter, Makawao, W H King; Hana, J K Iosepa

Hawaii—Sheriff, E G Hitchcock, Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, J W Moanauli; South Kohala, S M Kekoa; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Nahale; South Kona, S Lazarc; Kau, W J Yates; Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, W A Hardy.

Board of Prison Inspectors.

F J Lowrey, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

Board of Education.

President. . . W D Alexander
 Members—W A Bowen, Mrs B F Dillingham Mrs F S Dodge, M M Scott, A Perry.
 Inspector General of Schools. . . H S Townsend
 Secretary. . . J F Scott

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.

Hilo. . . L Severance
 Puna. . . J E Eldarts
 Kau. . . C Meinecke
 North and South Kona. . . J D Paris
 South Kohala. . . Miss E W Lyons
 North Kohala. . . Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua. . . Wm Horner

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai. . . H Dickenson
 Wailuku. . . G Armstrong
 Hana. . . F Wittrock
 Makawao. . . Mrs A E Dickey
 Molokai. . . R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu. . . J F Scott
 Ewa and Waianae. . . Aug Ahrens
 Waialua. . . J F Anderson
 Koolauloa. . . } Wm Henry
 Koolaupoko. . . }

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau. . . T H Gibson
 Koloa, Lihue. . . J K Burkett
 Hanalei. . . W E H Deverill
 Kawaihau. . . G H Fairchild

Chamber of Commerce.

President. . . FA Schaefer
 Vice-President. . . J I Dowsett
 Secretary and Treasurer. . . J B Atherton

Hawaiian Sugar Planters Ass'n.

Re-organized Nov 1895, from the Planter's Labor and Supply Co

President. . . F M Swanzy
 Vice-President. . . J F Hackfeld
 Secretary. . . C Bolte
 Treasurer. . . P C Jones
 Auditor. . . J B Atherton

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston. . . C Brewer & Co
 Philadelphia. . . C Brewer & Co
 New York. . . Bruce Cartwright
 Liverpool. . . T H Davies & Co
 Lloyds, London. . . T H Davies & Co
 San Francisco. . . H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna. . . F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer. . . President
 J B Atherton. . . Vice-President
 J A Gilman. . . Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets. . . C Brewer & Co
 Planters' Line, San Francisco. . . C Brewer & Co
 Pioneer, Liverpool. . . T H Davies & Co
 Canadian & Australian, SS Line. T H Davies & Co
 Oregon R & S Nav Co., Portland to China and Japan. . . T H Davies & Co
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco. . . Castle & Cooke
 Oceanic S S Co's Line. . . W G Irwin & Co
 Pacific Mail S S Company. . . H Hackfeld & Co
 Occidental & Oriental S S Co. . . H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets. . . H Hackfeld & Co
 Liverpool Packets. . . H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line S F. . . H Hackfeld & Co
 San Francisco and Honolulu. . . F A Schaefer & C

Honolulu (Steam) Fire Department.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was changed to a PAID DEPARTMENT.

Officers for 1890-92:

Fire Commissioners.....A Brown, C Crozier,
J H Fisher.
Chief EngineerJas H Hunt
Senior Foreman.....Wm Hamilton
Honolulu Engine Company No 1 location, King
Street near Richards.
Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Cen-
tral Station, Union street.
Chemical Apparatus, located at Maunakea
street, corner Pauahi.
Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
location, Central Station, Union street.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and
Punchbowl streets.
No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School
and Fort streets.
No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort
streets.
No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort
streets.
No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King
and Richard streets.
No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and
Richard streets.
No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and
Punchbowl streets.
No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards,
Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
No. 9—Bounded by Water Front, Punchbowl
and Victoria streets.
No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi
streets.
No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
Punahou streets.
No. 12—Beyon' Punahou street.
No. 13—The Harbor.

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....The President
Vice-President.....
Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty
Auditor.....M P Robinson
Physicians.....Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper
Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, J H Paty,
F A Schaefer, J T Waterhouse, M P Robinson.

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.
President.....J I Dowsett
Vice-President.....A S Cleghorn
Secretary. F A Schaefer | Treasurer, P C Jones.
Ex Com, J B Atherton, A S Cleghorn, C M Cooke

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.
President.....F J Lowrey
Vice-President.....F W Thrum
Secretary.....W J Forbes
Treasurer.....E A Jones
General Secretary.....D W Corbett

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J D Garvin, Mrs
H W Peck, Mrs P C Jones.
Recording Secretary.....Mrs R Jay Greene
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs E W Jordan
Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan

Y. W. C. T. U.

Organized Jan. 1889.

President.....Mrs E W Jordan
Vice-President.....Miss H S Judd
Recording Secretary.....Miss Agnes Judd
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs E W Peterson
Treasurer.....Miss C Gilman

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
President.....Hon A F Judd
Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
Corresponding Secretary.....Rev O P Emerson
Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer, W W Hall | Auditor, J B Atherton

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....T Richards
Vice-President.....J S Emerson
Recording Secretary.....W L Howard
Cor Secretary.....Mrs L B Coan
Elective Members..Rev O P Emerson and Mrs
O H Gulick,
Treasurer.....O H Gulick

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop
Home Cor Sec'y.....Mrs G P Castle
Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs A F Judd
Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor.....W W Hall

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President.....C R Bishop
Vice President.....W F Allen
Secretary and Treasurer.....B Cartwright
Relief Com.....J Emeleuth, C B Ripley

Hawaiian Relief Society.

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs S C Allen
Vice-President.....Mrs E K Pratt
Secretary.....Mrs E B Nakuina
Treasurer.....Mrs F W Macfarlane

Pacific (Formerly British) Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two
doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Cleghorn
Sec'y...J M Monsarrat | Treas.....J G Spencer
Auditor.....W F Allen
Managers—A S Cleghorn, W A Whiting, J M
Monsarrat, C Bosse, J G Spencer, W F Allen
C A Brown.

Hawaiian Medical Association.

Organized May 24, 1895

President.....Dr J S McGrew
 Vice-President.....Dr H W Howard
 Secretary.....Dr R P Meyers

Sons of the Revolution.

Organized June 17, 1895

President.....P C Jones
 Vice-President.....A F Judd
 Secretary.....Jno Effinger
 Registrar.....W D Alexander
 Treasurer.....W J Forbes

Amateur Athletic Association.

Organized May 1st., 1895

President.....Chas Crane
 Vice-President.....D Crozier
 Secretary.....H Hapai
 Treasurer.....D F Thrum

Houulu Lahui Society.

Organized, 1878

President.....Kapiolani
 Vice-President.....Mrs M C Beckley
 Secretary.....Mrs Eugenia M Reis
 Treasurer.....Mrs F W Macfarlane

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....J F Hackfeld
 Secretary.....John F Eckart
 Treasurer.....H Schultze
 Auditor.....H J Nolte

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs Cannavaro
 Vice-Presidents..Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs C M Hyde
 Secretary.....
 Treasurer.....E Hutchinson

Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.

President.....Jose G Silva
 Vice-President.....M Rodrigues
 Secretary.....J P Dias
 Treasurer.....M K A Viera

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs W F Allen
 Vice-Presidents..Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H Hobron.
 Secretary.....Mrs S M Damon
 Treasurer.....Mrs E W Jordan

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....A G S Hawse
 Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh
 Sec'y.....R Catton | Treas.....J A Kennedy

Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

Organized Nov. 1st., 1895

Music Committee. H F Wichman and Wray Taylor. Leader. W Keogh. Rehearsals every Thursday night.

Young Hawaiians Institute.

Organized Aug. 10, 1894.

President.....Chas Wilcox
 Vice-President.....W J Cuelho
 Recording Secretary.....J N K Keola
 Financial Secretary.....J M Kea
 Treasurer.....N Fernandez
 Marshal.....S Meheula

Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, in the Foster Block, Nuuanu street below King.

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....C R Bishop
 Vice-President.....M M Scott
 Secretary.....H A Parmelee
 Treasurer.....Miss M A Burbank

Hawaiian Historical Society.

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.

President.....W R Castle
 Vice-Presidents.....S B Dole, W F Allen, J S Emerson.
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D. D.
 Corresponding Secretary... Prof W D Alexander
 Treasurer.....G P Castle
 Librarian.....Miss M A Burbank
 Assistant Librarian.....Dr N B Emerson

Kilohana Art League.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....D Howard Hitchcock
 Vice-President.....Miss Annie Parke
 Secretary.....Arthur Reynolds
 Treasurer.....Mrs W M Graham

Honolulu Choral Society.

Organized Dec. 4 1894. Annual meeting in Dec

President.....Rev Alex Mackintosh
 Vice-President.....Miss Hopper
 Sec'y.....W Dillingham | Treas.....F Schultze
 Musical Director.....Miss Grace Richards

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized December, 1885.

President.....Walter E Wall
 Vice-President.....F S Dodge
 Secretary and Treasurer.....J L McLean

Honolulu Cemetery Association.

President.....J I Dowsett
 Vice-President.....J T Waterhouse, Jr
 Secretary.....J H Paty
 Treasurer.....B Cartwright

Publications.

- The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W R Farrington, Editor.
- The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W R Farrington, Editor.
- The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. D Logan, Editor. Weekly issue on Tuesdays.
- The *Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sundays) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. Ed Tows, Editor. Weekly issue on Mondays.
- The *Time*, illustrated, issued every Saturday, J T Stacke, Editor and publisher.
- Hawaiiann Coml. Journal*, issued every Tuesday, Gallagher, Editor and Manager.
- The *Hawaiian*, illustrated monthly, J D Hayne, Editor and publisher.
- The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.
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- The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F L Hoogs, Editor, and, Manager.
- The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.
- The *Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.
- Association Review*, issued quarterly by a Y M C A Committee.
- The *Kuokoa* (native), semi-weekly, issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jos M Poepoe Editor.
- A *Uniao Lusitana-Hawaiana*, amalgamation of the *Luso* and *Aurora*, (Portuguese) issued every Saturday, C Pereira, Editor.
- The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly, Ho Fon, Editor.
- Chinese Times*, issued weekly, Chow Tin Ching Editor.
- The *Independent* issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.
- Aloha Aina* (native) issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issue every Saturday. Jos Nawahi, Editor and Manager.
- Ka Makaainana*, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.
- Hinode Shinbun*, issued semi-weekly, in the Japanese language. T Sato, Editor.
- The *Yamato*, (Japanese) semi-weekly. T Yasuno, Editor.
- The *Volcano*, issued daily in Japanese. B Shimizu, Editor.
- Handicraft*, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. T Richards, Editor.
- A *Sentinella* (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturday. J Vivas, Editor.
- HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

Lodges.

- LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on the last Monday in each month.
- HAWAIIAN LODGE, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

- HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.
- HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets in Masonic Hall, on second Thursday of each month.
- KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION. No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall, on the fourth Thursday of each month.
- NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday in the month.
- ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.
- PACIFIC LODGE No 822 A F & A M, meets at Hall of Hawaiian Lodge every second Monday of the month.
- EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.
- HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.
- PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.
- POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.
- OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Saturday at hall on Fort Street.
- MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Wednesday evening, at Harmony Hall.
- SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.
- Aloha Lodge No 3 Knights of Pythias; meets Saturday evening, at their Hall in Custom House, in Kahului, Maui.
- MAILE LODGE, No 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honokaa, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.
- HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.
- OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the K of P hall.
- COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
- COURT CAMOES, No 8110, A O F, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P Hall.
- GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.
- CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 353, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort st., every Monday evening.

Places of Worship.

- CENTRAL UNION CHURCH Congregational. (Independent) cor. Beretania and Richards sts, Rev D P Birnie Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev H W Peck, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, at their new church, corner of Beretania.

nia and Miller st. Sunday School meets at 10 AM. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.
THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Rev T. D. Garvin, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, at their new house of worship, Alakea street, near King.

SALVATION ARMY, services held nightly at the Tent, cor. Beretania and Alakea sts., with Sunday services at the usual hours.

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Second Congregation, Rev A. Mackintosh, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer with sermon, 9:45 A.M.; Evening prayer with sermon 6:30 P.M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9:45 A.M. Sunday School 10 A.M. Evening prayer, every Friday, at 7:30 P.M.
Chinese Congregation. Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:30 P.M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F. W. Damon, acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P.M.

Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev A. V. Soares Pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hours. Sunday school at 3 pm. Chapel situated on Miller street.

JAPANESE UNION CHURCH, (Connected with Hawaiian Board Missions), Rev K. Okumura Pastor. Hold Services at the Lyceum, at 10 A.M. Preaching at 11 A.M., and 7:30 P.M. Sunday Services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 P.M. and evening school Mondays Thursdays and Fridays.

Japanese Church, Rev H. Kihara, Pastor. Hold services in hall in Masonic Block, Alakea st.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H. H. Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A.M., and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A.M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street near Maunakea. Rev J. Waia mau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A.M., and at 7:30 P.M. on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiaha. Sunday School at 10 A.M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.

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HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL.—For '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, issued each December for the succeeding year. Price 75 cents each; foreign mail, 85 cents. [Issues for '75 to '82 are out of print.]

HAWAIIAN FERNS.—A synopsis taken mostly from Hooker and Baker, by Edward Bailey; a pamphlet of 62 pages. Price 75 cents.

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HAWAIIAN GRAMMAR.—A short synopsis of the most essential points therein, by Prof. W. D. Alexander; 60 pages, paper cover, price, 60 cents.

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THOS. G. THRUM,

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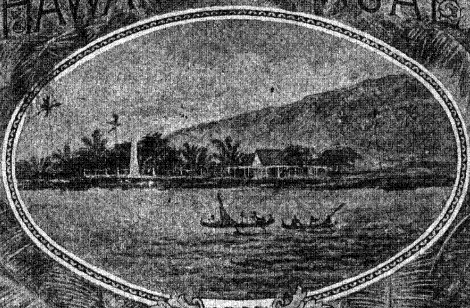
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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1897

THE RECOGNIZED HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
PERTAINING TO HAWAII

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR
OF PUBLICATION

THOS. G. THURM
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HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

FOR

✻ 1897 ✻



A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL
AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.



THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

Twenty-third Year of Publication.

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1897.

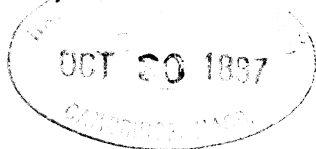
1897

Counting-House Calendar.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		JULY	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			25	26	27	28	29	30
	31														
FEB.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			8	9	10	11	12	13
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			15	16	17	18	19	20
	28									22	23	24	25	26	27
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6		SEPT.	29	30	31			
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			5	6	7	8	9	10
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			12	13	14	15	16	17
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			19	20	21	22	23	24
	28	29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL					1	2	3		OCT.					1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29
MAY									NOV.	31					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			7	8	9	10	11	12
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			14	15	16	17	18	19
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			21	22	23	24	25	26
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			28	29	30			
	30	31											1	2	3
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5		DEC.	5	6	7	8	9	10
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			12	13	14	15	16	17
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			19	20	21	22	23	24
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			26	27	28	29	30	31
	27	28	29	30											

THOS. G. THRUM,
PUBLISHER,
Importing Stationer, & Book & Seller & News & Agent,
Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

1923



W. R. Castle.

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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1896.

The 119th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.
The fifty-fourth year since the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, and recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

Fifth year since the establishment of the Provisional Government.

Second half of the third year and first half of the fourth year since declaring the REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year.....	Jan. 1	* Birthday Hawaii's Republic.....	July 4
* Downfall of the Monarchy.....	Jan. 17	American Anniversary.....	July 4
Chinese New Year.....	Feb. 1	* Regatta Day (Third Sat.).....	Sept 18
Kamehameha III. Birthday.....	Mar. 17	* Recognition of Hawaiian In-	
Good Friday.....	April 16	dependence.....	Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24	Thanksgiving Day.....	Nov. 26
Decoration Day.....	May 30	* Christmas.....	Dec. 25
* Kamehameha Day.....	June 11		

Those distinguished by an Asterisk have been established as National holidays by Legislative enactment; see Laws 1896, Acts 66.

Russian New Year, Greek Cal. Jan. 13 | Jewish New Year, 5658.....Sep. 27

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CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day.....	May 27
Ash Wednesday.....	Mar. 3	Whit Sunday.....	June 6
First Sunday in Lent.....	Mar. 7	Trinity Sunday.....	June 13
Good Friday.....	April 16	Corpus Christi.....	June 17
Easter Sunday.....	April 18	Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 28
		Christmas.....	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1897.

In the year 1897 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun Feb. 1st., not visible in the Hawaiian Islands. Its path extends from the north point of New Zealand to Venezuela.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun July 29th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands. Its track passes through Central Mexico, the West Indies and Cape St. Roque, South America.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

Mercury may be looked for as Evening Star about Jan. 5th, April 27th, Aug. 26th and Dec. 20th; as Morning Star Feb. 15th, June 15th and Oct. 7th.

Venus will be Evening Star until April 28th, attaining its greatest brightness March 21st; it will be Morning Star the rest of the year, being brightest June 3rd.

Jupiter will be Evening and Morning Star until May 21st., then Evening Star until September 12th; then Morning Star the rest of the year. It is in opposition, and therefore brightest, Feb. 22nd.

Saturn will be Evening and Morning Star until Feb. 19th. Evening Star until Nov. 24th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. It is in opposition May 2nd.

Mars will be Evening and Morning Star until Mar. 18th, then Evening Star until Nov. 20th. then Morning Star the rest of the year. It is in opposition March 21st.

CONJUNCTIONS.

January 27th, 3 h. 21 m. a.m., Saturn and the Moon.

March 16th, 6 h. 0 m. p.m., Jupiter and the Moon.

April 4th, 1 h. 30 m. p.m., Venus and the Moon

(In the evening they will be still near together.)

April 8th, 3 h. 38 m. a.m., Mars and E. Gemorum. [Very close.]

April 8th, 10 h. 30 m. p.m., Mars and the Moon. [Close.]

April 13th, 0 h. 34 m. a.m., Jupiter and the Moon.

June 6th, 8 h. 8 m. p.m., Jupiter and the Moon.

July 9th, 10 h. 42 m. p.m., Saturn and the Moon.

July 25th, 4 h. 30 m. a.m., Mars and Jupiter. [The Planets at time of setting

July 24th will be quite close together.]

July 31, Moon, Jupiter and Mars, will form an interesting group, but too near the Sun to be seen well.

September 29th, 9 h. 11 m. p.m., Saturn and the Moon.

October 5th, 9 h. 30 m. p.m., Mercury and Jupiter. Very close. The Planets will still be near on the morning of the 6th, but too near the Sun to be seen except with a telescope.

October 19th, 10 h. 30 m. a.m., Jupiter and Venus. The Planets will be quite close together in the early morning.

October 23rd, 5 h. 54 m. p.m., Venus and the Moon; Jupiter being also quite near. The three will form a striking group on the morning of the 23rd.

December 12th, 9 h. 30 m. a.m., Venus and Saturn. Quite close before sunrise, although too near the sun.

December 24th, 6 h. 19 m. p.m., Mercury and the Moon.

December 30th, 0 h. 30 m. p.m., Venus and Mars. Very close, but the planets are too near the Sun to be seen except with a telescope.

STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME.

The Standard Time of the Hawaiian Islands is that of Longitude $157^{\circ} 30' W.$, 10 h. 30 m. slower than Greenwich Time. The time of sunrise and sunset given in the tables is of course local time; to correct this to standard time, add or subtract a correction corresponding with the differences between $157^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of the station.

The corrections would be for the following stations.

STATION.	CORRECTION.	STATION.	CORRECTIONS.
Niihau.....	+ 10.8 m.	Wailuku, Maui.....	— 4.0 m.
Mana, Kauai.....	+ 9.0 m.	Haiku, Maui.....	— 4.8 m.
Koloa, Kauai.....	+ 7.9 m.	Hana, Maui.....	— 6.0 m.
Kilauea, Kauai.....	+ 7.3 m.	Kailua, Hawaii.....	— 6.2 m.
Waialua, Oahu.....	+ 2.5 m.	Kohala, Hawaii.....	— 7.0 m.
Kahuku, Oahu.....	+ 2.0 m.	Kukuihaele, Hawaii.....	— 8.0 m.
Honolulu, Oahu.....	+ 1.5 m.	Punaluu, Hawaii.....	— 8.0 m.
Kalae, Molokai.....	— 2.0 m.	Ookala, Hawaii.....	— 9.0 m.
Lanai.....	— 2.5 m.	Hilo, Hawaii.....	— 9.8 m.
Lahaina, Maui.....	— 3.0 m.		

FIRST QUARTER, 1897.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
2	New Moon....	7.33	P.M.	1	New Moon.....	9.43	A.M.	3	New Moon...	1.26	A.M.
00	First Quarter...	11.16	A.M.	9	First Quarter...	8.55	A.M.	11	First Quarter.	4.58	A.M.
18	Full Moon....	9.47	P.M.	16	Full Moon.....	11.41	A.M.	18	Full Moon....	10.58	A.M.
15	Last Quarter...	9.38	A.M.	23	Last Quarter..	5.14	A.M.	25	Last Quarter.	1.30	A.M.
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Fri...	6 38 2	5 30 3	1	Mon..	6 37 3	5 50 8	1	Mon..	6 20 1	6 04 7
2	Sat...	6 38 5	5 30 9	2	Tues..	6 36 9	5 51 4	2	Tues..	6 19 3	6 05 1
3	SUN..	6 38 7	5 31 6	3	Wed..	6 36 5	5 52 0	3	Wed..	6 18 5	6 05 5
4	Mon..	6 39 0	5 32 3	4	Thurs..	6 36 1	5 52 6	4	Thurs..	6 17 7	6 05 9
5	Tues..	6 39 2	5 32 9	5	Fri...	6 35 6	5 53 2	5	Fri...	6 16 9	6 06 3
6	Wed..	6 39 4	5 33 6	6	Sat...	6 35 2	5 53 8	6	Sat...	6 16 0	6 06 7
7	Thurs..	6 39 6	5 34 3	7	SUN..	6 34 7	5 54 4	7	SUN..	6 15 2	6 07 1
8	Fri...	6 39 8	5 34 9	8	Mon..	6 34 2	5 54 9	8	Mon..	6 14 4	6 07 4
9	Sat...	6 39 9	5 35 6	9	Tues..	6 33 7	5 55 4	9	Tues..	6 13 5	6 07 7
10	SUN..	6 40 1	5 36 3	10	Wed..	6 33 2	5 56 0	10	Wed..	6 12 6	6 08 1
11	Mon..	6 40 2	5 37 0	11	Thurs..	6 32 6	5 56 5	11	Thurs..	6 11 7	6 08 4
12	Tues..	6 40 3	5 37 7	12	Fri...	6 32 1	5 57 0	12	Fri...	6 10 9	6 08 8
13	Wed..	6 40 4	5 38 4	13	Sat...	6 31 5	5 57 5	13	Sat...	6 10 0	6 09 1
14	Thurs..	6 40 4	5 39 0	14	SUN..	6 30 9	5 58 0	14	SUN..	6 09 1	6 09 4
15	Fri...	6 40 4	5 39 7	15	Mon..	6 30 2	5 58 5	15	Mon..	6 08 2	6 09 7
16	Sat...	6 40 4	5 40 4	16	Tues..	6 29 6	5 59 0	16	Tues..	6 07 3	6 10 1
17	SUN..	6 40 4	5 41 1	17	Wed..	6 29 0	5 59 5	17	Wed..	6 06 4	6 10 4
18	Mon..	6 40 3	5 41 7	18	Thurs..	6 28 3	6 00 0	18	Thurs..	6 05 4	6 10 7
19	Tues..	6 40 3	5 42 4	19	Fri...	6 27 7	6 00 4	19	Fri...	6 04 5	6 11 0
20	Wed..	6 40 2	5 43 1	20	Sat...	6 27 0	6 00 9	20	Sat...	6 03 6	6 11 3
21	Thurs..	6 40 1	5 43 7	21	SUN..	6 26 3	6 01 4	21	SUN..	6 02 6	6 11 6
22	Fri...	6 39 9	5 44 4	22	Mon..	6 25 6	6 01 9	22	Mon..	6 01 7	6 12 9
23	Sat...	6 39 7	5 45 1	23	Tues..	6 24 9	6 02 3	23	Tues..	6 00 8	6 12 3
24	SUN..	6 39 5	5 45 7	24	Wed..	6 24 1	6 02 7	24	Wed..	5 59 9	6 12 6
25	Mon..	6 39 3	5 46 4	25	Thurs..	6 23 4	6 03 1	25	Thurs..	5 59 0	6 11 9
26	Tues..	6 39 1	5 47 1	26	Fri...	6 22 6	6 03 5	26	Fri...	5 58 1	6 13 2
27	Wed..	6 38 9	5 47 7	27	Sat...	6 21 7	6 03 8	27	Sat...	5 57 2	6 13 5
28	Thurs..	6 38 7	5 48 3	28	SUN..	6 20 9	6 04 3	28	Mon..	5 56 2	6 13 8
29	Fri...	6 38 4	5 48 9					29	Tues..	5 55 3	6 14 1
30	Sat...	6 38 0	5 49 5					30	Wed..	5 54 4	6 14 4
31	SUN..	6 37 7	5 50 2					31	Thurs..	5 53 5	6 14 7

THE First Type Writing Machine in these islands was received by Messrs. Dillingham & Co. in August of 1875, a little over twenty-one years ago. As elsewhere, their adoption for general use was slow for some time, but of late years their utility is so recognized that no less than forty-six were imported in 1895, valued at \$3,743.45.

SECOND QUARTER, 1897.

APRIL.						MAY.						JUNE.					
D.	H. M.					D.	H. M.					D.	H. M.				
1	New Moon....	5.54	P.M.			1	New Moon....	10.16	A.M.			7	First Quarter...	8.32	P.M.		
9	First Quarter...	9.57	P.M.			9	First Quarter...	11. 7	A.M.			14	Full Moon	10.32	A.M.		
16	Full Moon....	7.55	P.M.			16	Full Moon ...	3.25	A.M.			21	Last Quarter...	0.54	P.M.		
23	Last Quarter...	11.18	A.M.			22	Last Quarter...	11. 4	P.M.			29	New Moon.....	4.25	P.M.		
						31	New Moon...	1.56	A.M.								
Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...			Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...			Day of Month	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...		
		H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.		
1	Thurs.	5 52	6 15	0		1	Sat...	5 28	7 6	25	3	1	Tues..	5 17	2 6	38	3
2	Fri...	5 51	7 6	15	4	2	SUN..	5 28	1 6	25	7	2	Wed..	5 17	1 6	38	7
3	Sat...	5 50	8 6	15	7	3	Mon..	5 27	5 6	26	1	3	Thurs.	5 17	1 6	39	1
4	SUN..	5 49	9 6	16	0	4	Tues..	5 26	8 6	26	5	4	Fri...	5 17	0 6	39	4
5	Mon..	5 49	0 6	16	3	5	Wed..	5 26	3 6	26	7	5	Sat...	5 17	0 6	39	8
6	Tues..	5 48	1 6	16	6	6	Thurs.	5 25	7 6	27	3	6	SUN..	5 16	9 6	40	2
7	Wed..	5 47	3 6	16	9	7	Fri...	5 25	2 6	27	7	7	Mon..	5 16	9 6	40	6
8	Thurs.	5 46	4 6	17	3	8	Sat...	5 24	6 6	28	1	8	Tues..	5 17	0 6	40	9
9	Fri...	5 45	5 6	17	6	9	SUN..	5 24	1 6	28	5	9	Wed..	5 17	0 6	41	3
10	Sat...	5 44	6 6	17	9	10	Mon..	5 23	7 6	29	0	10	Thurs.	5 17	0 6	41	6
11	SUN..	5 43	8 6	18	2	11	Tues..	5 23	2 6	29	4	11	Fri...	5 17	1 6	42	0
12	Mon..	5 43	0 6	18	5	12	Wed..	5 22	8 6	29	8	12	Sat...	5 17	2 6	42	3
13	Tues..	5 42	2 6	18	8	13	Thurs.	5 22	4 6	30	3	13	SUN..	5 17	3 6	42	6
14	Wed..	5 41	3 6	19	1	14	Fri...	5 21	9 6	30	7	14	Mon..	5 17	4 6	42	8
15	Thurs.	5 40	5 6	19	4	15	Sat...	5 21	5 6	31	1	15	Tues..	5 17	6 6	43	1
16	Fri...	5 39	7 6	19	8	16	SUN..	5 21	1 6	31	5	16	Wed..	5 17	8 6	43	4
17	Sat...	5 38	9 6	20	1	17	Mon..	5 20	8 6	31	9	17	Thurs.	5 17	9 6	43	7
18	SUN..	5 38	1 6	20	5	18	Tues..	5 20	4 6	32	4	18	Fri...	5 18	1 6	43	9
19	Mon..	5 37	3 6	20	8	19	Wed..	5 20	1 6	32	8	19	Sat...	5 18	3 6	44	2
20	Tues..	5 36	4 6	21	2	20	Thurs.	5 19	8 6	33	2	20	SUN..	5 18	4 6	44	4
21	Wed..	5 35	6 6	21	6	21	Fri...	5 19	5 6	33	6	21	Mon..	5 18	6 6	44	6
22	Thurs.	5 34	9 6	21	9	22	Sat...	5 19	2 6	34	1	22	Tues..	5 18	8 6	44	8
23	Fri...	5 34	1 6	22	3	23	SUN..	5 18	9 6	34	5	23	Wed..	5 19	1 6	45	0
24	Sat...	5 33	4 6	22	7	24	Mon..	5 18	6 6	35	0	24	Thurs.	5 19	3 6	45	1
25	SUN..	5 32	7 6	23	0	25	Tues..	5 18	3 6	35	4	25	Fri...	5 19	6 6	45	2
26	Mon..	5 32	0 6	23	4	26	Wed..	5 18	1 6	35	9	26	Sat...	5 19	9 6	45	4
27	Tues..	5 31	3 6	23	8	27	Thurs.	5 17	9 6	36	2	27	SUN..	5 20	2 6	45	5
28	Wed..	5 30	6 6	24	2	28	Fri...	5 17	7 6	36	7	28	Mon..	5 20	5 6	45	6
29	Thurs.	5 30	0 6	24	5	29	Sat...	5 17	5 6	37	1	29	Tues..	5 20	8 6	45	7
30	Wed..	5 29	3 6	24	9	30	SUN..	5 17	4 6	37	5	30	Wed..	5 21	1 6	45	8
						31	Mon..	5 17	3 6	37	9						

THE following Type Writers—all of them designated as high class machines—have established agencies in Honolulu, viz: The Caligraph, Densmore, Hammond, Peerless, Remington, Smith-Premier, Sterling, Yost and recently the Hartford. The imports for 1996 will greatly exceed the previous year.

THIRD QUARTER, 1897.

JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.				
D.		H.	M.		D.		H.	M.		D.		H.	M.	
7	First Quarter...	3	2	A.M.	5	First Quarter...	7	54	A.M.	3	First Quarter...	0	43	P.M.
13	Full Moon....	6	22	P.M.	12	Full Moon....	3	53	A.M.	10	Full Moon....	3	42	P.M.
21	Last Quarter..	4	38	A.M.	19	Last Quarter..	9	59	P.M.	18	Last Quarter....	4	21	P.M.
29	New Moon.....	5	28	A.M.	27	New Moon.....	4	59	P.M.	26	New Moon.....	3	16	A.M.
Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	
		H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	
1	Thurs.	5 21	5 6 45	9	1	SUN..	5 33	4 6 38	4	1	Wed..	5 43	5 6 15	5
2	Fri...	5 21	8 6 45	9	2	Mon..	5 33	7 6 37	9	2	Thurs.	5 43	7 6 14	6
3	Sat...	5 22	1 6 45	9	3	Tues..	5 34	1 6 37	3	3	Fri...	5 44	0 6 13	7
4	SUN..	5 22	5 6 45	9	4	Wed..	5 34	5 6 36	8	4	Sat...	5 44	2 6 12	8
5	Mon..	5 22	8 6 45	8	5	Thurs.	5 34	9 6 36	2	5	SUN..	5 44	5 6 11	9
6	Tues..	5 23	2 6 45	8	6	Fri...	5 35	3 6 35	6	6	Mon..	5 44	8 6 11	0
7	Wed..	5 23	6 6 45	8	7	Sat...	5 35	6 6 35	0	7	Tues..	5 45	1 6 10	0
8	Thurs.	5 23	9 6 45	7	8	SUN..	5 36	0 6 34	4	8	Wed..	5 45	3 6 09	1
9	Fri...	5 24	3 6 45	6	9	Mon..	5 36	4 6 33	7	9	Thurs.	5 45	6 6 08	1
10	Sat...	5 24	6 6 45	5	10	Tues..	5 36	7 6 33	1	10	Fri...	5 45	8 6 07	1
11	SUN..	5 25	0 6 45	4	11	Wed..	5 37	1 6 32	3	11	Sat...	5 46	1 6 06	2
12	Mon..	5 25	4 6 45	3	12	Thurs.	5 37	4 6 31	7	12	SUN..	5 46	4 6 05	2
13	Tues..	5 25	8 6 45	1	13	Fri...	5 37	7 6 31	0	13	Mon..	5 46	6 6 04	2
14	Wed..	5 26	2 6 44	9	14	Sat...	5 38	1 6 30	3	14	Tues..	5 46	8 6 03	3
15	Thurs.	5 26	6 6 44	7	15	SUN..	5 38	4 6 29	6	15	Wed..	5 47	1 6 02	3
16	Fri...	5 27	0 6 44	5	16	Mon..	5 38	7 6 28	8	16	Thurs.	5 47	3 6 01	4
17	Sat...	5 27	4 6 44	3	17	Tues..	5 39	1 6 28	1	17	Fri...	5 47	6 6 00	4
18	SUN..	5 27	8 6 44	0	18	Wed..	5 39	4 6 27	3	18	Sat...	5 47	8 5 59	5
19	Mon..	5 28	2 6 43	7	19	Thurs.	5 39	7 6 26	5	19	SUN..	5 48	1 5 58	5
20	Tues..	5 28	6 6 43	4	20	Fri...	5 40	0 6 25	7	20	Mon..	5 48	3 5 57	6
21	Wed..	5 29	0 6 43	1	21	Sat...	5 40	3 6 24	9	21	Tues..	5 48	6 5 56	6
22	Thurs.	5 29	4 6 42	8	22	SUN..	5 40	6 6 24	1	22	Wed..	5 48	8 5 55	7
23	Fri...	5 29	8 6 42	4	23	Mon..	5 40	9 6 23	3	23	Thurs.	5 49	1 5 54	7
24	Sat...	5 30	2 6 42	1	24	Tues..	5 41	2 6 22	5	24	Fri...	5 49	3 5 53	8
25	SUN..	5 30	6 6 41	7	25	Wed..	5 41	5 6 21	6	25	Sat...	5 49	6 5 52	8
26	Mon..	5 31	0 6 41	3	26	Thurs.	5 41	8 6 20	8	26	SUN..	5 49	9 5 51	9
27	Tues..	5 31	4 6 40	8	27	Fri...	5 42	1 6 19	9	27	Mon..	5 50	2 5 50	9
28	Wed..	5 31	8 6 40	4	28	Sat...	5 42	4 6 19	0	28	Tues..	5 50	5 5 50	0
29	Thurs.	5 32	2 6 39	9	29	SUN..	5 42	7 6 18	2	29	Wed..	5 50	8 5 49	1
30	Fri...	5 32	6 6 39	4	30	Mon..	5 43	0 6 17	3	30	Thurs.	5 51	1 5 48	1
31	Sat...	5 33	0 6 38	9	31	Tues..	5 43	2 6 16	4					

THE Bicycle fad possesses Honolulu as it has most other places where the wheel has been introduced. The good roads of the city and vicinity, and uniform good weather has made this possible. There were 282 bicycles imported in 1895, at an invoice value of \$16,413.93, and this promises to be largely exceeded in 1896.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1897.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
2	First Quarter...	7. 1	P. M.	1	First Quarter...	4. 7	A. M.	8	Full Moon.....	6. 24	P. M.
10	Full Moon.....	6. 12	P. M.	8	Full Moon.....	11. 20	P. M.	16	Last Quarter...	5. 52	P. M.
18	Last Quarter...	10. 39	A. M.	17	Last Quarter...	3. 32	A. M.	23	New Moon.....	9. 25	A. M.
25	New Moon.....	0. 58	A. M.	23	New Moon.....	10. 50	P. M.	30	First Quarter ..	8. 57	P. M.
				30	First Quarter ..	4. 44	P. M.				
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri...	5 51 3	5 47 2	1	Mon...	6 03 4	5 23 7	1	Wed...	6 21 7	5 17 3
2	Sat...	5 51 6	5 46 3	2	Tues...	6 04 9	5 23 2	2	Thurs...	6 22 3	5 17 4
3	SUN..	5 51 9	5 45 4	3	Wed...	6 04 5	5 22 7	3	Fri...	6 23 0	5 17 6
4	Mon...	5 52 2	5 44 5	4	Thurs...	6 05 0	5 22 2	4	Sat...	6 23 6	5 17 7
5	Tues...	5 52 5	5 43 6	5	Fri...	6 05 5	5 21 8	5	SUN..	6 24 3	5 17 9
6	Wed...	5 52 8	5 42 7	6	Sat...	6 06 1	5 21 3	6	Mon...	6 24 9	5 18 1
7	Thurs...	5 53 1	5 41 8	7	SUN..	6 06 6	5 20 9	7	Tues...	6 25 6	5 18 4
8	Fri...	5 53 5	5 40 9	8	Mon...	6 07 2	5 20 5	8	Wed...	6 26 2	5 18 7
9	Sat...	5 53 8	5 40 1	9	Tues...	6 07 8	5 20 1	9	Thurs...	6 26 8	5 19 0
10	SUN..	5 54 2	5 39 2	10	Wed...	6 08 4	5 19 8	10	Fri...	6 27 4	5 19 3
11	Mon...	5 54 5	5 38 4	11	Thurs...	6 09 0	5 19 4	11	Sat...	6 28 0	5 19 6
12	Tues...	5 54 9	5 37 6	12	Fri...	6 09 6	5 19 1	12	SUN..	6 28 6	5 20 0
13	Wed...	5 55 2	5 36 7	13	Sat...	6 10 2	5 18 8	13	Mon...	6 29 2	5 20 4
14	Thurs...	5 55 6	5 35 9	14	SUN..	6 10 8	5 18 5	14	Tues...	6 29 8	5 20 7
15	Fri...	5 55 9	5 35 1	15	Mon...	6 11 5	5 18 2	15	Wed...	6 30 4	5 21 1
16	Sat...	5 56 3	5 34 3	16	Tues...	6 12 1	5 18 0	16	Thurs...	6 30 9	5 21 5
17	SUN..	5 56 7	5 33 6	17	Wed...	6 12 7	5 17 8	17	Fri...	6 31 5	5 22 0
18	Mon...	5 57 0	5 32 8	18	Thurs...	6 13 3	5 17 5	18	Sat...	6 32 0	5 22 4
19	Tues...	5 57 4	5 32 0	19	Fri...	6 13 9	5 17 3	19	SUN..	6 32 6	5 22 9
20	Wed...	5 57 8	5 31 3	20	Sat...	6 14 5	5 17 2	20	Mon...	6 33 1	5 23 4
21	Thurs...	5 58 2	5 30 5	21	SUN..	6 15 1	5 17 1	21	Tues...	6 33 6	5 23 9
22	Fri...	5 58 7	5 29 8	22	Mon...	6 15 8	5 17 0	22	Wed...	6 34 1	5 24 4
23	Sat...	5 59 1	5 29 1	23	Tues...	6 16 5	5 17 0	23	Thurs...	6 34 6	5 24 9
24	SUN..	5 59 6	5 28 5	24	Wed...	6 17 1	5 17 0	24	Fri...	6 35 1	5 25 5
25	Mon...	6 00 0	5 27 8	25	Thurs...	6 17 7	5 17 0	25	Sat...	6 35 6	5 26 0
26	Tues...	6 00 5	5 27 2	26	Fri...	6 18 4	5 17 0	26	SUN..	6 36 0	5 26 6
27	Wed...	6 01 0	5 26 6	27	Sat...	6 19 1	5 17 0	27	Mon...	6 36 4	5 27 1
28	Thurs...	6 01 5	5 26 0	28	Sun...	6 19 7	5 17 0	28	Tues...	6 36 8	5 27 7
29	Fri...	6 02 0	5 25 4	29	Mon...	6 20 4	5 17 1	29	Wed...	6 37 1	5 28 3
30	Sat...	6 02 4	5 24 8	30	Tues...	6 21 0	5 17 2	30	Thurs...	6 37 4	5 28 9
31	SUN..	6 02 9	5 24 3					31	Fri...	6 37 7	5 29 5

THE following high grade wheels are well known in this country, most of them having established agencies in Honolulu, viz: Cleveland, Columbia, Crescent, Falcon, Hartford, Imperial, Ideal, Iver Johnson, Monarch, Rambler, Remington, Sterling, Stearns, Thistle, Tribune, Union and Waverley.

THE CENSUS OF 1896.

IT will not be possible to furnish in this issue the official result of the present census enumeration of these islands, now in progress, in all its interesting features. It will require several months yet to work out all its details, though sufficient is done to show that nearly all districts of the islands have materially increased; the total population now being 109,020, as against 89,990 in 1890; a gain of 19,030, or within a fraction of 22%.

The total number of pure native Hawaiians are found to be 30,957, as against 34,436 at the last census, a falling off of 3,479. This shows about 10%, which is a slight improvement upon the decline reported in 1890. This will probably be fully made up by the increase in part Hawaiians, the exact total of which is not yet reported.

The differences of the sexes are seen to be 72,517 males, as against 58,714 at the last census, and 36,503 females at present against 31,276 six years ago; a gain of 13,803 and 5,227 respectively, or 19,030 in all, as already shown.

Additional to the above, the number of buildings throughout the islands are found to be 17,099 inhabited, 3,081 uninhabited—or other than dwellings—and 124 in course of construction. Subsequent division will show their character, material, etc.

Among the interesting details to be worked into tabular form, besides the division of ages, nationalities, and the length of residence of foreigners in these islands, etc., will be the nationality of father by birth and allegiance.

The religious beliefs are narrowed down to Protestant, Roman Catholic and Mormon, and Asiatic races not coming in these divisions will likely be classed Buddhists.

An effort has been made to arrive at the status of the agricultural and pastoral industries of the country, but the limited sum assigned for the work, with the fact that many of the people have yet to be educated up to the full scope or range of present census enquiries in other countries, will shorten some features that had been aimed at by Mr. A. T. Atkinson, the General Superintendent. The full official report will probably be issued in May.

The ANNUAL is materially indebted to the Census Bureau for the use of information herein and accompanying pages, by which it is able to present the interesting comparative exhibits by districts with that of 1890, as also by islands with the eight preceding census periods.

LATEST CENSUS RETURNS. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Taken September 27, 1896.)

SUB-DIVISION.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Inhab- ited.	Unin- hab- ited.	Build- ing.	Total.
OAHU--Honolulu	18,775	11,145	28,920	5,153	840	47	6,040
Ewa	2,284	783	3,067	390	67	7	464
Waianae	886	395	1,281	206	2		208
Waialua	926	423	1,349	211	37		248
Koolauloa	1,289	546	1,835	232	37	3	272
Koolaupoko	2,004	749	2,753	493	82	3	578
	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,810
HAWAII--Hilo	9,071	3,807	12,878	1,880	165	7	2,052
Puna	1,228	520	1,748	256	38	3	297
Kau	2,031	877	2,908	437	135	4	576
S. Kona	1,397	930	2,327	403	33	7	443
N. Kona	1,905	1,156	3,061	526	129	7	662
S. Kohala	318	240	558	102	52	1	155
N. Kohala	2,675	1,450	4,125	611	139	2	752
Hamakua	4,007	1,673	5,680	818	268	4	1,090
	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	959	35	6,027
MOLOKAI	1,355	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
LANAI	51	54	105	23	13		86
MAUI--Lahaina	1,529	869	2,398	454	198	3	655
Wailuka	4,098	1,974	6,072	989	165	4	1,158
Makawao	3,261	2,203	5,464	1,177	120	3	1,300
Hana	2,547	1,245	3,792	536	167	8	711
	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
KAUAI--Niihau	76	88	164	31	3		34
Waimea	3,226	1,205	4,431	586	21	1	607
Koloa	1,277	558	1,835	359	21	3	383
Lihue	2,304	1,121	3,425	263	65	1	629
Kawaihau	2,067	695	2,762	387	62		449
Hanalei	1,950	825	2,775	425	130	4	559
Total--Kauai and Niihau..	10,900	4,492	15,392	2,531	302	9	2,661
RECAPITULATION.							
Oahu	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,010
Hawaii	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	955	35	6,027
Molokai	1,335	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
Lanai	51	54	105	23	13		36
Maui	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
Niihau	76	88	164	31	3		34
Kauai	10,824	4,404	15,228	2,320	299	8	2,627
Totals	72,517	36,503	109,020	17,099	3,081	124	21,104

CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By Districts, Comparative, 1896, and 1890.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.	1896.	1890		1896	1890
Hilo	12,878	9,935	Lana	105	174
Puna	1,748	834			
Kau	2,908	2,577	OAHU.		
North Kona	3,061	1,753	Honolulu	29,920	22,907
South Kona	2,327	1,812	Ewa	3,067	2,155
North Kohala	4,125	4,303	Waianae	1,281	903
South Kohala	558	538	Waialua	1,349	1,286
Hamakua	5,680	5,002	Koolauloa	1,835	1,444
			Koolaupoko	2,753	2,499
	33,285	26,754		40,205	31,194
			KAUAI.		
MAUI.			Waimea	4,431	2,523
Lahaina	2,398	2,113	Niihau	164	216
Wailuku	6,072	6,708	Koloa	1,835	1,755
Hana	3,792	3,270	Kawaihau	2,762	2,101
Makawao	5,464	5,266	Hanalei	2,775	2,472
	17,726	17,357	Lihue	3,425	2,792
Molokai	2,307	2,632		15,392	11,850

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1884 COMPARED.

	1890	1884		1890.	1884.
Natives	34,436	40,018	Britons	1,344	1,282
Half-castes	6,186	4,214	Portuguese	8,602	9,377
Chinese	15,301	17,937	Germans	1,034	1,600
Americans	1,928	2,066	French	70	192
Haw.-born, for'gn par.	7,495	2,040	Other foreigners	419	416
Japanese	12,360	116	Polynesian	588	956
Norwegian	227	392			

Total Population, 1890, 89,990 Total Population, 1884, 80,578.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1836-96.

ISLANDS.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.	Census 1896.
Hawaii ..	39,394	24,450	21,482	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754	33,285
Maui	24,169	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726
Oahu	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205
Kauai	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	* 8,935	11,643	15,228
Molokai ..	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,281	} 2614	} 2826	2,307
Lanai	1,200	600	646	394	348	214			
Niihau	993	790	647	325	233	117			
Kahoolawe	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	216	164
Totals ..	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	89,900	80,578	109,020
All Foreigners		2,119	2,716	4,194	5,456	10,278	49,346	36,346	
Hawaiians		71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,602	44,232	40,622	

* Including Niihau

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Department of Education.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1896-94.

ISLANDS.	NO. SCHOOLS 1896.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1896.			NO. SCHOOLS 1894.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1894.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	62	1,841	1,540	3,381	64	1,661	1,453	3,114
Maui & Lanai	38	1,245	1,088	2,333	32	1,217	1,004	2,221
Molokai	5	175	59	234	7	136	115	251
Oahu	66	2,929	2,283	5,212	54	2,502	1,972	4,474
Kauai & Niihau	16	823	633	1,456	19	722	525	1,247
Totals	187	7,013	5,603	12,616	176	6,238	5,069	11,307

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1896.

ISLANDS.	GOVERNMENT NATIVE SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils	No of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils
Hawaii	2	2	27	47	80	2,740	13	30	614
Oahu . . . . .	..	..	..	31	80	3,027	35	106	2,185
Maui and Lanai . . . . .	..	..	..	28	60	1,895	10	22	438
Kauai and Niihau	1	1	32	12	29	1,269	3	7	155
Molokai . . . . .	..	..	..	4	5	162	1	4	72
Totals	3	3	59	122	254	9,093	62	169	3,464

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1896 AND 1894.

	1896.	1894.		1896.	1894.
Hawaiians	5,207	5,177	Norwegians	96	83
Part Hawaiians	2,198	2,103	Chinese	740	529
Americans	386	285	South Sea Islanders	29	35
English	200	184	Japanese	261	113
Germans	253	208	French	8	5
Portuguese	3,186	2,551	Other Foreigners	52	34
Total, 1896,	12,616		Total, 1894,	11,307	

Pupils under 6 years	262 boys,	271 girls; total,	533
" between 6 and 15 years	6,206	" " " "	11,225
" over 15 years	545	" " " "	858
Totals	7,013	" " " "	12,616

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bell Buoy	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pearl River Bar	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Makapuu Point	17	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu....	39
Mokapu	29	Waialua Anchorage	50
Kahuku	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena	54

HONOLULU TO

Laeokalaau, S.W. pt. Molokai ..	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144
Kaulapapa Leper Settlement	50	Kealakekua, " (direct)	157
West point of Lanai	50	" " (via Kawaihae)	186
Lahaina, Maui	72	S.W. pt. Hawaii " "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	125	Hilo, " (direct)	192
Maalaea, "	85	" " (windward)	206
Makena, "	96	" " (via Kawaihae)	230
Mahukona, Hawaii	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai	98	Hanalei, Kauai	125
Koloa, "	102		
Waimea, "	120	Niihau	144

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluahaa, Molokai	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai	9	Makena "	18

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii	10	Hilo, Hawaii	85
Waipio, "	40	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii	20
Honokaa, "	50	Kailua, "	34
Laupahoehoe, "	65	Kealakekua, "	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East point of Hawaii	20	Punaluu, Hawaii	70
Keauhau, Kau, "	50	Kaalualu, "	80
North point of "	70	South Point of Hawaii	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

Oahu and Molokai	23	Maui and Lanai	8
Diamond Head to S.W. point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe	6
Molokai and Lanai	8	Hawaii and Maui	26
Molokai	8	Kauai and Oahu	61
		Niihau and Kauai	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco	2100	Auckland	3810
Portland, Or.	2460	Sydney	4480
Panama	4620	Hongkong	4800
Tahiti	2380	Yokohama	3440
Samoa	2290	Victoria, B. C.	2360
Fiji	2700	Ocean Island	1502

(Revised expressly for the ANNUAL by C. J. Lyons, Esq., in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.)

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

[The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.]

	MILES.			MILES. INTER.	
Bishop's corner (Waikiki)	3.2		Kahana	25.2	4.5
Waikiki Villa	3.6		Punaluu	27.2	2.0
Race Course	4.5		Hauula	30.2	3.0
Diamond Head	5.9		Laie	33.2	3.0
Kaalawai	6.0		Kahuku Mill	36.0	2.8
	MILES. INTER.		Kahuku Ranch	38.8	2.0
Thomas Square	1.0				
Pawaa corners	2.0	1.0	Moanalua	3.4	
Kamoiiliili	3.3	1.3	Kalauao	7.4	4.0
Telegraph Hill	5.0	1.7	Ewa Church	10.2	2.8
Waialae	6.2	1.2	Kipapa	13.6	3.4
Niu	8.8	2.6	Kaukonahua	20.0	6.4
Koko Head	11.8	3.0	Leilehua	20.0	
Makapuu	14.8	3.0	Waialua	28.0	8.0
Waimanalo	20.8	6.0	Waimea	32.4	4.4
Waimanalo, via Pali	12.0		Kahuku Ranch	39.4	7.0
Nuuanu Bridge	1.1		Ewa Church	10.2	
Mausoleum	1.5	0.4	Waipio (Brown's)	11.2	1.0
Electric Reservoir	2.7	1.2	Hoeaie (Robinson's)	13.5	2.3
Honolulu Dairy	2.9	0.2	Barber's Point L. H.	21.5	8.0
Luakaha	4.3	1.4	Nanakuli	23.5	2.0
Pali	6.2	1.0	Waianae Plantation	29.9	6.4
Kaneohe (new road)	10.7	4.5	Kahanahaiki	36.9	7.0
Waiahole	17.7	7.0	Kaena Point	42.0	5.1
Kualoa	20.7	3.0	Waialua to Kaena Point	12.0	

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Moanalua	2.76	Waiawa	12.52
Puuloa	6.23	Waipio	13.58
Halawa	8.14	Waikele	14.57
Aiea	9.37	Hoaeae	15.23
Kalaauo	10.20	Ewa Plantation Mill	18.25
Waiau	10.93	Waianae Station	33.30
Pearl City	11.76		

NAWILIWILI TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Koloa	11.0		Wailua River	7.7	4.4
Lawai	13.8	2.8	Kealia	11.9	4.2
Hanapepe	20.0	6.2	Anahola	15.7	3.8
Waimea	27.1	7.1	Kilauea	23.6	7.9
Waiawa	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai	26.6	3.0
Nualolo	44.8	13.3	Hanalei	31.8	5.2
			Wainiha	34.8	3.0
Hanamaulu	3.3		Nualolo (no road)	47.0	12.2

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Spreckelsville.....	3.5		Makawao Court House ..	10 5	5 0
Paia.....	5.5	2.0	Makawao Seminary.....	13 4	2 9
Hamakuapoko Mill.....	8.6	3.1	Olinda.....	16 7	3 3
Haiku.....	10.2	1.6	Haleakala, Edge Crater.	22 5	5 8
Halehaku	16.0	5.8	Haleakala Summit	24 7	2 2
Huelo.....	19.5	3.5	Maalaea.....	9 9	
Keanae	27 2	7.7	End of Mountain Road..	15 4	5 5
Nahiku	32.7	5.5	Olowalu.....	19 6	4 2
Ulaino.....	36.3	3.6	Lahaina Court House...	25 5	5 9
Hana.....	42.3	6.0	Waiehu	3 3	
Reciprocity Mill	45.3	3.0	Waihee	4 8	1.5
Wailua.....	48.9	3.6	Kahakuloa	10.1	5.3
Kipahulu Mill.	52 2	3.3	Honokohau.....	14.5	4.
Mokulau	56.6	4.4	Honolua	17.4	2.9
Nuu.....	62.1	5.5	Napili.....	20.0	2 6
Wailuku.....	3.1		Honokawai.....	23 8	3.8
Waikapu.....	5.5	5.4	Lahaina Court House ..	29 3	5.5
Maalaea.....	9.9	4.4			
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	4.7			
Mana.....	22.3	7.7			
Ulupalakua.	25.6	3.3			
Kanaio.....	28.9	3.3			
Pico's.....	35.5	6.6			
Nuu.....	41.0	5.5			
Paia.....	5.5				

MAKENA TO

Ulupalakua.....	3.3	
Kamaole	7.1	3.8
Waiakoa	12.1	5.0
Foot of Puu Pane	15.8	3.7
Makawao Seminary.....	18.9	3.1
Makawao Court House..	21.8	2.9

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hamakua boundary....	4 5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	54 0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill	11 0	6 5	Keamuku Sheep Station.	14 0	
Mana	7 7		Napuu.....	22 0	8.0
Hanaipoe.....	15 0	7 3	Keawewai	8 0	
Keanakolu	24 0	9 0	Waika.....	11 0	3 0
Puakala.....	34 0	10 0	Kahuwa.....	13 0	2 0
Laumaia	36 5	2 5	Puuhue	17 0	4 0
Humuula Sheep Station,			Kohala Court House....	22 0	5 0
via Laumaia.....	47 5	11 0	Mahukona.....	22 0	
Auwaiakewa.....	12 5		Puako	12 0	
Humuula Sheep Station.	29 0	16 5			

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch	4.00	Native Church	1.00
Niulii Mill.....	2.80	Union Mill	2.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa....	1.15	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Honomakau	2.55
Hapuu Landing	2.15	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40	Hawi R. R. Station	4.25
Kohala Mill .....	.50	Honoipu	7.25
Kohala Mill Landing	1.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
		Puuhue Ranch	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hind's Mill.....	7.0		Dr. Wight's Corner.....	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner.....	8.0	1.0	Niulii Corner.....	12.8	1.3
Court House.....	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch. ..	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner.....	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue.....	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIHAE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.
Puu Ainako.....	4.4		Mana, Parker's.....	19.5
Puuiiki, Spencer's	7.7	3.3	Keawewai	6.0
Waiaka, Catholic Church ..	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch	10.0
Puuopule, Parker's.....	10.8	1.3	Kohala Court House.....	15.0
Waimea Court House ..	11.8	1.0	Mahukona.....	11.0
Waimea Church	12.2	0.4	Napuu	20.0
Kukuihaele Church	22.1	9.9	Puako.....	5.0

KONA—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou.	6.0		Kawaihae.....	42.0	4.6
Holualoa	9.6	3.6	Honaunau.....	4.0	
Kailua	12.0	2.4	Hookena.....	7.7	3.7
Koloko.....	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana.....	15.2	7.5
Makalawena.....	19.6	3.6	Hoopuloa.....	21.6	6.4
Kiholo	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.....	24.8	3.2
Ke Ahu a Lono boundary ..	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87	32.0	7.2
Puako.....	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch	36.5	4.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House (Lee's) .	13.0		Honuapo	32.6	5.0
Kapapala	18.0	5.0	Naalehu	35.6	3.0
Pahala	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu.....	37.1	1.5
Punaluu	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch.....	43.1	6.0

THROUGH PUNA.—FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Keaau	9.2	Opihikao	30.0
Makuu	15.0	Kaimu.....	37.0
Sand Hills, Nanawale	18.5	Kalapana.....	38.0
Kapoho (Lyman's).....	22.0	Panau	45.0
Pohoiki, Rycroft's.....	26.0	Volcano House	61.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Shipman's.....	1.7	Mountain View.....	16.8
Edge of Woods	4.1	Mason's.....	17.5
Cocconut Grove.....	8.0	Hitchcock's.....	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen.....	24.7
Furneaux.....	13.2	Volcano House.....	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Papaikou, Office	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge.....	18.8
Onomea Church	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Hakalau, east edge gulch	15.0	Lydgate's House.....	26.1
Umauma Bridge	16.0	Laupahoe Church.....	26.7

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	MILES		MILES.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0.	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kapulena Church.....	23.9
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.3
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Kukaiiau Gulch.....	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's.....	8.5	Bottom Waipio..	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe	9.0	Waimanu (approximate).....	32.5
Notley's, Paaailo	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
Kaumoali Bridge.....	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill....	1.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch....	14.0	“ “ Paaauhau Mill....	1.0
Wm. Horner's, Paaauhau.....	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Paaauhau Church	16.3	Kukuihaele	0.7
Holmes' Store, Honokaa.	18.0		
Honokaia Church	20.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

	FEET.		FEET.
Kaala, Waianae Range	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki	292
Palikea, “ “	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali. .	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali	2780	Makapuu, east point of island...	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe....	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olomana, sharp peak in Kailua..	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia...	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina ...	498	Ohulehule, sh'p peak in Hakipuu	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School St.	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's..	358
“ “ second bridge...	77	“ “ cor. above Elec-	
“ “ corner Judd St..	137	tric Light Works.....	429
“ “ Cemetery gate..	162	Nuuanu Road, large bridge	735
“ “ Mausoleum gate.	206	“ “ Luakaha gate....	848
“ “ Schaefer's gate..	238	“ “ Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

Haleakala.....	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's.....	2150
West Maui, about	5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850
Piiholo, Makawao	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Ulupalakua, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	“Sunnyside,” Makawao.....	930
puu Olai, near Makena	250	Paia Foreign Church, about....	850

HAWAII.

	FEET.		FEET
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	3971.6	Lower edge forest, Hamakua....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's, Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumu'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOUEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.
 Width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles.
 Elevation, 13,675 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA,

(The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the World.)

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.
 Width of valley, 2 miles.
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1895.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 47,245 85	\$	\$ 9,617 66	\$ 56,863 51
Animals and Birds .....	..	32,864 76	..	32,864 76
Building Materials	51,670 64	50,983 19	..	102,653 83
Clothing, Hats, Boots	138,991 10	154,186 15	37 40	293,214 65
Coal and Coke .....	..	1,250 59	..	1,250 59
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	37,440 26	..	188 21	37,578 47
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	56,638 65	..	2,324 63	58,963 28
Cottons	73,447 03	286,860 36	524 76	360,832 15
Linsens	10,094 12	..	77 55	10,171 67
Dry Goods { Silks	17,692 32	..	32 03	17,724 35
Woolens	39,826 82	5,190 27	..	45,017 09
Mixtures	6,255 84	258 28	..	6,514 12
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc	74,871 82	6,829 84	465 77	82,167 43
Fish (dried and salt)	20,263 55	44,432 25	2,085 00	66,780 80
Flour	1,194 70	167,978 52	..	169,173 22
Fruits (fresh)	791 70	12,830 32	..	13,622 02
Furniture	25,968 02	41,052 26	..	67,020 28
Grain and Feed	2,381 94	224,601 95	..	226,983 89
Groceries and Provisions	144,992 21	296,735 50	373 14	442,100 85
Guns and Gun Materials	6,022 10	12,188 96	..	18,211 06
Gun Powder	11,414 32	..	..	11,414 32
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools	63,115 58	223,632 94	83 70	286,832 22
Iron, Steel, etc	16,311 32	8,936 53	..	25,250 85
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	22,445 92	..	..	22,445 92
Leather	1,215 48	26,834 54	..	28,050 02
Lumber	688 58	202,562 62	13 00	203,264 20
Machinery	38,875 41	197,841 48	..	236,716 89
Matches	954 58	25,225 25	..	26,179 83
Musical Instruments	4,836 41	7,503 17	..	12,339 58
Naval Stores	14,310 76	40,234 78	..	54,545 54
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	11,311 65	76,432 97	9,966 05	97,710 67
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine	46,534 05	3,234 64	..	49,768 69
Perfumery and Toilet Articles	9,304 52	5,697 40	206 26	15,208 18
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc	17,612 40	61,212 51	..	78,824 91
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials	40,081 35	29,118 82	..	69,200 17
Sheathing Metal .....	..	198 00	..	198 00
Shooks, Bags and Containers	130,909 51	8,460 60	5,194 86	144,564 97
Spirits	3,075 58	..	66,123 45	69,199 03
Stationery and Books	9,119 04	47,239 05	2,269 85	58,717 94
Tea	21,271 30	..	..	21,271 30
Tin, Tinware and Materials	8,284 58	..	..	8,284 58
Tobacco, Cigars, etc	21,764 06	121,561 55	45,054 74	188,380 35
Wines (light)	95,361 18	..	29,234 04	124,595 22
Sundry Personal & Household Effects	3,755 38	..	..	3,755 38
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above	95,024 48	58,265 92	496 58	153,786 98
Charges on Invoices	42,612 90	29,250 06	3,208 44	75,071 40
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	2,110 23	..	..	2,110 23
Discounts, Damaged and Short..	\$ 1,488,089 24	\$ 2,511,689 03	\$ 177,527 12	\$ 4,177,305 39
	9,552 07	4,568 69	367 96	14,488 72
Total at Honolulu	\$ 1,478,537 17	\$ 2,507,120 34	\$ 177,159 16	\$ 4,162,816 67
Total at Hilo	20,598 86	260,887 38	..	281,486 24
Total at Kahului	22,480 03	151,305 88	..	173,785 91
Total at Mahukona	5,751 06	92,972 11	..	98,723 17
Total at Waimea, Kauai	836 89	6,469 71	..	7,306 60
Total Goods free by Civil Code Specie .....	..	..	..	615,666 45
	..	..	..	374,232 60
Total Hawaiian Islands	\$ 1,528,204 01	\$ 3,018,755 42	\$ 177,159 16	\$ 5,714,017 54

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1895.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM		VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIRITS FROM	
U. S. Pacific Ports.....	\$ 588,989 05	U. S. Pacific Ports.....	\$ 50,223 30
U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	30,171 73	U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	22,892 02
Great Britain.....	413,223 64	Great Britain.....	12,091 67
Germany.....	64,318 76	Germany.....	6,950 10
Australia and N. Z.....	66,470 36	Australia and N. Z.....	2,865 05
China.....	164 239 17	China.....	59,452 39
Japan.....	183,487 51	Japan.....	18,124 46
British Col. and Canada..	8,846 02	British Col. and Canada..	4,560 17
Islands of Pacific.....	229 34		
France.....	7,849 90	Total at all ports.....	\$177,159 16
Other countries.....	378 53		
Total at all ports.....	\$1,528,204 01		

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM		RESUME OF IMPORTS, 1895.	
		TOTAL.	%
United States.....	\$805,912 86	United States....	\$4,516,944 38 79.04
Great Britain.....	45 897 67	Great Britain....	471,122 98 8.25
Germany.....	39,482 75	Germany.....	110,751 61 1.94
China.....	10 00	China.....	223,701 56 3.92
Japan.....	5,513 62	Japan.....	207,125 59 3.62
Australia and N. Z.....	53,469 19	Austra. and N. Z.	122,804 60 2.15
Canada.....	17,325 02	Canada.....	30,731 21 .54
Islands of Pacific.....	963 17	Islands of Pacific.	1,192 51 .02
Other countries.....	21,414 67	France.....	7,849 90 .14
Total.....	\$989,898 95	Other countries..	21,793 20 .38
		Total.....	\$5,714,017 54 100.00

LIST AND VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE.

Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter...\$	162 50	Oils, Illuminating.....	656 33
Animals.....	1,453 77	Paints, Oils and Turps....	30 50
Building materials.....	41 00	Saddlery, Etc.....	2,306 70
Clothing, Boots, Hats....	1,291 05	Sheathing Metal.....	1,697 30
Coal and Coke.....	72,994 46	Spirits.....	108 35
Drugs, Etc.....	1,856 85	Stationery, Etc.....	4,777 80
Fancy Goods, Etc.....	49 52	Tins, Tinware & Materials.	404 13
Fertilizer, Etc.....	293,299 80	Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.....	471 55
Fish.....	23 00	Wines, Light.....	620 05
Furniture.....	2,081 20	Sundries by Statute.....	21,618 08
Grain and Feed.....	59 30	Sund. Hhld. effects.....	23,347 27
Groceries and Provisions..	505 55		
Guns and Materials.....	12,127 44	Total at Honolulu.....	\$485,845 60
Hardw., Agr. Implmts, Etc.	1,691 46	“ Kahului.....	39,641 53
Iron, Steel, Etc.....	5,491 73	“ Hilo.....	76,381 52
Jewelry, Etc.....	400 00	“ Mahukona.....	13,797 80
Lumber.....	56 70	Specie.....	374,232 50
Machinery.....	29,420 22		
Musical Instruments, Etc..	1,472 90	Total at all ports.....	\$989,898 95
Naval Stores.....	2,329 09		

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1894.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties, Goods	\$184,545 43	Towage.....	10,520 70
Impt Dts, Goods, Bonded.	24,989 11	Esplanade Storage.....	3,313 43
Import Duties, Spirits....	58,553 77	Customs Guards.....	757 00
Impt Dts, Spirits, Bonded.	159,052 39	Labor.....	145 23
Blanks.....	14,136 00	Realizations.....	44 31
Passports.....	2,755 00	Appraisal Fees.....	1,181 04
Fees.....	6,223 13	Impt Dts, Gds Appraised..	3,434 25
Lights.....	1,176 53		
Buoys.....	410 00		\$547,149 04
Hospital Fund.....	10,372 99	Recpts. for 1894 (corrected)	\$524,767 3
Registry.....	80 45		
Coasting License.....	2,738 73	Total at Honolulu.....	\$535,892 92
Fines and Forfeitures....	4,334 03	Total at Kahului.....	4,396 81
Storage.....	6,775 54	Total at Hilo.....	5,499 60
Kerosene Storage.....	3,474 55	Total at Mahukona.....	1,185 04
Pilotage.....	20,068 39	Total at Waimea.....	174 67
Harbor Master's Fees....	2,304 50	Total for 1895.....	\$547,149 04
Wharfage.....	25,762 54		

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AT THE
VARIOUS HAWAIIAN PORTS, 1895.

PORTS.	FREE BY TREATY GOODS.	GOODS & SPIRITS PAYING DUTY.	GOODS & SPIRITS BONDED.	GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE	TOTAL.
Honolulu.	\$2,507,120 34	\$1,468,537 17	\$177,159 16	\$860,078 10	\$5,022,894 77
Hilo.....	260,887 38	20,598 86	.....	76,381 52	357,867 76
Kahului.	151,305 88	22,480 03	.....	39,641 53	213,427 44
Mahuk'na	92,972 11	5,751 06	.....	13,797 80	112,520 97
Waimea ..	6,469 71	886 86	.....	.....	7,306 60
	\$3,028,755 42	\$1,528,204 01	\$177,159 16	\$989,898 95	\$5,714,017 54

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1895.

Total Value Honolulu Exports.....	\$6,272,866 30
Total Value Kahului Exports.....	687,440 32
Total Value Hilo Exports.....	1,054,759 67
Total Value Mahukona Exports.....	459,081 86
	\$8,474,138 15
Less Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	116,031 36
Value Domestic Exports.....	\$8,358,106 79

TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HAWAIIAN EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES. *		AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.		IS. OF PACIFIC, CHINA & JAPAN.		CANADA.		TOTAL.	
	99.04 per Cent.		.07 per Cent.		.62 per Cent.		.27 per Cent.		100.00 per Cent.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....lbs	294,773,827	\$7,975,164 41	9,442 \$	359 00	1,550 \$	67 00	.....	.....	294,784,819	\$7,975,590 41
Rice.....lbs	3,528,000	155,184 00	112	5 00	10,650	449 66	130,000	\$ 5,908 50	3,768,762	161,547 16
Coffee.....lbs	114,983	22,011 18	904	235 00	175	38 50	2,693	539 00	118,755	22,823 68
Bananas.....bnchs	98,164	97,813 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,891	4,786 25	105,055	102,599 25
Wool.....lbs	184,355	13,946 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,632	3,926 88	227,987	17,873 14
Hides.....pcs	19,180	47,234 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,180	47,234 14
Pineapples.....pcs	51,887	6,340 40	519	150 00	.....	.....	12,807	2,293 44	65,213	8,783 84
Goat Skins.....pcs	6,466	2,638 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,466	2,638 20
Sheep Skins.....pcs	6,564	798 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,564	798 90
Molasses.....gals	43,995	2,924 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	113 38	44,970	3,037 83
Betel Leaves.....bxs	119	640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	640 00
Taro Flour.....lbs	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	16 20	.....	.....	.....	22 20
Plants, Seeds..pkgs	.....	64 50	.....	500 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	565 50
Sundry Fruit..value	.....	873 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	878 00
Awa.....pkgs	12,600	1,304 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600	1,304 50
Bones & Horns....	37,510	529 70	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	37,510	579 70
Curios.....value	.....	630 0	.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	732 00
Canned Fruits...doz	972	972 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	972 00
Sundries.....	.....	7,303 42	.....	1,206 00	.....	144 35	.....	812 57	.....	9,466 34
Foreign Products ..	.....	55,811 48	.....	3,549 75	.....	51,787 08	.....	4,883 05	.....	116,031 36
Total.....	.....	\$8,392,189 54	.....	\$6,124 75	.....	\$52,553 79	.....	\$23,270 07	.....	\$8,474,138 15

* Of this division U. S. Atlantic Ports took 50,072,521 lbs Sugar, valued at \$1,888,708.00, or 15.22 % of total value of exports for the year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1891-1894.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar, lbs.	274,983,580	\$ 9,550,537 80	263,656,715	\$ 7,276,549 24	330,822,879	\$ 10,200,958 37	306,684,993	\$ 8,473,609 10
Rice, lbs.	4,900,450	263,455 43	11,510,328	463,951 89	7,821,004	317,472 84	7,803,972	327,381 09
Hides, pcs.	26,427	64,032 11	21,622	52,846 51	19,203	43,230 26	21,603	34,168 54
Bananas, bnchs. .	116,660	179,501 00	105,375	104,945 00	108,239	105,095 73	123,004	123,507 12
Wool, lbs.	97,119	8,000 00	288,969	32,185 23	391,592	32,258 82	261,337	18,866 03
Molasses, galls. .	55,845	4,721 40	47,988	5,061 07	67,282	5,928 96	72,979	6,050 11
Goat Skins, pcs. .	7,316	3,212 15	3,449	1,422 55	5,911	2,311 25	6,759	2,304 70
Awa, lbs. ....	.....	.....	8,179	776 00	16,725	2,000 00	32	203 10
Betel Leaves, bxs.	185	955 00	121	536 00	111	505 00	114	612 50
Coffee, lbs.	3,051	1,017 61	13,568	3,238 00	49,311	10,951 36	189,150	38,117 50
Tallow, lbs.	27,225	731 00	792	45 00	13,250	500 00	.....	.....
Sheep Skins, pcs.	7,100	889 50	5,358	938 70	6,785	1,341 25	6,472	820 10
Taro Flour, lbs. .	.....	.....	1,568	121 00	3,050	270 50	1,100	70 00
Guano, tons	1,217	13,306 00	61	2,132 00	60,748	734 58	.....	.....
Pine Apples, pcs. .	5,368	2,360 00	40,171	10,139 00	19,042	10,364 50	44,903	9,889 81
Sundry Fruits, bxs	1,422	6,941 85	333	609 00	777	818 50	.....	2,200 25
Sundries. ....	.....	7,654 82	.....	4,721 86	.....	7,916 58	.....	14,494 42
Total Value. ....	.....	\$ 10,107,313 67	.....	\$ 7,959,938 05	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50

For 1895 see page 25.

**COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY TABLE, SHOWING VALUE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS,
FROM 1890 TO 1896.**

PERIODS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
First Quarter.....	\$ 3,527,659 13	\$ 5,943,587 07	\$ 2,703,541 44	\$ 3,119,920 58	\$ 3,945,979 17	\$ 3,134,845 59	\$ 4,985,719 20
Second "	5,425,015 37	1,900,733 18	2,563,072 45	4,611,782 79	3,147,592 80	3,048,026 16	7,243,747 57
Third "	2,407,099 52	1,280,543 91	977,954 72	1,637,883 17	1,156,501 24	694,785 02	.....
Fourth "	1,663,530 14	508,198 69	715,369 44	1,373,071 96	803,236 66	883,450 02	.....
Total.....	\$ 13,023,304 16	\$ 10,107,315 67	\$ 7,959,938 05	\$ 10,742,658 50	\$ 9,053,309 87	\$ 8,358,106 79	

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1889--1895.

NATIONS.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	185	125,196	224	153,098	233	169,472	212	160,042	219	177,422	259	187,647	219	183,876
Hawaiian.....	44	56,670	35	43,641	21	26,869	11	4,340	27	20,134	13	11,435	28	22,592
British.....	22	21,168	16	22,912	33	52,866	30	59,317	58	111,655	67	132,085	60	119,841
German.....	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978	5	5,062	6	6,708	9	10,805
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,239	3	4,701	4	7,167	3	4,155	.....	.....
All others.....	13	12,268	9	9,980	10	8,401	11	8,201	2	2,245	2	1,814	2	1,703
Total.....	269	218,579	293	236,701	311	274,852	722	242,570	315	323,685	350	343,844	318	337,817

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, 1866 TO 1895.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALLS. MOLSS'S	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	\$ 1,396,621,61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622,02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469,26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091,59
1870	18,783,639	261,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,005	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025,06
1871	21,760,773	271,201	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,056,644,46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585,38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407,78
1874	24,566,611	90,000	1,187,986	439,157	75,490	22,620	125,590	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,555,355,37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,994,082,91
1876	26,072,429	130,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,205	405,542	314,432	35,993	5	14,982	1,994,833,55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,601,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866,66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431	3,333,979,49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,503,76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194,40
1881	93,780,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076,38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,868	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931,34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,352	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227,11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648,82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663,88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,395	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	45,862	10,540,375,17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,084,200	400	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,916	9,435,204,00
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,600	.....	7,130	24,494	204,743	17,589	562,289	.....	.....	.....	71,335	11,631,434,88
1889	242,165,835	54,612	9,669,896	.....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,715	241,925	.....	.....	Guano	105,630	13,810,070,54
1890	259,798,462	74,926	10,579,000	.....	88,593	28,196	33,876	8,661	374,724	.....	.....	Tons	97,204	13,023,304,16
1891	274,963,580	55,845	4,900,450	.....	3,051	26,427	27,225	7,316	97,119	.....	.....	1,217	116,660	10,107,315,67
1892	263,656,715	47,988	1,516,328	.....	13,568	21,622	792	3,449	288,969	.....	.....	61	105,375	8,081,538,00
1893	330,822,879	67,282	1,821,004	.....	49,311	19,826	13,250	5,911	391,592	.....	.....	.....	108,239	10,742,638,50
1894	306,684,993	72,979	7,803,972	.....	180,150	21,603	.....	6,759	261,337	.....	.....	.....	123,004	9,591,309,87
1895	394,784,819	44,970	3,768,762	118,755	19,180	6,466	227,987	105,055	8,474,138,15

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

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Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Cus- tom House Receipts.	Shipping.				Spirits, Gallons Cons d.	Haw. Reg. Vessels.	
						Nat'l Ves. No	Mer. Vessels. No.	Tons.	Whal. No.		No.	Tons.
1866....	\$ 1,993,821	\$ 1,934,576	\$ 1,205,821	\$ 428,755	\$ 215,047	3	150	60,628	229	12,833	74	11,664
1867....	1,957,410	1,679,661	1,324,122	355,539	220,599	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	11,456
1868....	1,935,790	1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793
1869....	2,040,068	2,336,358	1,743,291	630,517	215,798	6	127	75,656	102	17,016	61	10,528
1870....	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855
1871....	1,625,884	1,892,069	1,733,094	158,974	181,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068
1872....	1,746,178	1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	128,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407
1873....	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	228,655	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,561
1874....	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	293,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875....	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376
1876....	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877....	2,554,356	3,676,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994
1878....	3,946,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,426	11	232	163,640	27	36,360	55	7,949
1879....	3,742,978	3,781,718	3,665,504	116,214	359,671	6	251	151,576	25	43,166	63	10,023
1880....	3,673,268	4,968,445	4,889,194	79,251	402,182	15	239	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149
1881....	4,547,979	6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	13	258	159,341	19	46,085	60	9,338
1882....	4,974,510	8,299,017	8,165,931	133,085	505,391	6	258	172,619	32	50,064	60	9,351
1883....	5,624,240	8,133,344	8,036,227	97,117	577,333	13	267	185,316	18	61,272	64	11,589
1884....	4,637,514	8,184,923	8,067,649	117,274	551,737	11	241	187,826	23	70,160	53	9,826
1885....	3,830,545	9,069,318	8,958,664	110,654	502,337	6	253	190,138	20	80,115	51	9,250
1886....	4,877,738	10,565,886	10,448,975	116,910	580,444	6	310	222,372	20	100,703	58	13,529
1887....	4,943,841	9,529,447	9,415,204	94,243	595,003	12	254	210,703	23	74,913	57	12,244
1888....	4,540,887	11,707,599	11,631,435	76,164	546,143	18	246	221,148	17	68,247	61	15,406
1889....	5,438,791	13,874,341	13,810,072	64,271	550,010	20	271	218,785	19	74,816	57	15,403
1890....	6,962,201	13,282,729	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	55	14,222
1891....	7,438,583	10,395,788	10,107,316	151,473	732,595	11	301	284,155	17	88,536	51	13,430
1892....	4,028,295	8,181,687	8,081,538	100,149	494,385	10	262	238,622	20	86,441	50	13,851
1893....	4,363,178	10,962,598	10,742,658	75,500	545,754	13	315	323,685	17	46,428	53	19,565
1894....	5,104,481	9,678,795	9,591,310	87,485	524,767	15	350	343,844	19	41,136	51	21,495
1895....	5,714,018	8,474,138	8,358,107	116,031	547,149	8	318	337,817	10	39,653	52	21,679

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1890.

COUNTRIES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
United States.....	\$ 896,460 55	\$ 881,089 09	\$ 553,800 94	\$ 568,345 31	\$ 344,275 79	\$ 619,150 78
{ Dutiable.	101,099 98	103,796 85	85,456 31	87,106 42	86,257 65	73,015 22
{ Bonded.	3,978,022 36	3,996,881 63	2,346,717 24	2,413,369 25	2,738,213 68	3,018,755 42
{ " Code.	289,108 77	329,336 75	870,524 62	1,257,679 08	986,043 0	805,912 86
Great Britain.....	1,015,284 59	1,110,933 12	332,767 75	362,093 45	397,054 77	413,223 64
{ Dutiable.	40,666 55	33,486 85	18,730 44	22,694 06	16,643 63	12,091 67
{ Bonded.	48,070 98	56,909 46	28,581 70	36,230 82	51,781 32	45,807 67
{ Free by Code.	140,609 78	320,997 48	89,057 34	64,821 43	98,920 41	64,318 76
Germany.....	5,343 47	54,069 84	6,796 40	5,309 18	7,377 23	6,970 10
{ Dutiable.	2,335 02	9,078 63	3,260 13	3,825 70	33,935 43	39,482 75
{ Free by Code.	2,400 00	.....	.....	18,100 28	41,312 05	8,846 02
Brit. Col. & Canada.	.....	.....	.....	482 88	3,088 72	4,560 17
{ Bonded.	11,160 00	28,464 00	25,159 00	46,766 35	73,797 80	17,325 02
{ Free by Code.	57,368 68	64,522 09	33,874 10	42,871 07	94,967 78	66,460 36
Australia and New Zealand.....	7,060 00	2,689 04	2,463 20	16,096 33	1,110 62	2,865 05
{ Dutiable.	78,125 49	117,945 47	68,866 12	67,077 03	90,440 35	53,469 19
{ Free by Free.	273,996 30	242,980 59	184,335 14	261,929 89	352,011 61	347,726 68
China and Japan ..	38,059 39	43,737 74	28,352 81	30,366 89	49,942 80	77,576 85
{ Bonded.	1,551 35	2,237 46	2,012 90	19,276 00	12,183 52	5,523 62
{ Free by Code.	6,584 50	20,146 41	3,267 38	5,215 63	8,215 53	7,849 90
France.....	1,119 12	1,519 55	1,297 17	.....	476 98	.....
{ Bonded.	.....	.....	77 76	85 35	93 80	.....
{ Free by Code.	10 00	.....	291 11	400 59	1,555 83	507 87
{ Dutiable.	1,517 75	8,160 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Bonded.	1,886 50	9,985 80	4,517 75	16,965 60	21,260 83	22,377 84
All other countries..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION STATISTICS.

From 1875 to 1895 inclusive.

Year.	Sugar		Molasses	
	Quantity, Lbs.	Value.	Quantity, Gals.	Value.
1875.....	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388 82	93,722	\$ 12,183 86
1876.....	26,072,429	1 272,334 53	130,073	19,510 95
1877.....	25,575,965	1,777,529 57	151,462	22,719 30
1878.....	38,431,458	2,701,731 50	93,136	12,107 68
1879.....	49,020,972	3,109,563 66	87,475	9,622 25
1880.....	63,584 871	4,322,711 48	198,355	29,753 25
1881.....	93,789,483	5,395,399 54	263,587	31,630 44
1882.....	114,177,938	6,320,890 65	221,293	33,193 95
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981 12	193,997	34,819 46
1884.....	142,654,923	7,328,896 67	110,530	16,579 50
1885.....	171,350,314	8,356,061 94	57,941	7, 50 00
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132 12	113,137	14,501 76
1887.....	212,763,647	8,694,964 07	71,222	10,522 76
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883 09	47,965	5,900 40
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302 10	54,612	6,185 10
1890.....	259,789,462	12,159,585 01	74,926	7,603 29
1891.....	274,983,580	9,550,537 80	55,845	4,721 40
1892.....	263,636,715	7,276,549 24	47,988	5,051 07
1893.....	330,822,879	10,200,958 37	67,282	5,928 96
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009 10	72,979	6,050 11
1895.....	294,784,819	7 975,590 41	44,970	3,037 83

PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF SUGAR PLANT'N LABORERS, 1896

(Compiled from latest Bureau of Immigration Report.)

Islands.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders.	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii.....	604	1,123	5,854	1,453	32	186	9,252
Maui.....	506	543	1,799	705	72	75	3,790
Oahu.....	153	245	1,103	658	12	49	2,220
Kauai.....	321	588	2,828	911	17	163	4,858
Total.....	1,584	2,409	11,584	3,847	133	473	20,120

Of the above, 8,835 only are under contract; a little over two-fifths. The number of laborers are divided as follows, as to nationality, viz: Hawaiians 522; Portuguese 420; Japanese 6602; Chinese 1203; and Polynesians 88. There are 365 minors employed on the different plantations.

Comparing the foregoing table with the table of laborers for 1894 there are several interesting points to be adduced. For instance: with a much larger sugar crop to handle than ever before the force of laborers are 1174 less. Over one half of this reduction is in the women of various nationalities, as follows: Japanese 624, Hawaiian 39, and Portuguese and Chinese each ten less; a total of 683. The total number of women employed at last report being 935, against 1618 in 1894. Minors, strange to say, is confined to the Portuguese, and remains the same in number as in previous report.

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1872-1894; SINCE, ANNUAL.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

BIEN'L PERIODS. END. MAR.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES.	SEAMEN.	ROADS & CARTS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1872	52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	.....	.....	.....
1874	53,892	42,708	27,620	50,088	6,073	19,555	3,490	3,296	.....	.....	.....
1876	58,645	47,988	27,372	48,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,956	.....	.....	.....
1878	94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,953	16,465	4,865	2,114	.....	.....	.....
1880	143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	Insurance.	15,173	5,780	815	.....	.....	.....
1882	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819	.....	13,965	7,125	642	.....	.....	.....
1884	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	.....	.....	.....
1886	227,195	262,307	61,745	.....	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	.....	.....	.....
1888	252,362	299,974	63,115	.....	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	339,390	329,908	69,116	.....	3,063	14,100	13,940	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	358,745	341,205	78,964	.....	4,156	13,660	14,028	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	338,894	213,126	78,990	.....	3,867	11,744	11,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894 9 mos	167,083	151,580	39,050	.....	1,850	4,698	4,427	5,476	.....	.....	.....
1895	196,608	164,272	43,663	.....	1,803	5,971	5,425	7,297	.....	.....	.....

+ Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.

INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.	INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.
1876, Taxes Collected,	\$162,880.	Tax per capita *	\$2.84	1886, Taxes Collected	.....	\$417,103.	Tax per capita *	\$4.67			
1877, " "	219,628.	" "	3.86	1887, " "	" "	467,719.	" "	5.41			
1878, " "	245,387.	" "	4.23	1888, " "	" "	482,938.	" "	5.71			
1879, " "	290,380.	" "	4.58	1889, " "	" "	537,494.	" "	6.19			
1880, " "	317,872.	" "	4.76	1890, " "	" "	560,757.	" "	6.23			
1881, " "	367,004.	" "	5.18	1891, " "	" "	555,428.	" "	5.85			
1882, " "	379,071.	" "	5.29	1892, " "	" "	529,180.	" "	5.50			
1883, " "	417,794.	" "	5.16	1893, " "	" "	539,412.	" "	5.37			
1884, " "	409,000.	" "	5.07	1894, " "	" "	522,583.	" "	5.14			
1885, " "	432,656.	" "	5.09	1895, " "	" "	592,692.	" "	5.62			

* Omitting fractions.

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for Tax Year Ending 31st December, 1895.

First Division, District of Honolulu. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Owners.	No. of Personal Payors.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	Carrriages.	Carts and Drays.	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School.	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALF-CASTE.	Assessed.....	2,293	2,261	\$ 32,963 50	\$ 3,131 50	\$ 645	\$ 490	\$10.4 63	\$2,761	\$5,172	\$5,210	\$51,447 60	\$	\$ 39,248 40
	Collected.....	1,470	1,553	25,251 45	2,772 40	445	316	634 61	1,698	3,150	3,163	37,465 45	1,782 95	
	Delinquent.....	823	707	7,712 05	359 10	200	174	413 00	1,063	2,022	2,042	13,982 15		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	1,263	1,033	51,164 95	9,341 80	2,035	600	638 30	1,439	2,516	2,794	71,029 05		
	Collected.....	1,035	92	46,310 61	8,313 20	1,725	449	515 30	1,186	2,046	2,292	63,884 15	947 15	64,831 30
	Delinquent.....	231	111	4,294 31	1,033 60	310	154	123 00	253	470	502	7,144 90		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	729	501	7,661 95	785 61	165	228	240 20	819	1,366	1,508	12,773 75		
	Collected.....	431	474	6,233 35	497 35	120	142	140 20	633	1,038	1,144	9,987 90	314 70	10,302 60
	Delinquent.....	243	27	1,333 61	288 25	45	83	100 00	186	328	364	2,785 85		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	1,299	4,728	6,334 70	11,331 50	500	650	294 00	5,233	9,395	9,736	43,507 20		
	Collected.....	933	4,631	4,663 61	8,783 85	315	474	241 00	4,963	8,894	9,204	37,436 45	1,010 90	38,447 35
	Delinquent.....	311	67	1,666 10	2,547 65	185	226	53 00	267	514	532	6,020 75		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	128	1,186	28 00	695 15	5	36	63 00	1,254	2,433	2,452	6,971 15		
	Collected.....	103	1,115	17 00	544 15	....	37	50 00	1,156	2,246	2,258	6,297 15	95 70	6,392 85
	Delinquent.....	25	71	11 00	151 00	5	4	13 00	98	193	194	674 00		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	17	17	330 30	57 27	5	13	11 00	23	40	44	576 40		
	Collected.....	10	17	201 30	5 30	....	8	7 00	21	36	40	318 60	15 45	334 05
	Delinquent.....	7	....	178 91	51 90	5	8	4 00	2	4	4	257 80		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	94	....	5,775 00	24,035 40	240	131	3 00	....	....	....	30,223 40		
	Collected.....	88	....	5, 65 00	23,703 20	191	120	3 00	....	....	....	29,786 20	46 10	29,832 30
	Delinquent.....	6	....	10 00	327 20	91	10	....	....	....	....	437 20		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	72	....	2,963 00	13,017 45	35	250	5 00	....	....	....	16,270 45		
	Collected.....	53	....	2,963 00	12,341 65	10	226	4 00	....	....	....	15,544 65	52 55	15,597 20
	Delinquent.....	14	....	....	675 80	25	24	1 00	....	....	....	725 80		
TOTALS OF FIRST DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	5,898	9,733	107,371 30	* 62,935 61	3,670	2,400	2,329 10	11,529	20,930	21,744	232,799 00		
	Collected.....	4,233	8,747	92,010 35	* 57,436 10	2,815	1,714	1,625 10	9,669	17,394	18,106	200,770 55	4,265 50	205,036 05
	Delinquent.....	1,655	983	15,290 95	5,493 50	365	636	704 00	1,869	3,536	3,638	32,028 45		

* Includes Insurance 1,803 10.

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for Tax Year Ending 31st December, 1895.
Recapitulation of Districts, First Division. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	Description OF TAX.	No. of Prop'ry Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Est'e	Personal Property.	Carr'ages	Carts and Drays	Dog Tax	Poll.	Ro d.	School	Total Taxes.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALF-CASTE.	Assessed.	3,341	2,154	\$ 41,023	\$ 4,246	\$ 600	702	\$ 13,061	\$ 3,589	\$6,956	\$1,103	\$66,669	\$ 2,326	\$ 52,508
	Collected.	2,235	2,236	32,331	3,761	430	434	916	2,672	4,714	4,826	50,181	94	50,181
	Delinquent.	1,113	918	9,255	513	269	213	461	1,118	2,242	2,282	16,338	24	16,338
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.	1,411	1,183	\$ 54,360	\$ 11,755	2,130	756	\$ 692	\$ 1,562	\$ 2,741	\$ 3,036	\$ 77,043		\$ 77,043
	Collected.	1,211	1,012	49,363	10,630	1,390	532	565	1,301	2,256	2,518	69,539		69,539
	Delinquent.	200	171	4,997	1,125	333	174	127	261	485	518	7,509		7,509
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.	762	700	\$ 8,643	\$ 916	190	243	\$ 261	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,894	\$ 14,927		\$ 14,927
	Collected.	510	677	7,105	593	135	156	159	844	1,402	1,524	11,924		11,924
	Delinquent.	252	23	1,538	323	55	92	102	189	334	370	3,002		3,002
CHINESE.	Assessed.	1,577	7,414	\$ 8,118	\$ 16,773	315	812	\$ 417	\$ 7,919	\$ 14,086	\$ 14,802	\$ 64,086		\$ 64,086
	Collected.	1,213	7,343	6,335	13,641	325	562	344	7,650	13,563	14,266	57,213		57,213
	Delinquent.	364	71	1,783	3,132	190	250	73	269	523	536	6,873		6,873
JAPANESE.	Assessed.	147	2,510	\$ 32,560	\$ 141,700	6	4	\$ 63	\$ 2,578	\$ 4,952	\$ 5,016	\$ 13,433		\$ 13,433
	Collected.	113	2,437	21,500	533	....	36	55	2,478	4,750	4,813	12,741		12,741
	Delinquent.	34	73	11,060	158	5	4	13	100	202	193	691		691
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.	1	35	\$ 330	\$ 57	6	16	\$ 12	\$ 41	\$ 72	\$ 80	\$ 633		\$ 633
	Collected.	10	35	201	53	....	8	8	80	65	76	405		405
	Delinquent.	7	....	139	51	5	8	4	2	4	4	257		257
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.	112	....	\$ 10,314	\$ 33,527	310	226	\$ 5	....	....	....	\$ 46,633		\$ 46,633
	Collected.	108	....	10,314	33,300	229	216	5	....	....	....	46,249		46,249
	Delinquent.	4	....	100	327	90	10	....	....	....	....	487		487
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.	71	....	\$ 2,967	\$ 13,013	35	267	\$ 6	....	....	....	\$ 16,928		\$ 16,928
	Collected.	62	....	2,967	13,013	10	234	4	....	....	....	16,223		16,223
	Delinquent.	10	....	....	631	25	26	2	....	....	....	744		744
TOTALS OF FIRST DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.	7,536	14,780	\$ 1,303,933	\$ 38,851	3,830	3,067	\$ 2,839	\$ 10,192	\$ 30,542	\$ 31,936	\$ 300,334		\$ 300,334
	Collected.	5,453	13,710	1,099,912	27,552	2,930	2,278	2,067	14,914	26,758	28,023	264,479		264,479
	Delinquent.	2,000	1,070	17,991	6,299	900	782	782	2,008	3,784	3,903	35,854		35,854

* Included Insurance, \$1,803.10.

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for Tax Year Ending 31st December, 1895.
Second Division, Maui. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	Critia- ges.	Carts and Dray-	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALF-CASTE.	Assessed.....	1,977	2,311	\$ 9,494 44	\$ 1,795 36	\$ 23	\$ 274	\$ 855 00	\$ 2,301	\$ 8.9 2	\$ 4,232	\$ 23,210 80	\$ 830 12	\$ 13,624 43
	Collected.....	1,333	1,943	6,616 48	1,300 83	159	184	614 00	1,945	3,357	3,578	17,194 31		
	Delinquent.....	644	360	2,877 96	494 53	128	90	201 00	356	615	654	5,416 49		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	261	261	5,334 35	3,285 38	511	164	172 00	263	456	508	10,694 73		
	Collected.....	202	249	4,252 36	2,637 13	434	130	150 00	249	436	432	8,320 49		
	Delinquent.....	67	14	1,081 99	648 25	28	34	22 00	14	20	26	1,874 24	57 52	8,878 01
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	114	600	935 21	539 44	56	118	134 00	666	1,094	1,210	4,912 65		
	Collected.....	128	61	835 21	520 77	49	86	167 00	610	993	1,108	4,399 98	42 81	4,442 79
	Delinquent.....	43	56	127 00	63 6	7	32	24 00	56	96	102	512 6		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	235	1,849	8,779	1,496 14	123	178	263 00	1,869	2,972	3,676	11,290 93		
	Collected.....	22	1,879	541 90	1,153 80	33	134	225 00	1,809	2,764	3,476	10,201 7	236 20	10,437 90
	Delinquent.....	59	6	336 89	33 34	40	44	43 00	60	108	130	1,789 23		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	81	2,501	11 20	228 78	34	66	86 00	2,551	4,962	5,080	13,018 93		
	Collected.....	59	2,491	10 00	143 78	22	38	70 00	2,491	4,946	4,960	12,580 78	132 53	12,713 31
	Delinquent.....	23	6	1 20	84 95	12	28	16 00	6	116	130	433 15		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	4	82	8 70	.....	.....	.....	4 00	82	154	164	412 70		
	Collected.....	3	71	6 70	.....	.....	.....	2 00	71	134	142	355 70	4 10	359 80
	Delinquent.....	1	11	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	11	20	22	57 00		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	23	.....	14,210 84	13,009 83	29	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,119 72		
	Collected.....	2	.....	14,160 34	13,509 83	29	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,163 22		
	Delinquent.....	1	.....	50 50	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 50		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	9	.....	87 09	331 3	8	16	2 00	.....	.....	.....	494 46		
	Collected.....	9	.....	87 09	331 3	8	16	2 00	.....	.....	.....	494 46		
	Delinquent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF SECOND DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	2,829	7,732	31,020 62	21,286 30	1,049	1,186	1,571 00	7,732	13,510	14,800	92,154 92		
	Collected.....	1,938	7,175	26,543 08	19,672 56	834	952	1,263 00	7,175	12,535	13,756	82,710 64	1,368 28	84,078 92
	Delinquent.....	841	557	4,477 54	1,633 74	215	234	308 00	557	975	1,044	9,444 28		

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for Tax Year Ending 31st December, 1895.

Third Division, Hawaii. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Prop'ry Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	C'rring- ges.	Carts and Drays	Dog Tax	Poll.	Ro. d..	School	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALP-CASTE.	Assessed.....	1,370	2,900	\$ 14,844.65	\$ 4,509.08	\$ 115	\$ 126	\$ 1,339.00	\$ 2,900	\$ 4,978	\$ 5,316	\$ 34,187.73	\$	\$ 32,280.87
	Collected.....	1,455	2,789	13,323.40	4,466.4	105	118	1,098.00	2,789	4,708	5,128	31,735.87	495.00	
	Delinquent.....	244	111	1,521.25	142.61	10	8	241.00	111	200	188	2,451.86		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	291	501	6,053.60	3,796.63	358	142	206.00	501	918	974	12,879.37		
	Collected.....	250	45	5,132.25	3,444.9	333	139	178.00	475	863	924	11,516.04	29.85	11,545.89
	Delinquent.....	41	25	901.44	231.89	20	4	30.00	26	50	50	1,363.33		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	113	1,108	4,561.61	43.41	54	4	149.00	1,178	2,024	2,094	6,452.02		
	Collected.....	9	1,152	45.81	80.11	49	36	125.00	1,152	1,932	2,058	6,220.92	35.65	6,256.57
	Delinquent.....	15	26	17.80	6.30	14	4	24.00	25	42	35	231.10		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	134	2,231	803.30	1,513.04	12	4	143.00	2,231	3,630	4,476	12,801.34		
	Collected.....	15	2,247	639.35	1,436.25	10	4	132.00	2,247	3,610	4,360	12,532.60	62.50	12,595.10
	Delinquent.....	14	34	113.95	76.79	2	....	16.00	34	50	63	338.74		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	34	7,164	41.90	162.65	12	3	64.00	7,164	14,044	14,184	35,704.55		
	Collected.....	21	7,146	30.85	107.43	12	3	45.00	7,146	14,008	14,150	35,529.33	117.36	35,646.69
	Delinquent.....	13	18	11.05	55.17	....	2	19.00	18	36	34	175.22		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	3	19	12.40	1.82	4	....	6.00	19	28	38	109.22		
	Collected.....	3	19	12.40	1.82	4	....	6.00	19	28	38	109.22		109.22
	Delinquent.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	43	....	15,167.3	31,802.23	54	61	19.00	....	....	....	47,623.60		
	Collected.....	4	....	15,136.96	31,703.98	59	61	19.00	....	....	....	47,629.89		47,629.89
	Delinquent.....	3	....	28.41	33.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	63.71		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	18	....	3,795.13	4,901.84	39	208	....	....	....	....	9,003.97		
	Collected.....	18	....	3,795.13	4,901.84	39	208	....	....	....	....	9,003.97		9,003.97
	Delinquent.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS OF THIRD DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	2,337	14,043	41,222.05	4,914.75	673	1,244	1,931.00	14,043	25,532	27,032	158,921.80		
	Collected.....	2,034	13,923	33,593.15	46,55.67	67	1,224	1,611.00	13,923	25,204	26,638	154,277.84	740.36	155,018.20
	Delinquent.....	331	215	2,628.90	67.06	46	20	330.00	215	378	374	4,643.96		

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for Tax Year Ending 31st December, 1895.
Fourth Division, Kauai. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shau, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	C'ria- ges.	Carts and Drays.	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALF-CASTE.	Assessed.....	588	969	\$ 3,524 61	\$ 761 97	\$ 307	\$ 105	\$ 622 00	\$ 900	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,660	\$ 9,397 66	\$ 46 68	\$ 8,484 20
	Collected.....	511	935	2,916 15	710 37	259	89	539 00	866	1,469	1,589	8,437 52		
	Delinquent.....	11	34	608 54	51 60	48	16	83 00	34	48	71	960 14		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	215	248	3,880 35	2,850 29	458	198	193 00	330	612	638	9,159 64		
	Collected.....	210	232	3,864 31	2,850 28	438	196	165 00	326	612	638	9,089 59	9 40	9,098 99
	Delinquent.....	5	16	16 04	01	20		28 00	4			70 05		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	24	55	124 92	149 53	105	51	133 00	539	948	1,000	3,050 45		
	Collected.....	21	550	110 92	128 41	94	47	73 00	537	944	996	2,930 33	6 30	2,936 63
	Delinquent.....	3	1	14 00	21 12	11	4	60 00	2	4	4	120 12		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	13	2,092	1,669 12	2,270 51	49	87	128 00	2,077	3,373	3,952	13,005 63		
	Collected.....	16	2,069	981 55	2,112 91	44	81	114 00	2,003	3,235	3,804	12,375 46	24 90	12,400 36
	Delinquent.....	13	85	87 57	157 60	5	6	14 00	74	138	148	630 17		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	63	3,968	483 40	639 99	70	107	126 00	3,961	7,880	7,880	21,115 39		
	Collected.....	63	3,964	475 79	625 29	62	103	124 00	3,942	7,798	7,857	20,987 08	42 80	21,029 88
	Delinquent.....	5	15	7 61	14 70	8	4	2 00	19	32	41	128 31		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	1	82	3 75	59 18	6		23 00	76	140	150	457 93	10 25	445 15
	Collected.....	1	77	3 75	59 18	6		18 00	72	132	144	434 93		
	Delinquent.....		5					5 00	4	8	6	23 00		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	15		10,913 02	12,396 01	48	438	6 00				23,801 03		
	Collected.....	15		10,913 02	12,396 01	48	438	6 00				23,801 03		
	Delinquent.....													
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	14		2,288 52	3,430 50	53	88	11 00				5,871 02		
	Collected.....	14		2,288 52	3,430 50	53	88	11 00				5,871 02		
	Delinquent.....													
TOTALS OF FOURTH DIVISION AS A-B-O-V-E.	Assessed.....	1,811	7,914	22,287 77	22,557 93	1,096	1,074	1,242 00	7,883	14,430	15,290	85,858 75	140 30	84,067 26
	Collected.....	996	7,755	21,554 01	22,312 95	1,004	1,042	1,086 00	7,746	14,190	15,028	83,926 96		
	Delinquent.....	102	157	733 76	245 03	92	32	192 00	137	230	270	1,931 79		

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for Tax Year Ending 31st December, 1895.

Summary of the Four Divisions. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	C'ria- ges.	Carts & Drays.	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School.	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALF-CASTE.	Assessed.....	7,633	9,154	\$ 61,565 06	\$ 11,441 04	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,20	\$ 4,193 67	\$ 9,89	\$ 1,353	\$ 18,316	\$ 133,36 80	\$	\$ 111,847 61
	Collected.....	5,334	7,875	55,243 10	10,239 17	1,013	875	3,207 67	8,202	14,248	15,121	108,143 87	3,698 74	
	Delinquent.....	2,104	1,279	14,322 56	1,201 87	356	332	936 00	1,638	3,105	3,195	25,216 73		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	2,224	2,142	69,645 19	21,617 95	3,458	1,267	1,263 30	2,656	4,726	5,156	109,782 44		
	Collected.....	1,819	1,963	63,135 57	19,582 50	3,167	1,146	1,066 30	2,351	4,112	4,562	98,963 37	1 103 94	100,074 31
	Delinquent.....	363	1 14	6,509 62	2,135 45	398	214	207 00	305	554	584	10,817 07		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	1,073	3,108	10,244 34	2,092 96	405	457	727 20	345	5,802	6,193	29,342 50		
	Collected.....	756	2,989	8,542 84	1,617 87	318	325	517 20	3,143	5,836	5,636	25,455 91	463 26	25,939 17
	Delinquent.....	31	119	1,701 50	475 09	87	13	210 00	2 3	4 6	512	3,866 59		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	2,200	13,656	11,463 01	22,053 39	699	1,125	961 00	14,146	23,991	26,786	101,224 40		
	Collected.....	1,750	13,408	9,071 05	18,348 11	462	825	815 00	13,709	23,177	25,916	92,333 16	1,475 09	93,793 25
	Delinquent.....	450	243	2,391 96	3705 28	23	300	146 00	43	314	870	8,901 24		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	329	16,191	569 00	1,773 07	121	245	344 00	16,254	31,788	32,178	83,272 07		
	Collected.....	256	16,025	533 14	1,459 75	96	20	294 00	16,05	31,402	31,785	81,838 89	415 69	82,254 58
	Delinquent.....	73	166	30 86	313 32	25	38	50 00	197	336	393	1,438 18		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	25	218	405 05	118 20	15	16	45 00	218	394	432	1,643 25		
	Collected.....	17	202	224 15	66 30	10	8	34 00	201	362	400	1,305 45	34 57	1,340 02
	Delinquent.....	8	16	180 90	51 90	5	8	11 00	17	32	32	337 80		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	198	.....	50,804 13	93,335 51	446	1,632	30 00	.....	.....	.....	146,297 64		
	Collected.....	198	.....	50,715 22	92,975 01	356	1,664	30 00	.....	.....	.....	145,740 23	47 70	145,787 93
	Delinquent.....	10	.....	88 91	369 50	90	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	557 41		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	118	.....	9,137 74	22,478 56	135	572	19 00	.....	.....	.....	32,342 30		
	Collected.....	178	.....	9,137 74	21,786 76	110	546	17 00	.....	.....	.....	31,597 50	52 55	31,650 05
	Delinquent.....	15	.....	.....	691 80	25	26	2 00	.....	.....	.....	744 80		
TOTALS OF FOUR DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	13,823	44,491	221,334 42	*14,910 68	6,678	6,564	7,583 10	46,530	84,054	89,063	337,270 20		
	Collected.....	10,433	42,467	196,607 81	*168,075 4	5,425	5,496	5,911 10	43,633	78,631	83,410	335,395 38	7,296 74	592,671 92
	Delinquent.....	3,345	2,002	25,226 61	8,335 21	1,253	1,063	1,612 00	2,917	5,336	5,596	51,874 32		

* Includes Insurance \$1,803 10

TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII,
FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS.

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods End- ing March Up to 1894 Then Dec 31	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance, in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856....	\$ 419,228 16	\$ 424,778 25	\$ 28,096 84	\$ 22,000 00
1858....	537,223 86	599,879 61	349 24	60,679 15
1860....	571,041 71	612,410 55	13,127 52	128,777 33
1862....	528,039 92	606,893 33	507 40	188,671 86
1864....	538,445 34	511,511 10	22,583 29	166,649 09
1866....	721,104 30	566,241 02	169,059 34	182,974 60
1868....	825,498 98	786,617 55	163,567 84	120,815 23
1870....	834,112 65	930,550 29	61,580 20	126,568 68
1872....	912,130 74	969,784 14	56,752 41	177,971 29
1874....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	764 57	355,050 76
1876....	1,008,956 42	919,356 93	89,599 49	459,187 59
1878....	1,151,713 45	1,110,471 90	130,841 04	444,800 00
1880....	1,703,736 88	1,495,697 48	338,880 44	388,900 00
1882....	2,070,259 94	2,282,599 33	126,541 05	299,200 00
1884....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	2,220 42	898,800 00
1886....	3,010,654 61	3,003,700 18	9,174 85	1,065,600 00
1888....	4,812,575 95	4,712,285 20	109,465 60	1,936,500 00
1890....	3,632,196 85	3,250,510 35	491,152 10	2,599,502 94
1892....	3,916,880 72	4,095,891 44	312,141 38	3,217,161 13
1894....	3,587,204 98	3,715,232 83	184,113 53	3,417,459 87
1895....	3,506,183 96	3,172,070 73	69,225 76	3,811,064 49

BONDED DEBT, ETC., HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, DECEMBER 31, 1895.

From Report of the Minister of Finance.

Loan of Board of Education.....	@	12%	14,100
Under Loan Act of 1876.....	@	7%	3,500
“ “ “ 1882.....	@	6%	69,400
“ “ “ 1886.....	@	6%	2,000,000
“ “ “ 1888.....	@	6%	190,000
“ “ “ 1890.....	@	5% 6%	124,100
“ “ “ 1892.....	@	6%	59,200
“ “ “ 1893.....	@	6%	545,000
“ Treasury Note Act, 1894.....			58,000
Due Postal Savings Bank Depositors.....			747,764
Total.....			\$ 3,811,064

ACT 68 of the Session Laws of 1896, provides for the consolidation of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii and the issuance of new four per cent bonds therefor, not to exceed in the aggregate \$3,330,000, redeemable in from twenty-five to fifty years.

LAND STATISTICS.

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF LANDS 1848-55.

Government.....	1,495,000 acres in 1848.
Kuleanas.....	28,658 " "
Crown Lands.....	915,000 " in 1893.
Bishop Estate.....	420,000 " "
Other Chiefs' Lands surveyed before '55.....	133,013
Chiefs' Lands not surveyed before '55.....	1,018,329

Total.....4,010,000 acres.

Total of Chiefs' Lands, including Bishop Estate, 1,571,341 acres.

The foregoing estimate of areas is largely increased by the inclusion of several exceptionally large grants, viz.:

Grant 2769 to J. P. Parker, in Hamakua.....	37,888 acres.
" 2791 to C. C. Harris in Kau.....	184,298 "
" 3343 to C. Spreckels, in Wailuku.....	24,000 "
" 3146 to C. R. Bishop, on Molokai.....	46,500 "
" 2944 to J. M. and F. Sinclair, Niihau.....	61,038 "

Total.....353,714 "

TOTAL AREA OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (KULEANAS.)

Hawaii—Hilo District .	466.35 acres.	Kona District.	2,119.00 acres.
Hamakua " .	2,542.00 "	Kau " .	2,124.18 "
Kohala " .	2,129.16 "	Puna " .	32.18 "
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas			9,412.87 acres.
" " Maui "			7,379.74 "
" " Molokai "			2,288.87 "
" " Oahu "			7,311.17 "
" " Kauai "			1,824.17 "
" " Lanai "			441.97 "

Grand Total28,658.49 "

AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

Hawaii—Hilo.....	6,620.25 acres,	Kohala.....	1,933.00 acres.
Hamakua	8,248.48 "	Kona.....	1,261.79 "
Total Hawaii.....			18,063.52 acres.
" Maui.....			17,547.83 "
" Molokai.....			10,343.62 "
" Oahu.....			32,785.62 "
" Kauai.....			54,272.00 "

Grand Total.....133,012.59 "

A recent estimate of area of present government lands gave a total in round number of 828,000 acres, which, together with the total amount granted, would give in round numbers 1,495,300 acres as the amount originally held by the government.

TOTAL AREA OF ALL GOVERNMENT GRANTS (LAND SALES) TO JUNE 1ST, 1896, IN ACRES.

PREPARED FOR THIS ANNUAL BY PROF W. D. ALEXANDER.

HAWAII—Kohala.....	21,691.14		
Hamakua.....	63,821.31		
Hilo.....	26,710.47		
Puna.....	18,480.87		
Kau.....	215,538.81		
Kona.....	60,277.41		
		Old Hawaii corr'd	388,896.59
		Since May, 1893..	17,623.42
		New Hawaii total.	406,520.01
Total for Hawaii....		406,520.01	
OAHU—Kona.....	5,686.68		
Ewa & Waianae	7,407.85		
Waialua.....	19,828.77		
Koolau.....	12,329.79		
		Old Oahu total....	44,868.82
		Since May, 1893..	384.27
		New Oahu total...	45,253.09
Total for Oahu.....		45,253.09	
MAUI—Lahaina.....	364.17		
Kaanapali.....	2,675.00		
Wailuku.....	25,825.51		
Hamakua.....	18,711.53		
Koolau.....	2,024.72		
Hana.....	6,210.92		
Kipahulu.....	1,540.03		
Kaupo.....	11,537.22		
Kahikinui.....	3,595.67		
Honuaula.....	15,100.84		
Kula.....	13,923.93		
		Old Maui corr'd....	100,638.04
		Since May, 1893....	871.50
		New Maui total....	101,509.54
Total for Maui.....		101,509.54	
Molokai.....		56,845.53	
Lanai.....		735.95	
Kauai.....		16,340.25	
Niihau.....		61,088.00	
Grand Total.....		688,292.37	

AREA OF GRANTS ISSUED FROM MAY 31, '93, TILL MAY 31, '96.

HAWAII.	ACRES.	OAHU.	
Kohala.....	170.19	Kona.....	137.58
Hamakua.....	381.90	Waialua.....	232.30
Hilo.....	11,826.06	Waianae.....	6.54
Puna.....	1,069.02	Koolau.....	7.85
Kona.....	4,176.25		
		Total.....	384.27
Total.....		Molokai.....	884.63
	17,623.42	Kauai.....	1,217.00
MAUI.		Hawaii.....	17,623.42
Kula.....	866.01	Maui.....	871.50
Kaupo.....	2.49		
Total.....		Grand Total	20,980.82
	871.50		

TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records,

Station.	Observer.	1894.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII.							
Waiakea.....	R. Kennedy....	7 38	14 71	19 57	9 38	12 70	12 51
Hilo (town).....	E. G. Hitchcock.....	13 98	17 65	8 55	12 64	10 21	
Kaumana.....	G. H. Williams.....						
Pepeekeo.....	W. H. Rodgers.....	9 34	14 08	19 77	6 97	12 90	12 17
Honoum.....	Plantation.....	8 19	13 97	20 27	7 09	12 71	10 50
Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross.....	7 96	12 94	17 82	5 32	12 17	8 28
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard.....	8 83	12 26		4 57	9 66	4 26
Ookala.....	W. G. Walker.....	5 78	9 72	9 58	5 86	11 44	2 14
Kukaiau.....	J. R. Renton.....	4 75	7 13	6 52	4 99	10 70	1 26
Pauhau.....	A. Moore.....	2 65	5 55	3 85	3 67	9 04	0 30
Honokaa.....	J. M. Muir.....	3 38	6 37	4 02	4 45	9 29	0 59
Waimea.....	E. W. Lyons.....	2 01	7 96	2 27	1 16	4 34	1 09
Kohala.....	A. Ostrom.....	3 81	6 54	4 10	3 76	12 70	2 25
Kailua.....	W. S. Yowell.....	6 89	5 00	5 42	4 84	6 18	4 35
Kealakekua.....	S. H. Davis.....	6 22	9 97	8 28	7 16	13 59	1 71
Kalahiki.....	J. M. Davis.....	4 66	4 72	5 14	2 83	9 10	5 95
Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt.....	1 89	10 87	4 43	2 39	4 37	8 23
Pahala.....	T. C. Wills.....	0 68	8 78	4 10	2 68	5 97	8 99
Olaa.....	J. W. Mason.....	14 76	18 17	23 69	11 01	15 89	13 96
Kapoho.....	D. B. Lyman.....	6 11	5 94	9 46	9 62	8 64	12 20
Pohoiki.....	R. Rycroft.....			10 21	6 09	9 61	10 54
MAUI.							
Haleakala Ranch.....	W. F. Pogue.....	1 02	7 24	1 38	08		1 26
Puuomalei.....	A. McKibbin.....	2 67	7 78	7 80	1 59	7 72	2 62
Paia.....	D. C. Lindsay.....	1 11	3 88	3 21	1 05	5 01	1 51
Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder.....	30	00	00			
Kaanapali.....	E. Reiman.....	57	5 70	2 09	50	1 72	4 09
Olowalu.....	A. Haneberg.....	19	1 47			1 10	80
Hana.....	K. S. Gjerdrum.....	4 32	5 21	3 91	4 14	7 17	3 32
Molokai.....	Dr. Mowritz.....	2 61	4 36	4 18	1 73	1 64	5 48
OAHU.							
Punahou.....	C. J. Lyons.....	1 55	2 87	3 34	1 38	4 36	12 43
Kulaokahua.....	W. R. Castle.....	49	1 41	2 15	31	3 27	12 02
Kapiolani Park.....	H. McCullum.....	15	1 23	1 60	1 05	2 41	11 31
Manoa.....	J. Kidwell.....	2 78	4 67	6 94	2 77	4 88	12 68
School Street.....	S. E. Bishop.....	2 51	3 29	5 63	1 45	4 67	11 72
Nuuanu Avenue.....	W. W. Hall.....	1 95	2 74	5 77	1 52	4 50	12 20
" Valley.....	Electric Station.....	4 77	8 48	11 96	5 88	7 65	11 01
Luakaha.....	Water Works.....	8 96	19 46	23 59	12 00	12 93	16 83
Waimanalo.....	A. Irvine.....	1 15	2 07	4 28	5 69	6 61	16 33
Maunawili.....	Geo. Gibb.....	4 05	7 33	9 45	9 87	8 32	17 65
Kaneohe.....	J. P. Mendonca.....			8 69	8 26	7 06	13 92
Ahuimanu.....	H. Macfarlane.....	4 14					
Kahuku.....	Geo. Weight.....	1 50	2 66	4 87	11 11	2 35	6 32
Waianae.....	A. Ahrens.....	52	1 56	1 18	1 18	3 25	7 30
Ewa Plantation.....	C. Scrimger.....	1 92	02	5 30	71	4 69	10 50
KAUAI.							
Lihue.....	G. N. Wilcox.....	1 42	9 72	2 38	2 77	2 72	3 95
Hanalei.....	W. G. Smith.....	1 71	9 90	2 88	4 55	3 33	5 30
Kilauea.....	H. R. Anahu.....	3 84	11 70	6 31	6 94	6 22	10 31
Hanalei.....	W. H. Deverill.....	4 48	17 07	12 50	7 76	7 13	9 77
Waiawa.....	A. F. Knudsen.....	1 11					7 43
Makaweli.....	N. Omstead.....		4 51	4 21	79	1 93	5 47

THROUGHOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1895--6.

By C. J. Lyons. Extended from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Feet Elvtn.	1895.						Total.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
HAWAII.								
Waiakea.....	52	3 02	12 00	13.42	18.05	13.85	7.57	144.16
Hilo.....	100	3 54	9 87	14.89	20.95	14 11	8.97	.....
Kaumana.....	1250	.....	.....	23.14	31.78	18.07	15.94	.....
Pepeekeo.....	100	4 06	15 58	12.34	15.05	12 05	5.34	139.65
Honolulu.....	300	8 36	15 16	11.68	15.91	.....	6.99	.....
Hakalau.....	200	7 59	14 11	9.81	15.17	13.50	5.38	130.05
Laupahoehoe ..	10	11 08	16 20	12.00	14.47	9.38	8.34	.....
Ookala.....	400	7 91	7 78	.....	11 02	7.23	.....	.....
Kukaiaua.....	250	10 42	16 25	12.15	12.36	6.89	7.17	100.59
Paauihau.....	300	8 17	10 57	8.82	3.44	7.97	4.44	68.47
Honokaa.....	470	9 58	14 27	8.87	2.61	8.11	5.03	76.57
Waimea.....	2720	4 04	4 92	5.73	1.12	2.11	2.49	39.24
Kohala.....	350	4 66	6 47	6.43	3.63	2.76	4.49	61.60
Kailua.....	950	1 22	2 96	4.08	5.86	8.49	5.17	60.46
Kealakekua.....	1580	5 01	3 25	3.05	3.39	8.30	3.54	73.47
Kalahiki.....	800	.....	89	2.87	1.86	6.67	2.81	.....
Naalehu.....	650	2 48	1 87	1.72	3.14	1.07	.....	.....
Pahala.....	1100	1 27	63	.88	.88	70	00	35.56
Olaa.....	1650	3 95	14 41	19.01	23.34	21.35	17.35	196.89
Kapoho.....	110	5 43	6 80	10.29	6.89	5.58	2.57	89.53
Pohoiki.....	10	3 25	10 55	8.68	10.26	3.51	2.81	.....
MAUI.								
Haleakala Ranch..	2000	5 51	5 11	5.11	.99	1.82	.....	.....
Puuomalei.....	1400	6 50	7 14	9.61	3.21	4.62	69	61.95
Paia.....	180	4 30	2 63	3.52	1.00	1.12	1.62	29.96
Kahului.....	10	13 76	66	1.81	56	14	21	.....
Kaanapali..	15	5 99	1 85	2.39	.98	14	42	26.44
Olowalu.....	15	4 77	.....	2.05	00	00	00	.....
Hana.....	200	7 13	1 87	4.66	5.91	3.27	1.80	52.71
Mapulehu.....	70	4 14	2 42	3.29	1.95	1.21	1.43	34.44
OAHU.								
Punahou.....	50	2 38	3 09	6.50	3.84	1.31	1.59	44.64
Kulaokahua.....	50	2 30	1 30	3.05	2 33	71	78	30.12
Kapiolani Park...	10	1 48	1 47	3.88	1.29	39	10	26.36
Manoa.....	100	2 46	4 30	8.18	5.85	2.33	2.49	60.33
School Street...	50	2 98	2 87	4.38	4.49	2.48	2.10	48.57
Nuuanu Avenue..	50	2 64	2 67	4.08	4.85	2.42	2.31	47.65
" Valley..	405	3 81	4 72	6.95	8.25	6.99	5.26	85.73
Luakaha.....	850	3 20	7 62	6.76	13.26	7.46	5.89	137.96
Waimanalo.....	25	5 33	1 76	2.65	2.70	92	1.15	50.64
Maunawili.....	300	4 97	3 38	7.34	4.92	3.73	2.94	83.95
Kaneohe.....	100	3 00	1 61	4.02	3.48	1.93	1.94	.....
Ahuimanu.....	350	.....	5 29	5.82	8.08	8.05	3.30	.....
Kahuku.....	25	2 07	2 02	2.52	3.17	2.78	1.59	42.96
Waianae.....	15	2 20	1 10	1.69	1.30	2 00	00	23.28
Honouliuli.....	60	1 37	0 74	2.94	1.71	1.45	06	31.41
KAUAI.								
Lihue.....	200	97	2 26	1.63	3.33	2.00	2.37	35.52
Hanamaulu.....	200	2 09	2 54	1.89	2.50	2.54	2.39	41.62
Kilauea.....	325	1 61	5 24	3.35	6.62	8.51	5.14	75.79
Hanalei.....	10	2 00	6 58	7.40	7.58	4.91	8.38	95.55
Waiawa.....	32	3 39	07	51	05	15	11	.....
Makaweli.....	50	2 99	1 17	46	05	53	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT HONOLULU, 1895-96.

[Compiled from records of Weather Bureau by Prof. A. B. LYONS.]

BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE.										ATMOSPHERIC STATE.			Days Trade Wind	
For the Month.		Daily Range.	For the Month.							Dew Pt.	Rel. Humid.							
Mean.	Hst.		Lst.	Mean.	Max	Mean	Hst	Lst.	6:00 A.M.			2:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	Gen. Ave.	Mean.	Mid-day.		Night
Month.																		
1895.	July.....	051	30	18	29.94	30.048	16	11.5	86	67.75	13.81	84.76	16.77	71	66.9	60.5	73.6	31
	August....	064	30	11	29.93	30.007	16	10.3	86	69.74	46.80	22.76	36.77	46	68.4	66.7	79.5	27
	September	074	30	11	29.92	30.012	15	9.9	84	67.74	46.80	63.76	56.77	22	67.1	65.1	76.4	29
	October ..	077	30	09	29.80	29.984	18	12.7	86	66.72	55.81	51.75	29.76	45	67.8	64.9	82.2	20
1896.	November	081	30	18	29.75	30.012	18	11.5	84	59.69	33.77	87.72	13.73	11	64.7	65.5	82.0	15
	December	080	30	16	29.74	30.001	18	10.8	81	59.68	74.76	62.71	59.73	32	64.4	67.7	82.9	16
	January ..	090	30	17	29.86	29.991	19	12.5	80	57.66	39.76	39.69	29.70	69	65.0	69.4	91.0	2
	February .	090	30	23	29.90	30.049	16	11.1	80	60.67	24.75	83.69	54.70	87	62.9	66.0	83.6	15
1897.	March	078	30	23	29.87	30.061	18	11.4	81	59.66	40.74	60.68	00.69	47	60.2	63.8	79.4	24
	April.....	077	30	23	29.95	30.078	17	10.6	82	64.69	97.76	97.71	73.72	89	63.6	65.1	78.9	18
	May	068	30	20	29.96	30.107	17	10.5	83	65.72	00.78	58.73	55.74	71	63.8	62.6	74.8	28
	June.....	057	30	18	29.99	30.099	17	10.3	83	66.72	27.78	67.74	70.75	21	63.9	62.4	73.4	30
Year...		074	30	23	29.74	30.037	19	11.1	86	57.70	77.78	34.72	90.74	00	64.8	65.0	79.8	255
Past 7 years		070	30	27	29.69	30.046	27	....	90	54.71	10.	72.81	74.36		65.1	64.1	75.8	264

1895

1896

TABLE OF ANNUAL LICENSE RATES

Fee and Stamp.	Fee and Stamp.
ALCOHOL. (Bond \$1000)....\$ 52 00	KEROSENE OIL FOR FUEL ² 11 50 (Bond \$1000.)
AWA. Upset price at Auction:	LICENSE TO HUNT WITH FIRE-ARMS.
District of Honolulu.\$1000	Island of Oahu..... 5 50
" Hilo, or	LIVE STOCK..... 255 00
" Wailuku... 500	LIVERY STABLE.
" Lahaina... 250	District of Honolulu..... 51 00
Each other District... 100	" Wailuku or Hilo 26 00
And Stamps.	LODGING OR TENEMENT HOUSE. 2 50
AUCTION. District of Honolulu, (Bond \$3000)..... 613 00	Certif. Agent Board of Health.
Each other Dis. (Bond \$500). 16 50	MARRIAGE CEREMONY, To perform, no fee.
AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	MERCHANDISE.
Honolulu..... 10 50	If annual gross sales are less than \$20,000..... 51 00
Each other Dis. 5 50	If \$20,000 or over, $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1% of annual gross sales, and stamps.
AGENT TO ACKNOWLEDGE LABOR CONTRACTS.	Application must be sworn to.
Honolulu..... 51 00	MILK. District of Honolulu...\$26 00
BANKING..... 765 00	Town of Hilo ³ 15 50
BILLIARD. \$25 00 each table, and stamp.	Each other District..... 5 50
BOWLING ALLEY. \$25 00 each alley, and stamp.	N TARY PUBLIC. Honolulu... 10 50
BEEF BUTCHER. "Slaughter and sell," Honolulu..... 103 00	Each other District.... 5 50
Each other District..... 21 50	PHYSICIAN..... 10 50
(Bond \$500.)	Recommended by Board of Health.
BEEF BUTCHER. "Sell."	PEDDLING CAKE..... 26 00
District of Honolulu... 20 50	Written recommendation of Marshal or Sheriff of Island.
BOAT. Harbor of Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo or Kahului.	POISONOUS DRUGS..... 51 00
With 4 or more Oars.... 8 50	PORK BUTCHER. "Slaughter and Sell." Honolulu... 41 00
With less than 4 Oars... 4 50	Each other District.... 20 50
BOATMAN. Harbor of Honolulu 1 50	PORK BUTCHER. "Sell."
COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.	Honolulu..... 20 50
Island of Oahu... 510 00	PUBLIC SHOW. \$5 00 for each Performance, and stamp.
Each other island 255 00	SALMON..... 10 50
DRAY, CART, WAGON, ETC.... 3 00	STOCK AND SHARE BUSINESS.. 102 00
Dis. of Honolulu, Wailuku or Hilo.	SPIRIT. Dealers..... 511 00
DRIVER. Certif. as to Comp't'ncy 1 50	Retail..... 1,021 00
FIRE-ARM ¹ 1 50	Wholesale..... 511 00
HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE OR RESTAURANT..... 51 00	(Bond \$1000.)
Certif. of Agt. Board of Health.	Application subject to approval of Marshal or Sheriff.
HACK AND PASSENGER VEHICLE.	TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES ⁴ 10 50
\$1 00 for each person for which the vehicle has a carrying capacity, and stamp.	WINE. Manufacture of, from grapes of Hawaiian growth.
Certif. of Inspection and capacity.	(Bond \$500). 3 years No fee.

¹ Application countersigned and forwarded by Sheriff. All members in good and regular standing of the Police Force, of the Citizen's Guard, or any legally authorized military organization, shall be exempted from the payment of any fee for a license or licenses to possess, carry or use fire-arms." Certificate from commanding officer required.

² Outside the limits of a circuit of three miles from the junction of King and Nuuanu Streets.

³ Limited to a circle, the radius of which shall be two miles from the Court House.

⁴ This does not exempt the holder from the payment of a fee for a Mercantile License.

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1895.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	833	458	154	912	423	123
Australia and New Zealand.....	68	30	15	47	22	12
Oregon & Washington.....	6	1	.....	1	4	1
China and Japan.....	4856	659	128	2337	425	132
Islands in the Pacific.....	15	6	7	5	3	5
Brit. Columbia.....	69	35	14	108	43	32
Other Countries.....	345	129	262	1	.....	.....
Total.....	6192	1318	580	3,411	920	305

Total arrivals for year, 8,090; total departures, 4,636. Excess of arrivals; 3454.

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
From San Francisco to Australia and N Z.....	361	532	688	593
From Australia and N. Z. to San Francisco....	559	1,332	667	605
From San Francisco to China and Japan.....	1,872	3,403	2,524	2,223
From China, Japan, etc., to San Francisco....	281	2,939	1,399	2,157
From Oregon and Washington to Japan.....	9	.....	.....	87
From China and Japan to British Columbia....	212	48	.....	.....
From China to Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From San Francisco to Ports in South Pacific..	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Australia and New Z. to British Columbia	.....	41	446	225
From British Columbia to Australia and New Z	.....	.....	377	228
Totals in Transit.....	3,130	8,247	6,121	6,098

HAWAII'S ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE, Etc. SINCE 1879.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Export Values.	Custom House Receipts.
1880	\$ 3,673,268 41	\$ 4,968,444 87	\$ 1,295,176 46	\$ 402,181 63
1881	4,547,978 64	6,885,436 56	2,337,457 92	423,192 01
1882	4,974,510 01	8,299,016 70	3,324,506 69	505,390 98
1883	5,624,240 09	8,133,343 88	2,509,103 79	577,332 87
1884	4,637,514 22	8,184,022 63	3,547,408 41	551,739 59
1885	3,830,544 58	9,158,818 01	5,328,273 43	502,337 38
1886	4,877,738 73	10,565,885 58	5,688,146 85	580,444 04
1887	4,943,840 72	9,707,047 33	4,763,206 61	595,002 64
1888	4,540,887 46	11,903,398 76	7,362,511 30	546,142 63
1889	5,438,790 63	14,039,941 40	8,601,150 77	550,010 16
1890	6,962,201 13	13,142,829 48	6,180,628 35	695,956 91
1891	7,438,582 65	10,395,788 27	2,957,205 62	732,594 93
1892	4,028,295 31	8,181,687 21	4,153,391 90	494,385 10
1893	4,363,177 58	10,962,598 09	5,599,420 51	545,754 16
1894	5,104,481 43	9,678,794 56	4,574,313 13	524,767 37
1895	5,714,017 54	8,474,138 15	2,760,120 61	547,149 40

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia	1938 00	John S Walker
281	Stmr	San Mateo	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala	779 22	John S Walker
299	Bark	Leahi	536 84	W C Wilder
304	Bark	R P Rihet	1042 73	C Brewer & Co
305	Ship	John Ena	2713 58	Jno Ena
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles	2041 48	Jno Ena
307	Schr	Americana	878 34	Philip Braun
308	Stmr	Alexander	280 08	John Ena
309	Ship	Helen Brewer	1517 69	C Brewer & Co
317	Bark	Rosalie	678 61	John Phillips
318	Bark	Santiago	901 07	John A. Scott
322	Stmr	Kahului	852 00	C. R. Bishop
323	Bark	Iolani	1156 82	C. Brewer & Co.
324	Stmr	Aztec	2298 02	G. W. Macfarlane.

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177	Stmr	Likeli	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokoli	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinai	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
250	Stmr	Hawaii	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine	609 16	Wilder Steamship Co
207	Stmr	James Makee	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
224	Stmr	Iwalani	239 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Waialeale	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala	90 53	Inter Island S N Co
311	Stmr	Ke Au Hou	192 64	Inter Island S N Co
314	Stmr	Kau i	265 13	Inter Island S N Co
268	Stmr	Kaimiloa	198 83	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Kaena	49 81	Inter Island S N Co
266	Stmr	J A Cummins	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
294	Stmr	Cover	15 26	C H Wetmore
320	Stmr	Iwa	16 66	R R Hind

COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris	22 32	F Wundenberg
200	Schr	Luka	70 52	S. C. Allen
205	Schr	Mokuola	17 10	Oliver Kalua
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli	72 13	Allen & Robinson
244	Sloop	Kawailani	24 39	Sing Chong & Co
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza	15 49	W F Williams
250	Schr	Kulamanu	85 22	S C Allen
256	Schr	Heeia	20 49	J I Dowsett
260	Schr	Moi Wahine	147 25	S C Allen
265	Schr	Kauilua	47 96	Inter Island S S Co
276	Schr	Lavinia	40 06	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi	108 06	S C Allen
297	Sloop	Kaialani	12 93	Sing Chong & Co
298	Schr	Liliu	47 26	J F Colburn
301	Sloop	Ekekela	4 17	S Hale
310	Sloop	Hilawe	3 02	Akona
313	Schr	Norma	50 69	Wm E Rowell
319	Sloop	Kailimai	10 41	John Kapu
321	Schr	Ada	27 93	Jas F. Hardy

VARIETY OF FISH IN HONOLULU MARKET.

RANGE OF QUANTITY, PER WEEK, DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1896.

[Compiled from Reports of L. D. Keliipio, Fish Inspector, Board of Health.]

Aama	Bags	1 @	3	Hilu	No.	2 @	164
Aawa	No.	3 @	25	Hihimanu	"	1 @	2
A'u	"	1 @	10	Hinalea	"	16 @	607
Aua	"	932 @	4,604	Honu (turtle)	"	1 @	3
A'ua'u	"		3	Hunuhumu	"	2 @	248
Aha	"	1 @	5	Kahala	"		1
Ahaaha	"		1	Kaku	"	14 @	37
Ahi	"	1 @	7	Kala	"	4 @	95
Aholehole	"	165 @	1,030	Kawakawa	"	2 @	12
Aku	"	165 @	1,110	Kihikihi	"		1
Akule	"	208 @	7,507	Kole	"	2 @	56
Alaihi	"	52 @	1,383	Kumu	"	101 @	412
Alala, a	"		17	Kupoupou	"		1
Aloalo	"	2 @	9	Laenihi	"	7 @	84
Aloiloi	"		86	Lai	"	11 @	48
Amaama (mullet)	"	13,627 @	23,795	Lai-pala	"		4
Aniholoa	"	2 @	4	Laubau	"	4 @	30
Awa	"	292 @	5,464	Leleiona	"		1
Awela	"	1 @	7	Maika	"	2 @	16
Aweoweo	"	5 @	404	Maii	"	3 @	107
Ea	"		7	Mahimahi	"	1 @	3
Enenue	"	1 @	31	Malamalama	"		5
Iaulau'a	"	185 @	794	Malolo	"	35 @	196
Iapake	"	1 @	160	Mamamo	"	13 @	81
Iheihe	"		2	Manini	"	234 @	1,211
Oama	"	1 @	5	Mano (Shark)	"	4 @	63
Oio	"	254 @	850	Mikiawa	"		48
Oopu	"	300 @	1,036	Moa	"		1
Olali	"	1 @	3	Moano	"	22 @	356
Omaka	"	101 @	714	Moi	"	104 @	811
Omilu	"	1 @	5	Momomi	"	@	31
Ono	"		1	Mu	"	1 @	61
Opae (Shrimps)	Bags	5 @	14	Nohu	"	2 @	11
Opelu	No.	506 @	8,021	Nunu	"	1 @	2
Opihi	Bags	1 @	4	Pauu	"	349 @	671
Opule	No.	1 @	34	Pakii	"	14 @	727
Uu	"	30 @	1,138	Palani	"	14 @	41
Uukanipo	"		2	Panuhunuhu	"		3
Uhu	"	17 @	79	Papai (Crabs)	"	1,027 @	2,530
Uku	"	1 @	45	Pipio	"	3 @	160
Ula	"	180 @	546	Poo'u	"	1 @	10
Ulaula	"		52	Poopaa	"	10 @	282
Ulapapapa	"	6 @	54	Pualu	"	152 @	446
Ulua	"	34 @	88	Puhi (Eels)	"	6	61
Upavalu	"	2 @	243	Puhikii	"	1,960 @	42,235
Umaumalei	"		1	Wana	"	117 @	754
Halalu	"	2 @	200	Weke	"	280 @	1,824
Hapupuu	"		22	Welea	"	1 @	683
Hee (Squid)	"	32 @	152				

Of the above list of ninety-seven varieties, all but about twenty-five may be said to be regularly in market. The total number per week for the period above shown ranged from 38,105 up to 79,478.

NOTABLE TRIPS OF PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

TRIP.	MILES.	STEAMER.	DATE.	D.	H.	M.
San Francisco to Honolulu,	2100,	City of Sydney	—, 1880,	6,	14,	0.
“ “	“	Zealandia,	April, 1882,	6,	13,	25.
“ “	“	Mariposa,	July, 1883,	5,	20,	0.
“ “	“	Australia,	April, 1893,	5,	19,	53.
“ “	“	Alameda,	Dec. 1885,	6,	0,	30.
“ “	“	China,	July, 1893,	5,	14,	0.
Honolulu to San Francisco,	“	Zealandia,	Oct., 1882,	6,	10,	45.
“ “	“	Mariposa,	Aug., 1883,	6,	18,	0.
“ “	“	Australia,	—, 1891,	6,	22,	0.
“ “	“	China,	Nov., 1893,	5,	14,	10.
“ “	“	China,	Oct., 1895,	5,	13,	54.
“ “	“	China,	Sept., 1896,	5,	8,	29*
“ “	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	5,	20,	0.
San Francisco to Yokohama,	4764,	San Pablo,	July, 1887,	14,	23,	0.
“ “	“	China,	Oct., 1893,	9,	4,	17*
Hongkong	1595,	China,	—, —,	3,	23,	45.
Yokohama to San Francisco,	4595,	Arabic,	Oct., 1882,	13,	21,	43.
“ “	“	China,	—, 1893,	12,	00,	45.
“ “ via Hono.	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	15,	21,	0†
“ to Honolulu,	—	China,	April, 1893,	9,	12,	9.
“ “	—	China,	Sept., 1896,	9,	10,	11*
“ “	—	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	9,	12,	39.
San Francisco to Sydney,	7297,	Alameda,	Dec., 1895,	21,	10,	0*
Auckland to Sydney,	1286,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	3,	11,	50*
“ Honolulu,	3810,	Mariposa,	April, 1882,	11,	10,	35*
Sydney to Auckland,	1286,	Zealandia,	Dec., 1890,	3,	20,	51*
Honolulu to Samoa,	2279,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	6,	7,	45.
“ Auckland,	3810,	Zealandia,	April 1882,	11,	23,	0.
“ Victoria,	2342,	Warrimoo,	July, 1896,	6,	22,	19*
“ “	2342,	Miowera,	Aug., 1896,	7,	7,	0.
Victoria to Honolulu,	2360,	Miowera,	Sept. 1896,	7,	4,	0.
“ “	2360,	Warrimoo,	Jan., 1896,	7,	1,	9*
Vancouver to Sydney,	6999,	Warrimoo.	Nov., 1895,	20,	15,	17*
“ “	6999,	Miowera,	Sept., 1896,	21,	9,	0.
Sydney to Honolulu,	—,	Miowera,	Aug., 1896,	14,	0,	30.
“ Vancouver,	6970,	Warrimoo,	April. 1896,	21,	4,	23*

* Best record trips.


† Including 13 hours stoppage at Honolulu.

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

- 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1879—Am. bktne. Catherine Emma Cudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from S. Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1881—Am. brgtne. Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours fm Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1888—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from S. Francisco to Honolulu.
 1893—Am. bktne. Irmgard, 9 days 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1893—Am. bktne. S. G. Wilder, 9 days 14 hours from San Francisco.

A MID-PACIFIC COLLEGE.

BY MABEL LOOMIS TODD, IN *The Outlook*.

HASING eclipses is, upon the whole, a very desirable profession, especially when it involves so many charming things, by the way, as the Amherst Eclipse Expedition to Yezo. Having the good fortune to be conducted thither in the yacht *Coronet*, pleasantness of many sorts was a foregone conclusion. Two weeks of ideal sailing from San Francisco brought the yacht to anchor in the beautiful harbor of Honolulu, where the time allotted for remaining was all too short. Mauna Loa, the great volcano on the Island of Hawaii, two hundred and fifty miles from Honolulu, had been for over two weeks in magnificent eruption—the first time in many years; and it was decided to visit its enormous pillars and fountains of fire.

In a yet unpublished poem upon the volcano, generically considered, Emily Dickinson says :

The reticent volcano keeps
His never slumbering plan ;
Confided are his projects pink
To no precarious man ;
Admonished by his buckled lips
Let every babbler be ;
The only secret people keep
Is immortality.

The "projects pink" of Mauna Loa were not, indeed, confided to any "precarious man," for before we could reach its base, the giant mountain was dumb, its fires withdrawn, after their brief glory, into the heart of earth. Kilauea, however, always remains, and thither we repaired for consolation.

Returning on the little inter-island steamer *W. G. Hall*, we were to hear the last words and give what attention and comfort were possible to Miss Kate Fjeld during the final day of her life.

The physician of the expedition, Dr. Adriance, was able to prolong her life for more than twelve hours by stimulants, but it was too late to save her. She had been making an exhaustive study into the condition of Hawaiians from many standpoints, and had worn herself out in rough riding and other exertion, without proper food, and with no care when she needed it. She seemed very happy to be comfortable again on a steamer, and supposed herself suffering only from fatigue. But it became my sad duty, at the doctor's request, to tell her that she was in the last stages of pneumonia, and could not live more than twenty-four hours. She died just after the steamer reached Honolulu. It is most unfortunate that the series of articles she was preparing could not have been finished.

Among the pleasant occurrences of our short stay at the islands was the dedication of the new Pauahi Hall at the Oahu College, on the evening of the 21st of May. The fine building of native stone, with its semi-tropical style of architecture, the brilliant electric lights, the band of musicians, the polished hard-wood finish of the interior, and the paintings, etchings, casts, and books, did not present what the average American would have imagined as a typical scene of mid-Pacific civilization. And, indeed, this particular aspect of civilization in Hawaii dates back for only a little over a half-century.

Just fifty-five years ago, 21st of May, 1841, the Rev. Daniel Dole landed on the island, and began his work of instruction and enlightenment. A school was opened the same year, with a small class of children, in a little adobe building a few yards east of where Dole Hall, built in 1848, now stands; and this was the real beginning, the birthplace, of Punahou School and Oahu College, of which Mr. Dole was one of the founders and the first head. This ripe scholar and Christian gentleman, father of the present President of the Hawaiian Republic, gave an impetus and tone to the school which caused its pupils to take high rank in whatever college they might subsequently enter in the United States. Habits of accuracy and literary taste were as valuable then as now, and these were bestowed in liberal measure at Punahou. The name means "new spring," and this it became in all senses. The high thinking of those early days must have meant very plain living, for the pupils paid out fifty cents a week for their board.

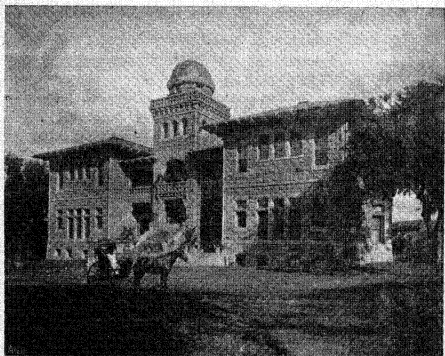
A permanent school-house was opened on the 11th of July, 1842—a building of one story, the ground plan like the letter E, inclosing two square courts, with the school-room in the center. This building, also of adobe, its timbers and rafters of wood from lovely Manoa Valley, the roof of thatch from Round Top, and the plaster and whitewash from the coral limestone and sand of the Kewalo reefs, was purely a native product; but the animating spirit was of foreign importation.

In 1854 the school became a college, not with rank corresponding to Yale or Amherst or Williams, but carrying the student about to the junior year of those institutions, and equipping him with peculiar fitness for the more liberal development which they could offer. In 1863 nearly one hundred and thirty acres of the land of Punahou with the buildings and improvements, were deeded to the trustees of Oahu College. One of its most constant and generous patrons is the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, whose devotion to the interests of the institution has been a conspicuous factor in its history and success.

By 1864, when President Mills resigned, the College had been placed upon a self-supporting basis, though the genuine and happy turning-point in its fortunes occurred in 1881 at the celebration of its fortieth anniversary, when a large fund was raised by alumni and friends. In 1882 another large sum was added to the building fund, and the following year the main building was erected, in 1884 the Bishop Hall of Science, and in 1885 the new President's house. Smaller improvements, in the way of verandas, swimming-tanks, and other additions, were made from time to time; and by 1889 the endowment fund received \$56,000, of which about two-thirds were given by Mr. Bishop.

Shortly after Mr. Frank A. Hosmer, of the class of 1875 at Amherst College, became President, the semi-centennial was appropriately celebrated, in 1891. The orator of the occasion was the late and well beloved General Armstrong, who in a brilliant and characteristic speech gave many incidents of the old days when he was a "Punahou boy;" while professor Alexander, the distinguished historian of the islands, and for seven years President of the College, told its story in his own delightful manner.

Since then Oahu College and its preparatory school have gone quietly forward, becoming more of a power with every year. In 1893 President Hosmer suggested, in view of the increasing needs of the institution, that a new academic hall be built, and plans and drawings were submitted by various architects, every design, however, carrying out the idea of a solid stone pier rising from the foundation to form a tower for a telescope, thus giving all possible stability to an elevated observatory. A compromise between two of the plans was made, and the result is a very effective and handsome building, costing a little less than \$80,000—another superb monument to Mr. Bishop's liberality.



PAUABI HALL

An island of volcanic rock, varied by a few coral reefs around the edges, is not the most prolific spot for good building materials, most of the stone being porous and not impervious to water, while the beautiful koa wood is so hard that it is impracticable on account of the expense of working it. As a matter of fact, timber for all frame houses is brought from California and Washington and Oregon, which makes a comparatively simple house of much greater cost than in America. Many specimens

of native stone were submitted for use in the new Pauahi Hall, and the building committee finally accepted a compact gray stone found at the entrance of Manoa Valley, not only very handsome in itself, but giving evidence of entire power to withstand water.

The grounds, with their mass of tropical foliage, the fine algeroba trees, and avenues of palms, were in gala dress for the dedication ceremonies, and the formal transference of Pauahi to the College Faculty. The address of the evening was given by the distinguished President of the Republic, the Hon. Sanford B. Dole, who was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. His delightful speech was full of the best spirit of modern Hawaii, reaching always for the highest, yet permeated throughout by the poetry bequeathed from the older days. His courteous tact and personal popularity seem to have laid for a time the uneasy and opposing political elements at work on the islands, and all factions unite in loyalty to his gracious administration.

After the address, the keys of the new building were delivered, with an interesting speech, by the Hon. W. R. Castle to President Hosmer, who responded with feeling tribute to those devoted men in the past who made possible the development of to-day, a growth probably far beyond what they would have dared to dream in the simple beginnings of their time. A fine organ, presented by Mrs. S. N. Castle as a memorial to her husband, was played during the evening, and there were selections by the College Glee Club and an orchestra lately inaugurated by the students.

The wonderful Hawaiian climate, never too hot and never too cold, appeared that evening at its best, and will always add its indefinable but no less haunting charm to the memories of Oahu.

As the *Coronet*, four days later, sailed lightly out of the harbor and through the reefs, with parting salutes resounding, and fair Diamond Head growing blue and misty with increasing distance, what could we say in farewell more appropriate than the beautiful native word, which means so much of greeting, friendliness, tenderness, and good-by, *Aloha!*

NATIVE PLANTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From a Paper read before the Botanical Journal Club of the University of Michigan by
Prof. A. B. Lyons.

THE native flora of the Hawaiian Islands is of unique interest owing to the remoteness of that group from any body of land from which its plants could have been derived. We have here, certainly, if any where in the world, a truly virgin flora. The American coast is more than 2000 miles distant. The nearest land that could serve as a stepping stone to facilitate the transmission of plants—the Marquesas Islands—is almost as far away. Unfortunately for science voyages had been made centuries ago between Hawaii and the islands of the South Pacific, and so a certain number, perhaps not inconsiderable, of plant species had been introduced by human agency. After all, the plants thus introduced, purposely or accidentally, cannot constitute any large proportion of the flora, and the problem of discriminating the imported species is just such an exercise in practical logic as delights the soul of the scientific men.

The indigenous plants of the Hawaiian Islands group themselves into about six more or less sharply defined floras, which we may profitably consider in succession. First of all are the littoral plants, those which cling to the neighborhood of the salt sea. Few if any of these are peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands. I remember meeting, not without a thrill of glad surprise, some of these same plants on beaches in Florida. Plants of this group, which have very commonly fleshy stems and leaves, are often uprooted by the encroaching waves and, retaining their vitality for days or weeks in the sea water, are replanted at a distance from their original home. For such plants, too, the low coral islets that abound in the Pacific serve as stepping stones in their migrations. On the sea shore climatic variations, diurnal and seasonal, are at a minimum, hence we look for fixity

of type in the plants of this group. Among the Hawaiian plants we shall find not more than one or two species of one genus, although we may find occasionally inland five or ten species of the same genus, but these will be closely related to one another and probably peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands. A striking example of this is in the genus *Scaevola*—*Naupaka* of the natives. I think we may assume that the littoral species, which is widely distributed on the shores of the Pacific, became established here in its usual habitat, but that it extended its range inland, and in adapting itself to new and various environments there have evolved no less than seven new species.

Perhaps the most interesting plant belonging to the littoral group is the pretty *Kipukai*, found generally on lava or coral rocks rather than on the sand, but always close to the sea as the Hawaiian name implies. It is a *Heliotrope*, not recognized as such at a glance—prostrate wiry stems bearing at their up-turned ends close rosettes of silky canescent leaves, reminding one of some of the rock loving saxifrages. The flowers are in small compact clusters, pure white and fragrant.

From the sun scorched lava of a lee shore it makes mute appeal to your heart just as that dearest of New England wild flowers, the trailing arbutus does, from its bed in boreal snow.

Another plant, which makes quite gay the sandy or rocky wastes near the sea, known sometimes from the fragrance of its yellow blossoms, as the Mahukona violet—to the botanist, *Tribulum Cistoides*—gives to barefooted explorers a less agreeable and certainly more *pointed* surprise. The urchin who treads on an algaroba twig with its twin spines springs into the air with a violent ejaculation. The one who plants his bare foot on one of these *caltrops*, sits down instantly and howls. I speak from personal experience.

A second floral region is that of the low lands, extending from the shore to the verge of the forest area. The plants of this belt are rapidly disappearing, crowded out by foreign invaders. You will see little of them anywhere along the highways, at least in the vicinity of Honolulu. You must look in the least promising places for them, on the nearly bare tufa cone, Diamond Head, or on lava ledges or old lava flows which have not yet covered themselves with a soil.

Among the plants of this zone you will find the majority with somewhat conspicuous flowers. Examples are the Convolvulaceæ which drape the lava heaps making them gay with their pink and pale blue blossoms. One of the most remarkable is the shrubby caper (*Capparis Sandwichiana*) whose large white flowers, with numerous exserted stamens you seize upon as a prize for its fragrance as well as its beauty, but find, when it begins to wilt that you were quite mistaken about the fragrance.

Several species of *Hibiscus* with large red or white flowers *Kokio*, (belonging perhaps rather to the margin of the wooded belt) the *hau* tree, which Linné called a *Hibiscus*, with flowers which today are yellow, tomorrow become mauve; the allied *Milo*, a tree which in Japan and Tahiti is held sacred; a species of cotton with yellow and another with red flowers, will be found here as well as the little shrub called by the natives *ilima*, whose yellow flowers are wrought into *leis* or garlands by the natives, a plant which might justly be called the national flower. All these, it will be observed belong to one natural order, the *Malvaceae*, which has scarcely any representative elsewhere on the islands. It seems to me probable that nearly all of these malvaceous plants were introduced by the aboriginal settlers, who valued them for their ornamental flowers.

Another plant belonging to this belt, and one again which may well have been introduced by man, is the *wiliwili* or coral tree (*Erythrina*), a large thorny tree remarkable for the extreme lightness of its wood, and for its habit, unique I believe among the native trees, of shedding its leaves completely during the dry season, [proof that the tree has not even yet become thoroughly acclimated]—conspicuous at the blossoming time with its deep red or orange clusters.

Among smaller plants may be mentioned here the thistle poppy, *Argemone Mexicana*, which you know in Michigan as a small annual with yellow flowers, rare in this latitude but common in the South Central States. In the islands it is perennial, has quite a woody stem, three to six feet high, with foliage very white and large showy white flowers. It is the one really common native wild flower, but obviously Hawaiian only by adoption.

We remark in general of this second belt that its plants are not characteristically Hawaiian. Nearly all the genera are familiar to the stranger, and comparatively few of the species are peculiar to the islands. As in the case of the littoral plants, there are seldom more than two species of a genus, conditions favoring differentiation of species being absent.

The plants strike us as more robust than their congeners as we have met with them elsewhere. Examples are the species of *Hibiscus* growing into trees fifteen to twenty-five feet high, a cotton tree ten to fifteen feet high, the coral tree, with a trunk eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter. This peculiarity is still more strikingly exemplified among the plants of the forest belt. Here we meet with violets with woody stems growing three, six, eight feet high, raspberries with canes nearly an inch thick and ten to fifteen feet high, araliads, allied to our ginseng, forming trees twenty feet high; arboreous *Compositæ*, *Solana-cææ*, *Lobeliaceæ* and *Urticaceæ*; a climbing dock aspiring to a height of twenty and even forty feet, a *chenopodium* growing into a respectable shade tree, a *Plantago* with woody stem six feet high, finally a whortleberry (*ohelo*) which although epiphytic in habit, forms trunks one and one-half to two inches in diameter of close grained wood, growing ten or even fifteen feet high.

The third floral region may be designated the lower forest zone. It is the region which receives rain enough to maintain continuous growth, but is below the line of frequent cloud or mist. The prevailing trees are the candle nut (*kukui*) whose pale green foliage designates at once to the observer miles away the limits of this zone, and the mountain apple (*ohia*) whose dark-red succulent fruit is refreshing to the thirsty traveller, although of little value as food.

Everywhere there is an undergrowth consisting in damp places of wild ginger, in drier spots chiefly of such ferns as the *pala-palai*. Foreign plants, like the lantana, *oi* (a shrubby vervain) and guava, have invaded this region and are crowding out the feebler native plants. The guava, in some of the valleys grows into a tree thirty or forty feet high. In the open country it forms a chapparal five to ten feet high.

Without enumerating the plants which strictly belong to this belt, I may say in general that we seem to be dealing still with



Phot. by
H. W. Henshaw.

Pulu Fern—*Cibotium Chamissoi*.

Engr. by
C. B. Andrews

a flora not distinctively Hawaiian. There is reason to believe that the most characteristic and prevalent plants of this region, like many of those of the low lands, were brought to the islands by the aboriginal settlers.

It is in the higher forests, the region of almost perpetual mist and clouds, that we find the really characteristic Hawaiian flora. Here we come to the tree ferns, *Cibotium* (*pulu*) and *Sadleria*,

amaumau), the former with stems five to twelve inches in diameter and six to twelve or fifteen feet high, the plummy fronds measuring from base to top ten or twelve feet. Here belong nearly all the peculiarly Hawaiian species of ferns, and those remarkable genera of the Rubiaceæ, Rutaceæ, Araliaceæ, Labiatae and Lobeliaceæ which include one-third of the flowering plants belonging exclusively to the Hawaiian flora. Here we find the troublesome *ie*, not wholly absent from the lower forests, a climbing pandanus, with stems like ropes all of uniform thickness (about one inch), binding together the trees with a network made quite impenetrable by the numerous wiry aerial roots which it sends down along the whole length of the stem, to fix themselves, if not in the soil, in the bark of the tree trunks. It is quite impossible to go through such a growth. Occasionally you can creep under it close to the ground; more often you must clamber over the jungle as best you may.

Another serious impediment to travel we find in the interlaced, dichotomously forked fronds of the *Gleichenia* ferns (*uluhi* is the expressive vernacular name)—the brown polished stems no larger than a slender pencil, but so strong that boys use them for the frames of their kites. The growth, which may cover a ridge for miles, is generally three or four, sometimes six or seven feet high. You can make your way only by crushing it down, throwing yourself bodily upon it—very slow and fatiguing work, especially if you are in face of a steep ascent.

There are important timber trees belonging partly to this and partly to the lower forest belt—two especially abundant and noteworthy. The first is the *koa* of the natives, an *Acacia*, whose ordinary foliage consists not of the mimosa like compound leaves, which are seen only on tender shoots of vigorous growth, but of the thick, firm, crescent shaped, parallel nerved phyllodes: its wood, valued for cabinet work, resembling mahogany. The second is the *lehua*, a myrtaceous tree with heavy hard wood, good only for fuel—a noble tree, thirty to fifty feet high, distinguished by its showy tassel like clusters of crimson, or more rarely orange or yellow flowers, subject of frequent admiring mention in the native poetry.

The prevailing color of the foliage of this belt is a very dark green, giving to the forest clad mountain ridges a somewhat

somber aspect. One is struck with the predominance here of plants with thick, often coriaceous leaves, quite smooth and shining, not very large, and often with revolute margins. This applies to those that grow in exposed situations on the ridges. Below, in the valleys the leaves are thinner, more pubescent and larger. The flowers of nearly all the plants are small, the petals white or greenish or wanting, often thick like the leaves. Almost the only conspicuous blossoms are those of the *lehua* already referred to, of the Labiate plants, a few Leguminosae and the numerous Lobeliads. But however gay colored may be the flowers, they are without exception destitute of fragrance.

One is impressed with the absence of winged insects. Birds even are few, except in the island of Hawaii, although it is interesting to note that some of the birds feed on the nectar of flowers. Almost the only animate things are the characteristically Hawaiian tree snails, whose bright colors make up to some extent for the absence of flowers. Self fertilization, it is obvious, must be the rule. The possible aid of winds is interfered with by the prevailing mists and rains.

The foliage of many of the plants is somewhat balsamic or aromatic, but not generally strongly so. The *olapa*, allied to the English ivy, has an agreeable balsamic fragrance, and produces a resinous exudate which the natives used to perfume their *kapa* or bark cloth. *Mokehana* (*Pelea anisata*) contains a volatile oil identical probably with that of anise, together with the fragrant principle coumarin found in Tonqua beans, sweet clover, etc. The *maile*, a vine with shining myrtle like leaves, abounds in coumarin, and is wrought into *leis* that preserve their fragrance many months.

The tree trunks in this region of perpetual mist are covered with a luxuriant growth of mosses, liver worts, small ferns and Lycopods, but especially of filmy ferns. Only the more robust ferns here grow in the soil. The small ones can survive only by climbing. A few become veritable climbers, some species of *Trichomanes* and *Hymenophyllum*, *Odontoloma*, and a number of *Polypodiums*. A larger number, including many of the numerous *Aspleniums*, the *Acrostichums*, several small *Polypodiums*, the grass-like *Vittaria*, the birds' nest fern (*Neottopteris*) and the great adder tongue fern, habitually perch on the tree

trunks and in the forks of the branches. Birds' nest ferns grow often in the candle nut trees, twenty, thirty, even fifty feet above the ground, their fronds sometimes six feet long and eight, ten or even twelve inches wide, and you very often see this fern associated with vittaria, the combination pleasing at least to the artistic sense.

Small seeds have no chance if they fall on the cold, water-soaked soil. It is only when they lodge in the moss covering the tree trunk that they find favorable conditions for germination, and so an epiphytic habit is determined for many of them.

On Hawaii and East Maui where the forests occupy broad unbroken slopes, we find the species comparatively few and well characterized. On Oahu and Kauai where the ridges are separated by deep ravines whose flora is distinct from that of the ridges, we find related species multiplied, many of them showing local variations which renders the delimitation of species by the botanist difficult. Some of the genera number a score of species which frequently shade into one another through varieties.

It is noticeable that scarcely any of the plants of this region are gregarious. Among the ferns it is the *Gleichenias* (*uluhi*) and some of the larger species, the tree ferns especially, which form extensive colonies, and, on the other hand, the minute species of which a thousand individuals might find room on a single tree trunk. Extensive thickets of any of the higher plants are quite exceptional, and many species may be said never to occur except as solitary individuals.

The flowering plants are nearly all shrubs or small trees, very few of them attaining a height of more than fifty feet unless it is on the wooded slopes of the mountains of Hawaii and East Maui. The very tallest tree, with the exception of the cocoanut palm, will not often exceed eighty feet.

The deep ravines naturally shelter some shade and moisture loving plants to be found no where else. A remarkable example is that of the solitary *Begonia* (*Hillebrandia*) of the Hawaiian Islands, one of the early comers if we may judge by the fact that it has no known congeners, a pretty species, but only to be successfully cultivated in a moisture laden atmosphere. Another example is found among the ferns in a species (*Schizostege*)

which seems to have retreated to the most remote recesses of the ravines and to have come near extinction, a survival perhaps, from an early fern flora whose origin can only be surmised, since it has nowhere any known kindred.

I can take time to particularize only a few of the plant groups most unique and characteristic. The native Labiatæ belonging to perhaps three closely related genera form a most interesting group. They are plants of quite robust growth, half shrubby, with stems of a climbing habit, the foliage coarse and not at all aromatic or mint like; distinguished from ordinary Labiatæ especially by the fleshy character of the fruitlets. The clusters of the (black) mature fruit of some of the species remind one strongly of those of our American pokeberry or garget.

Most characteristic of all the Hawaiian flora are the Lobeliads, of which there are enumerated fifty eight species, nearly one-tenth of all the flowering plants originally indigenous in the Hawaiian group. The family is exceeded in number of species only by the Compositæ, which has however only sixty-one species that do not occur elsewhere. [Perhaps the fact will be more fully understood if I say that the distinctively Hawaiian flora comprises 6 % of known Lobeliads, 0.6 % of known Compositæ.]

A few of the species are referred to the genus *Lobelia*, but the plants are shrubby, three to six feet high, with flowers in some species three inches in length, very different surely from the *Lobelias* of the United States. In one species, well named *yuccoides*, racemes two to three feet long bear from two hundred to four hundred flowers.

The remaining species belong to about four genera found nowhere but in the Hawaiian islands. They are shrubby; many with undivided succulent stems and ample leaves, often more than a foot long, generally simple, but sometimes pinnately divided, most commonly clustered at the end of the stem. Some of the species branch freely and form veritable trees, reaching even twenty-five feet in height. The flowers may be solitary, more commonly in cymes or racemes, generally large, the corolla one to two and one-half inches long, either white, purple blue, dark purple or greenish, and so fleshy that it is not easy to make good herbarium specimens. The plants have a milky juice but little or no acidity and are not known to be poisonous.

Indeed one species produces a fleshy fruit an inch or more in diameter which is eaten although rather insipid. Poisonous properties, it may be remarked, belong to few native Hawaiian plants.

A distinct floral district is the higher regions of the mountains, above the cloud belt, where there is more or less frost. There are found here a comparatively small number of species, chiefly shrubs, a few trees of considerable size forming open forests. The most interesting among these are the arboreous Compositæ, trees whose nerved leaves, tufted at the ends of the twigs, suggest anything rather than a relationship with the sun flower or Chrysanthemum.

Still more unique in aspect is the silver sword, also a composite, belonging only to the mountain summits, in the region of winter snows. A stout woody stem several inches in diameter and several feet high is crowned by a dense head of slender, rigid, dagger like leaves eight to twelve inches long, clothed with a dense, white, glistening tomentum. The plant is to the mountains of Hawaii what the edelweiss is to the Alps, and is equally prized as a memento of a trip that has cost exertion and possible peril.

Another characteristic plant of the higher elevations is a silvery leaved shrubby Geranium.

While the flowering plants of this region are of species peculiar to the Hawaiian islands, it is interesting to note that the ferns are of species widely distributed such as *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *Aspidium aculeatum*, etc. It is in little facts like this that the evolutionist finds constantly additional evidence of the truth of his theory.

It remains to mention a floral area perhaps the most unique of all, which belongs to a few mountain summits that are almost perpetually buried in clouds. We find here and here only true bogs, nearly destitute of shubby plants of any size, clothed with a mat of grasses, sedges and sphagnum moss (not elsewhere found in the islands) with a number of interesting plants of small size whose nearest relatives are natives of the mountains of New Zealand, the Southern Andes and other Antarctic regions. Their situation suggests that they are survivors of an ancient flora that has been crowded out by the arrival of new plants. I

am more inclined however to believe that they have occupied their present habitat ever since happy accident found for the stray seed long ago a fitting place to germinate. Perhaps the most interesting, certainly the most attractive of these bog plants is a violet.

What now is to be said of the origin of the Hawaiian flora? When the islands were discovered by Capt. Cooke, their flora of flowering plants and lycopods consisted of about eight hundred and eighty species, of which fully three fourths were strictly endemic, i. e. found nowhere else.

A certain number of plants had without doubt been brought to the islands by the aboriginal settlers. Food plants, like the sweet potato, taro, bread fruit, yam, banana and *ohia*, they would certainly have carried with them in their migration, and it is almost as certain that they would have made sure of material from which to make kapa and mats and the not less essential *umeke poi* and *huewai*. I believe that the maoli wahines, with their passion for personal adornment, would not have forgotten the flower seeds, and it was their forethought that enabled them in their adopted home to have the leis of ilima and kou they had been accustomed to wear in Samoa and Tahiti. I am inclined to think that they included seeds of such plants as the wiliwili and nukuiwi, the milo and lehua, possibly the morning glory and moon flower, for all of these except the lehua seem to be late comers if we may judge by the absence of endemic congeners. In all, the number of species deliberately imported by them may have been forty or more, and they could not have failed to carry accidentally seeds of several, perhaps a dozen, others. Making the most liberal allowance, however, for human agency, there would remain about one hundred and seventy species, one hundred of them flowering plants, natives of other countries which had somehow become naturalized in the islands. The following synopsis shows the geographical distribution of these obviously imported species. I have followed the most conservative estimate of the number of plants introduced by the aboriginal settlers. If this number is to be increased, it will be almost wholly at the expense of the class of "widely diffused species," so that the significance of the figures will not be materially altered.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESENT HAWAIIAN FLORA

	EXOGENS.	ENDOGENS.	VASCULAR CRYPTOGAM.	TOTAL.
Species exclusively Hawaiian.....	547	35	84	666
Species widely diffused (mostly tropical)	25	24	26	75
Species also found in Polynesia.....	25	4	12	41
Species also in America.....	18	7	8	33
Species also in Asia and Polynesia...	10	9	11	33
Species also in Asia, not in Polynesia	5	0	8	31
Species also in Australia.....	2	1	1	4
Species also in Africa or Madagascar..	1	0	1	2
Species introduced by Aborigines.....	9	8	0	17
Species recently naturalized	91	25	2	118
Total.....	733	113	153	999

From the table it appears that immigrant species in pre-historic time came chiefly from the South Seas. Some of the "widely diffused" species are quite cosmopolitan, the great majority found in most tropical countries of both hemispheres; all of them, I believe, occur in the Polynesian Islands. A few plants only seem to connect the Hawaiian flora directly with that of Australia, Asia and even of Africa, without known intervention of the islands of the Pacific; a fuller knowledge of the floras of those islands would probably eliminate even these exceptions, although it may be that some of the species have become wholly extinct in the intervening islands where they have formerly flourished.

The contribution of America is a notable one—no less than twenty-five flowering plants—of which the great majority belong to tropical America, but only two distinctively to South America. The north circumpolar region, to which belong the plants of Northern Asia, Europe and North America, is represented by a single species, the interesting sun dew (*Drosera longifolia*) of the Eeka bog on Maui.

We cannot be so sure whence came the progenitors of the endemic species. Nearly forty per cent. of them belong to endemic genera, the large number of species in a genus indicating a strong tendency to variation among these plants, and suggesting the probability that they have been a very long time in the islands. (We bear in mind of course that their habitat favors rapid differentiation of varieties if not of species.) It is therefore not always easy to decide what foreign plants are their next of kin.

There remain however about four hundred endemic species which belong to genera, one hundred and forty-two in number, found elsewhere. Of these genera, the majority have representatives in the Pacific islands and a distribution which extends most often to Australia and the East Indies, or else to Africa, or South America, or to all of these regions. A much smaller number are distinctively American, especially belonging to tropical America; some like the violets and crow-foots, have their home mostly in the north temperate zone, and would seem to have reached the islands most probably from North America. *

There are a few that belong to South America but the number is too small to have the significance that seems to have been put upon the circumstance. In several instances plants closely related to the Hawaiian are found else where in the Galapagos Islands or in Juan Fernandez; to me this seems rather to indicate that the type, spreading from an Antarctic center, has survived only in a few isolated localities; it would be nothing strange if these localities were far remote one from another. The case is analogous to that of Alpine species found on high mountains widely separated one from the other, survivals from a flora once prevailing over the whole area. A similar relation seems to exist between some of the most remarkable endemic plants of Hawaii and Indian species; it is another instance of missing links.

The evidence seems to me, then, clear that the flora, ancient as well as more modern, has been derived chiefly from the islands of the Pacific—from a Southern Pacific continent, if you will—

* Distribution of plants most nearly related (congeners) to endemic Hawaiian species.

Of the genera of flowering plants represented in the Hawaiian Islands by endemic species, thirty-five are found in most tropical countries the world over, five in most tropical countries but not in other Pacific islands, ten in temperate climates every where, eight in temperate and cold climates mostly of the northern hemisphere, three in temperate and cold climates mostly of the southern hemisphere; thirty-seven [besides most of the thirty-five of the first list] occur in islands of the South Pacific, including New Zealand, (of these thirteen occur also in S. E. Asia, five also in Australia and four also in S. America); twenty-nine occur in America (only six of these distinctively in S. America), twenty-three in South or East Asia (very few of them in Japan), twenty-two in Africa, almost a dozen in Malaysia, four in Madagascar, three in Juan Fernandez, two in the Galapagos, one in Tierra del Fuego, two in Europe, two in Atlantic islands and one in Egypt.

It is especially interesting to note the large proportion represented in Africa. It is to be observed however that none of these genera are characteristically African, while many are distinctively American or Australian.

to a less extent from the neighboring North American coast; scarcely anything seems to have come from the west.

It is by seeds or spores, of course, that plants are commonly carried across the ocean. Exceptionally tuberous roots or fleshy stems may survive immersion in salt water during the time required for transportation by ocean currents. Among the indigenous Hawaiian plants I call to mind very few that could by any possibility have made the necessary long voyage thus.

On the other hand, there are very few whose seeds might not have been easily carried by some natural means. In most of the plants, the seeds themselves are small, in many even of the flowering plants, quite minute. Notable exceptions are, first, plants like the cocoanut, pandanus, kukui, kou, whose woody fruits might serve as floats to transport the seeds, although it happens that all of this class are plants almost certain to have been imported by the native settlers; second, plants of the bean and the bindweed families, whose seeds have tough integuments and are light enough to float in sea water; third, a few plants, maile, pua, kalia, whose fruit is a rather large drupe, that would seem to be too dense to be carried far by the sea. These may well have been among the plants whose seeds were brought by the early settlers.

In many of the plants, the seeds, which have tough integuments, are enclosed in a woody capsule that might serve as a float. In many others the fruit is a berry or a small fleshy drupe, fit food for birds. In others again the seeds or fruits are provided with hooks or awns or other means of attaching themselves to a bird's feathers. In some the capsules are strongly glutinous. In a few the seeds have wings of their own, by whose aid they may occasionally travel surprisingly long distances, the spores of ferns or lycopods may be taken by whirl-winds, or by volcanic explosions to such an attitude that the winds may carry them thousands of miles before they find a resting place.

Unquestionably it is to the agency of birds that we are to attribute the introduction of the great majority of plants. There are to-day species of birds that migrate habitually between the Hawaiian Islands and the American coast. How such a habit could ever have been established in absence of intervening land, we cannot easily understand; we are hardly justified in arguing

from this alone that such land once existed. The fact, at all events, proves the possibility that in ancient times migrations from other countries may have been equally common. During the ice age it seems probable that the migration was between Mexico or Central America and the Hawaiian Islands. Granting the fact of migration, it must happen frequently that seeds, becoming fixed to the bird's feathers or adhering with a little clay to their feet were, now and then planted in a favorable situation to germinate. To what distance seeds of berries that the bird has eaten could be carried and afterwards germinate is an interesting question. One habit of sea birds, in this connection, is interesting. It is that of picking up rather indiscriminately floating objects and bringing them to land for their young. I saw on Laysan Island bits of charcoal, resin, pumice stone and *hickory nuts* that had been collected, I could not doubt, in this manner.

The flora of this island, which lies about eight hundred miles to leeward of Kauai, with some intervening islands, separated by intervals of one hundred or two hundred miles, consisted of about twenty species, all of them Hawaiian, and all evidently brought either by birds (especially curlew, plover and ducks) or else by ocean currents.

The part played by ocean currents in bringing plants to the Hawaiian Islands must have been a subordinate one. Tree trunks from the American coast are quite often stranded on the beaches of the islands, but any freight of seeds they may have originally carried, has generally been effectually dislodged by the waves, or has lost its vitality by long soaking in sea water.

There can be hardly one chance in ten thousand that a seed brought across the water by ocean currents will be lodged where it can germinate, unless it belongs to a littoral species.

Of course accident might now and then direct some raft or sampan or junk even to strand it on one of the islands; indeed we know of instances where this has actually happened, but it would be seldom indeed that a new plant would be introduced in this manner.

The initial flora of the islands would seem to have been largely cryptogamous. This we may argue not alone from the disproportionately large proportion of ferns now present and the large number of species not known to occur elsewhere, but from

the facility with which the dust like spores of these plants may be transported long distances. We must remember, too, that in the beginning there was no soil in which seeds of the higher plants could be made to germinate. It is the ferns, mainly for this reason, that form, after lichens, the first noticeable vegetation on recent lava flows on Hawaii. It was ferns that first appeared on the new island thrown up at the time of the great eruption of Krakatoa.

Yet we find among Hawaiian ferns only two genera not elsewhere represented, and one, at least, of these (*sadleria*) might be regarded as a section under a well known genus; and nearly fifty per cent. of all the species are found also in other countries. This only illustrates the comparative stability of the lower forms of vegetable life, which have departed comparatively little from the types which existed eons ago in the Carboniferous era. Time was, no doubt, in the history of the Hawaiian flora, when predominating fern tree forests reproduced in modern times the age of cryptogams.

PROPORTION OF THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.

Act 10 of the Laws of 1896, approved the 8th day of April, defines the proportions of the National Ensign, as follows:

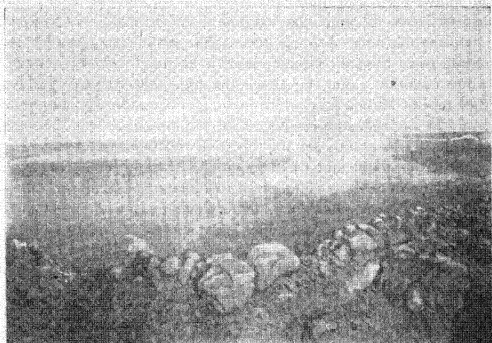
The National Ensign shall consist of eight horizontal stripes alternately white, red, blue, etc., beginning at the top, having a Jack cantoned in the dexter chief angle next to the point of suspension. The Jack shall consist of a blue field charged with a compound Saltire of alternate tinctures white and red, the white having precedence; a narrow edge of white borders each side of the Saltire. A red cross bordered with white is charged over all.

The proportion shall be as follows:

The fly is twice the hoist. The Jack is half the hoist in breadth and 7-16 the fly in length.

The arms of the red cross with border shall be equal in width to one of the horizontal stripes; the white border shall be one-third the width of the red cross.

The arms of the compound Saltire are equal in width to the red cross, the tinctures white, red, and the border being in the proportion of 3, 2, 1, respectively.



Summit Crater of Mauna Loa.

MOKUAWEOWEO IN ACTIVITY.

WHILST Kilauea may be considered as one of the best known volcanoes of the world, the ascents to Mokuaweoweo, the central crater of Mauna Loa, are even now to-day a rather rare occurrence; and while the existence of one or more lakes of molten bubbling lava is the main feature of the usual condition of Kilauea, Mokuaweoweo mostly is quiet and it is only in long intervals that lava appears therein.

Therefore, every report from the latter has some interest toward completing the history of Mauna Loa and contributing to our knowledge of volcanic activity in general.

I would here mention, that I have visited Vesuvius about fifteen times; the top of Mount Etna in Sicily twice, and watched the great eruption of that largest volcano of Europe in the autumn of 1892; that I lived during the latter part of 1893 about three weeks at the Kilauea Volcano House, wherefrom I

also went up to the south-eastern rim of the then inactive Mokuaweoweo, and that I therefore may be credited with some experience in volcanic observations.

On the morning of April 21st, 1896, while riding from Wai-ohinu, Kau, towards Honomalino, in Kona, I noticed a large, white cumulus cloud, far above the fogs that frequently cover the slope of Mauna Loa. The evening of the same day there was a bright fire-reflection visible from Honomalino; and because that glare was exactly in the direction of Mokuaweoweo, there could be no doubt that I had the good fortune to be in the right time in the right spot. Though the usual starting point for Mokuaweoweo be Kapapala ranch, or the Volcano House, and though I was not even sure if Mauna Loa was accessible from any other side—without great difficulty at least—I decided to try it and had not to repent the attempt. The western slope of Mauna Loa is its shortest; and the condition of the roads, or trails, on the upper parts of the lava, turned out to be by no means worse than on the south-eastern slope. Succeeding parties probably would find it much easier, as we had to seek for our road from the upper limit of the woods on; none of our party had even been up to the summit from this Kona side, not even the guide, who only knew the trail through the forest and how to get up to a certain height. Because of the easy slope of Mauna Loa, that in no part exceeds or even reaches 7° of an angle, there is no real difficulty of that kind met with on many mountains of a similar height, most peaks of the European Alps for instance. But there is some trouble of a different nature, viz., the great distances, the practically impenetrable (unless on trails) belt of woods on the lower, and the bad quality of lava in some spots of the upper parts and, above all, the almost absolute lack of water from the upper limit of the woods on as far as the summit, on which snow or ice may be obtainable in nearly every season.

Therefore good horses or good walkers are required; a reliable guide is needed for finding the trails through the forest and to avoid as much as possible the aa* on the upper parts; and a large supply of water has to be carried along. A camping outfit with plenty of blankets are likewise almost indispensable. The sudden change from the tropical climate to the intense cold is

* Aa. A loose variety of lava somewhat resembling slag.

far worse than even amid lower temperature in the winters of the temperate zone. I am greatly obliged to Mr. John Gaspar of Napoopoo, Kona, for having provided for all these things most successfully. Our party was composed of Mr. John Gaspar, Mr. Charley Ka as guide, a native boy, my European assistant and myself.

We left Mr. Gaspar's house on the upper (mauka) Kona road on horseback in the early morning of April the 25th. The trail for some miles leads into a thick and most wonderful forest, in which I saw the largest Koa trees and fern trees I met with on the islands. The trail itself was in places rather bad, but not worse than many other. In a height of about 1400 meters, a short distance before Mr. John Paris' dairy is reached, the forest becomes less thick and by degrees is succeeded by the form of vegetation characteristic to most of those districts of Hawaii where the formation of humus is not yet advanced sufficiently for supporting a richer vegetable life. Small shrub like *metrosideros* (lehua), *cyathodes* (pua keawe), *vaccinium* (ohelo), are the most striking plants of that zone. We left our horses at a height of about 2,300 meters, (7,500 feet) where they were able to get some wet grass, from which point we walked exclusively; but now after having explored the way Mr. Gaspar thinks he could take parties up to the summit entirely on horseback.

That kind of mist between fog and rain so well known to many visitors of Kilauea prevented us from going farther than about 2,600 meters the first day. We pitched our tent; made up a large fire from dry lehua wood, and greatly enjoyed the contents of a number of tins of provisions. Towards sunset it cleared up, when a fine view of Hualalai and the green gentle slope below our place as far as the sea was afforded us.

Slowly the clouds dissolved also on the other side, except a large cumulus of the well known shape of the Italian pine; a large mass of vapor floating to an enormous height and connected with the mountain, or with the crater, only by a narrow trunk of dim bluish smoke. The afternoon sun illuminated the cloud; its snowy white slowly turned yellowish, then, towards sunset crimson, and soon the volcanic glare became visible; first the narrow pillar, then the whole cloud formation becoming aglow from the incandescent matter beneath. A cool wind blew over

the almost barren land and its scanty shrubs. We crept into our tent after having impressed our memory with that wonderful and highly characteristic sight of Mokuaweoweo's threatening volcano cloud in the clear moonlight.

The next morning we started early. Tent, photo outfit, water and provisions were carried on a pack mule, the only animal we took above the forest limit and to within a short distance of the summit. By degrees the vegetation dwindles away the higher one ascends. At about 3000 meters rare pioneers of ohelos and puakeawes only are scattered on the barren, black pahoe-hoe; from 3,500 meters on, one is in the most absolute desert of lava; the only variety being pahoe-hoe and aa. The latter had to be avoided as much as possible because of our shoes and our unshod animal. A considerable northerly detour was made for that reason and thus we succeeded in walking almost exclusively on pahoe-hoe. We could fix the direction of our traveling very well by the volcano cloud, unless it was foggy, which sometimes happened; only once had we to stop in order to wait for an opportunity to correct our course; fortunately the fog lifted, and the volcano cloud became distinguishable again. "Kela mea nui ka Pele," said the guide, and we proceeded. In consequence of the flatness of the top of Mauna Loa you never see the summit, until you are right there. Invariably the upper horizon is limited by a lava rim, that looks exactly as if it must be the edge of the crater; after you reach that rim, another hill becomes visible, and when you reach it there is another still. More than ten times one or another was convinced it was the rim of Mokuaweoweo; but my aneroid contradicted them and was right. Unfortunately the native boy and my attendant were not far from being quite used up. We had to stop frequently and so progressed very slowly indeed; but we pushed on and in the afternoon were as high as 4000 meters (13,000 feet). After we reached this altitude, we left the mule and the two exhausted men behind, because the upper part of that side of the summit was mostly formed of the aa kind of lava. While the two men pitched the tent, the rest of the party pressed on without delay. We heard distinctly a surf-like noise, that indicated the presence of lava fountains; the pillar of bluish smoke was quite near; and yet no trace of the immediate vicinity of the crater was discernable.

No ascents of any other mountain that I know of are so surprising as are those of high volcanoes, and especially Mauna Loa; for the great sight bursts out quite suddenly; you are not aware where you are before you find yourself on the very spot.

The upmost top of Mauna Loa is almost level with only a very slight uphill slope to the rim. At once the opposite side of the crater becomes visible; a few steps more and we were on the brink of a perpendicular precipice and saw the whole crater. What was noticeable in that first moment was the rather considerable amount of snow forming narrow white lines on the opposite crater wall; and two large lava fountains, the bright reddish yellow colour of which made a fine contrast to the blackish crater-bottom.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

It is easy to describe Mokuaweoweo if Kilauea can be supposed as known to the reader. For the similarity in nearly every important and even some apparently less important features is very close. Both are pit craters of about the same size and shape.* The longer diameter of both runs in a direction that is not exactly, but nearly the same, i.e., from north-east to south-west. The highest point of the rim of both is situated in the north-west; the walls of both are nearly or fully perpendicular, and the only places where a comfortable descent is possible in both craters are over the north-eastern and the south-western embankments.† The only remarkable differences of the two craters themselves are the following. The area of Mokuaweoweo is a little smaller than that of Kilauea; but, as Mokuaweoweo is longer, narrower and deeper it is undoubtedly more imposing in itself. The terraces in the north-east and south-west are more striking and farther reaching in Mokuaweoweo than in Kilauea.

Halemaumau, [Pele's "everlasting house"] has always been, since our knowledge of Kilauea, in the south-western portion of its bottom; in spite of all changes in other respects. And also Mokuaweoweo's lava lake was decidedly nearer to the south-western than to the north-eastern end.

* See Page 21 for Dimensions of Craters, Etc.

† In Mokuaweoweo I would not try it but it was obvious as seen from the top.

The lava-lake, as we found it in the evening of April 26th, 1896, was very large, and its shape very irregular. It was almost level with the general crater floor, and its boundaries in the bright daylight hardly distinguishable. On its western side it was surrounded by the same kind of wall, as shown in the photos of Kilauea of 1893; though the wall was not so high and did not exceed one meter according to my estimation. The general appearance and activity of the lake agreed in most respects so fully with Kilauea, that the easiest way to describe it is by comparing it with the latter, as it appeared in December of 1893, an account of which I forwarded to the *Himmel und Erde*, Berlin, in 1895, and which was reviewed in *Nature* in 1896, (page 490). The surface of the lake was crusted over, but rent by a very large number of crevices, through which the glow was slightly visible in the daylight and very bright in the night. The best comparison in order to give an idea of the appearance of these incandescent cracks is that given by J. D. Dana, "a net-work of lightning"—of resting lightnings of course.

During my presence there were two large and one small lava fountains, the former of which played with great regularity and without any interruption. We were looking against the longer diameter, which followed the line on which the fountains were playing; apparently they started from a rather straight crack. Their height was difficult to estimate from our place of observation, as the downward look was too steep; but I do not believe that the largest was more than 15 meters high. A succeeding party, three days later, reported far larger figures; 150 to 200 feet. This is 40 to 60 meters. Either, one of these estimations is very far from the truth, or, the fountains had increased their height in the lapse of three days; the latter supposition seems to me more probable. The colour of the fountains was very bright, more yellow than reddish, even in the daylight; after sunset they were almost dazzling, and also the system of cracks was very striking. I succeeded in obtaining lasting evidence, which proves that the fountains were not very far from real white-heat. The full moon and the fountains affected the photograph plate almost alike. I believe (though I am not sure) this is the first time that the incandescent lava of any volcano has been photographed by its own light. In 1893 I suggested to some of

the professional photographers to try it, but apparently they considered it impossible. As the fountains of Mokuaweoweo came out absolutely black in a five second exposure with an f. 6.3 lens on a 26x Seed's plate, I am convinced that a much shorter exposure would suffice. By making transparencies and combining them with a reddish yellow glass plate it would be possible to render the impression very distinct. My picture* was taken only half an hour after sunset, when the reflected day light was still pretty strong. A gentleman of the other party exposed his plate in the very night and obtained not only the fountains but the cracks also.

A few words about mountain sickness may not be out of place here. As mentioned, two of our party were exhausted before reaching the summit and did not arrive at all. I was quite well on the rim at first, but while doing my photographic work, I experienced so severe a headache that after finishing it I was compelled to lay down. Mr. Gaspar had gone to the tent for more blankets and provisions; when he returned, about sunset, he found the guide and myself stretched out on the lava and the camera standing lonesome on the rim of Mokuaweoweo, covered still by the black cloth. I had to give up my intention to climb down to the bottom of the crater. And yet, in the summer of 1895 I had been on Mount Blanc, Monte Rosa, Matterhorn, (respectively 4810, 4638, 4482 meters), and many other of the Swiss peaks, mostly without any trouble. On Mount Blanc, which is considerably higher than Mauna Loa, I enjoyed perfect health and good appetite, though I had accomplished an uphill walk of almost 3800 meters within two days. About the same was my experience on the Swiss Weisshorn of about 4500 meters and many other peaks of more than 4000 meters. I am therefore inclined to believe that the mountain sickness, that ugly consequence of combined thin air, over exertion, cold and sleepless nights depends a great deal not only on the absolute figures, but also on the suddenness of the change. Mr. Gaspar was the only one of our party who did not suffer at all.

In closing, the differences between the activity of the Kilauea lake and that of Mokuaweoweo are to be enumerated. From the molten lava of Kilauea there arises only a thin smoke, that in

* This picture will be published in *Himmel und Erde*, Berlin.

the reflected light is intensely bluish, and if looked at against the bright sky, yellowish brown. A volcano cloud proper does not exist at all as a rule, and only under certain circumstances, mostly in the early morning and again at sunset. The invisible overheated steam will condense to a cloud, but I invariably noticed that the seeming volcano cloud was a free floating mass of condensed steam without any appreciable connection with the lava lake. Mokuaweoweo on the other hand, as long as it was active, nearly *always had* a cloud; and that cloud *always* had a noticeable trunk or pillar of smoke; the latter, as I could see from the top, arose almost entirely from the fountains. These though they seemed to me far less high than to the party of April 29th, yet were higher than any I had seen in Kilauea; and furthermore, I almost believe (though I could not affirm it positively), they were somewhat brighter than those of Kilauea. Finally it is worth mentioning, that I and also a gentleman of the other party, noticed within the fountains dark pieces, which fell down very slowly and which could hardly be anything else but pumice stone. Kilauea has also produced pumice stone, for it is to be found in many places near the crater; but during my



Cave View in Kilauea—by Flash Light.

presence at Kilauea I never observed its formation. Its generation in Kilauea, therefore, seems to be rather exceptional.

As to the explanation of the mentioned differences they point altogether to a larger amount of gasses in Mokuaweoweo than in Kilauea ; and perhaps also to a higher temperature. Though this be merely hypothetical, I venture to remark it, because it agrees with certain ideas expressed by W. Lowthian Green in his book, "Vestiges of the Molten Globe ;" and if really the molten Mokuaweoweo lava contain a larger quantity of gas and be of higher temperature, either or both, it must be of less density than Kilauea's. And this, if it were a fact, would help somewhat to explain the well known puzzle about the enormous differences of level between the two volcanoes. But this, as most questions regarding volcanoes, is very far from being settled.

Dr. Benedict Friedlaender.

Honolulu, June, 1896.

MARK TWAIN'S DREAM.

As recorded in the Volcano House Register, during his visit in 1866.

ALL day long I have sat apart and pondered over the mysterious occurrences of last night. There is no link lacking in the chain of incidents.—my memory presents each in its proper order with perfect distinctness, but still, however, never mind these reflections—I will drop them and proceed to make a simple statement of the facts. *

Towards eleven o'clock it was suggested that the character of the night was peculiarly suited to viewing the mightiest active volcano on the earth's surface in its most impressive sublimity. There was no light of moon or star in the inky heavens to mar the effect of the crater's gorgeous pyrotechnics.

In due time I stood with my companion on the wall of the cauldron which the natives, ages ago, named "Hale-mau-mau," the abyss wherein they were wont to throw the remains of their chiefs to the end that no vulgar feet might ever tread over them. We stood there, at dead of night, a mile above the level of the sea, and looked down a thousand feet upon a boiling, surging,

roaring ocean of fire, shaded our eyes from the blinding glare and gazed far away over the crimson waves with a vague notion that a supernatural fleet, manned by demons and freighted with the damned might presently sail up out of the remote distance, started when tremendous thunderbursts shook the earth and followed with fascinated eyes the grand jets of molten lava that sprang high up toward the zenith and exploded in a world of fiery spray that lit up the sombre heavens with an infernal splendor.

“What is your little bon-fire of Vesuvius to this?”

My ejaculation aroused my companion from his reverie, and we fell into a conversation appropriate to the occasion and surroundings.

We came at last to speak of the ancient custom of casting the bodies of dead chieftains into this fearful cauldron, and my companion who was of the blood royal, mentioned that the founder of his race, old King Kamehameha the first—that invincible old pagan Alexander—had found other sepulture than the burning depths of the Hale-mau-mau.

I grew interested at once. I knew that the mystery of what became of the corpse of the warrior King had never been fathomed. I was aware that there was a legend connected with this matter, and I felt as if there could be no more fitting time to listen to it than the present.

The descendant of Kamehameha said:—“The dead King was brought in royal state down the long winding road that descends from the rim of the crater to the scorched and chasm-riven plain that lies between Hale-mau-mau and those butting walls yonder in the distance. The guards were set and the troops of mourners began the weird wail for the departed. In the middle of the night came the sound of innumerable voices in the air, and the rush of invisible wings, the funeral torches wavered, burned blue, and went out.

The mourners and watchers fell to the ground, paralyzed with fear, and many minutes elapsed before any one dared to move or speak, for they believed that the phantom messengers of the dread Goddess of Fire had been in the midst.

When at last a torch was lighted, the bier was vacant, the dread monarch had been spirited away. Consternation seized

upon all, and they fled out of the crater. When the day dawned the multitude returned and began the search for the corpse. But not a foot print, not a sign was ever found. Day after day, the search was continued, and every cave in the great walls, and every chasm in the plain for miles around was examined; but all to no purpose: and from that day to this the resting place of the lion King's bones is an unsolved mystery. But years afterwards, when the grim prophetess Wiahoakawaka lay on her death bed, the goddess Pele appeared to her in a vision and told her that eventually the secret would be revealed, and in a remarkable manner, but not until the great Kauhuhu, the shark God, should desert the sacred cavern Ana Puhī, in the island of Molokai, and the waters of the sea should no more enter it, and its floors should become dry.

Ever since that time, the simple confiding natives have watched for the sign, and now after many and many a summer has come and gone and they who were in the flower of youth then, have waxed old and died, the day is at hand. The great shark God has deserted the Ana Puhī. A month ago for the first time within the records of the ancient legends, the sea has ceased to flow into the cavern, and its stony pavement has become dry. As you may easily believe, the news of this great event spread like wild fire through the islands, and now the natives are looking every hour for the miracle which is to unveil the mystery and reveal the secret grave of the dead.

After I had gone to bed, I got to thinking of the volcanic magnificence we had witnessed and could not get to sleep. I hunted up a book, and concluded I would pass the time in reading. The first chapter I came upon related several instances of remarkable revelations made to men through the agency of dreams, of roads and houses, trees, fences, and all manner of landmarks shown in visions, and recognized afterward in waking, and which served to point the way to some dark mystery or other. At length I fell asleep, and dreamed that I was abroad in the great plain that skirts the Hale mau-mau. I stood in a sort of twilight that softened the tone of surrounding objects, and still left them tolerably distinct. A gaunt muffled figure stepped out from the shadow of a rough column of lava, and moved away with a slow and measured step, beckoning me to

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follow. I did so. I marched down, down hundreds of feet upon a narrow trail which wound its tortuous course through piles and pyramids of seamed and blackened lava, and under overhanging masses of sulphur formed by the artist hand of nature into an infinitude of fanciful shapes.

The thought crossed my mind that possibly my phantom guide might lead me down among the bowels of the earth and then disappear, and leave me to grope my way through its mazes and work out my deliverance as best I might, and so, with an eye to such a contingency, I picked up a stone and "blazed" my course by breaking off a projecting corner occasionally, from lava walls and festoons of sulphur. Finally we turned into a cleft in the crater's wall and pursued our way through its intricate windings for many a fathom down toward the home of subterranean fires, our course lighted all the way by a ruddy glow which filtered up through innumerable cracks and crevices, and which afforded me occasional glimpses of the flood of molten lava boiling and hissing in the profound depths below us. The heat was intense, and the sulphurous atmosphere suffocating, but I toiled on in the footsteps of my stately guide and uttered no complaint. At last we came to a rugged chamber whose sombre and blistered walls spake with mute eloquence of some fiery tempest that had spent its fury here ages ago. The spectre pointed to a boulder at the farther extremity—stood and pointed silent and motionless for a few fleeting moments and then disappeared.—"*The Grave of the Great Kamehameha.*" The words swept mournfully by from an unknown source, and died away in the distant corridors of my prison house, and I was alone in the bowels of the earth, in the house of desolation, in the presence of death.

My frightened impulse was to fly, but a stronger impulse arrested me and impelled me to approach the massive boulder the spectre had pointed at. With hesitating step I went forward and stood beside it. Nothing there I grew bolder and walked around and about it, peering shrewdly into the shadowy half light that surrounded it, still nothing. I paused to consider. While I stood irresolute I chanced to brush the ponderous store with my elbow, and lo! it vibrated to my touch. I would as soon have thought of starting a kiln of bricks with my feeble hands.

My curiosity was excited. I bore against the boulder and it still yielded. I gave a sudden push with my whole strength, and it toppled from its foundation with a crash that sent the echoes thundering down the avenue passages of the dismal cavern; and there in a shallow excavation over which it had rested, lay the crumbling skeleton of *King Kamehameha the Great*, thus sepulchred in long years, by supernatural hands. The bones could be none other, for with them lay the rare and priceless crown of *pulamalama* coral, sacred to royalty, and tabu to all else besides.

A hollow groan issued out of the—I woke up. How glad I was to know that it was all a dream. This comes of listening to the legend of the noble chief, of reading those lying dream revelations, of allowing myself to be carried away by the wild beauty of Kilauea at midnight, of gorging too much pork and beans for supper. And so I turned over and fell asleep again, and dreamed the same dream precisely as before, followed the same phantom guide, “blazed” my course, arrived at the grim chamber, heard the sad spirit voice, overturned the massy stone, beheld the regal crown and the decaying bones of the Great King.

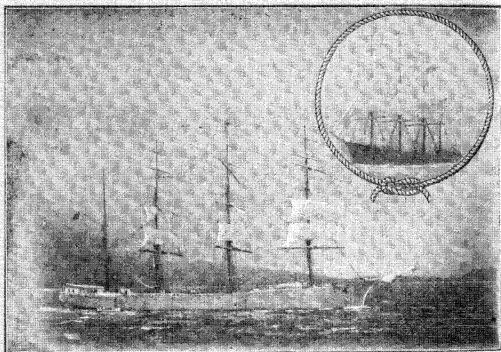
NOTE:—In October of 1881, one of the Honolulu papers received and published the foregoing extract from the Volcano House register. In a note accompanying it were a few words from the humorist to Mr. Lentz, of the Volcano House, implying that he was not the author. Subsequently the following acknowledgment was received. [ED. ANNUAL.]

“Hartford, November 22nd, 1881.

Dear Sir:—I have received the Honolulu paper; and after reading half of that dream, I recognize the fact that I did write it after all. I had totally forgotten it. * * * I must have been pretty young then, or sick, or something. Please tear it out of your record book or paste this letter in to keep it company and testify my opinion of the performance.

Yours truly,

S. L. CLEMENT.”



Ship Roanoke making sail for New York.

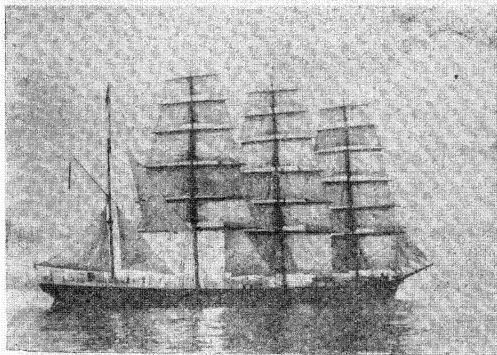
HAWAII'S EASTERN SUGAR FLEET OF 1896.

IT is worthy of more than passing note that of Hawaii's sugar crop for 1896—the banner year, so far, of her saccharine product—so large a portion should be shipped to New York via Cape Horn. It is also a noteworthy fact that this Eastern sugar fleet were all of carrying capacity far above the average, and embraced several four-masted ships, including the *Roanoke* and *Dirigo*.

Several sugar cargoes were shipped East direct during the summer of 1895, the largest vessel of the fleet being the four-masted ship *Kenilworth*, of 2,243 tons measurement, which took from here 63,912 bags of sugar, weighing nearly 4000 tons. Up to this year she was the largest sailing vessel that had entered the harbor of Honolulu. The *Kenilworth* returned again this season for a similar cargo, but in the large fleet she was eclipsed in size by the *Roanoke*, of 3539 tons, the largest American merchant vessel afloat, and the *Dirigo*, of 3,005 tons, the first steel

ship built in the United States. Both of these are comparatively new vessels, built and owned by the Sewells, of Bath, Me.; the *Roanoke* having been built in 1892, and the *Dirigo* having made but one voyage to Japan and back prior to her visit here by way of San Francisco.

It is an interesting coincidence that the principal industry and business of the islands, today, should claim the largest and finest specimens of American mercantile marine architecture as its whaling business did in the "early fifties," when the noted clippers *Sovereign of the Seas*, *Flying Cloud*, *Young American*, and such like vessels loaded oil at this port for Eastern Markets.



Ship *Dirigo* leaving port for New York.

Hawaii has reason to be proud of her commercial record, and Honolulu, the metropolis, flatters itself on its ability to accommodate several of this fleet in port at once in addition to the regular packet lines and a larger list of ocean steamers entering the harbor than ever before, and serve them with wharfage facilities, in course, with less delay than is oftentimes experienced in ports of greater capacity.

The following is a complete list of the Eastern sugar fleet for 1896 above mentioned, including Hilo's maiden shipment for New York direct, the *Henry Villard*. All of this fleet as also that of 1895, were consigned here to the house of W. G. Irwin & Co. L'd. and loaded by them for the American Sugar Refinery in New York and dispatched thither, with the exception of the *J. B. Thomas*, which cleared for Boston.

DATE SAILED.	SHIP.	MASTER.	BAGS SUGAR.	TONS SUGAR.	VALUE.
Feb. 7....	Reaper.	Young	36,465	2,268	\$ 136,738.00
Feb. 26...	W. F. Babcock	Graham	56,608	3,515	237,021.00
Feb. 29...	Indiana	Colley	37,201	2,319	147,639.00
Mch. 19...	Iroquois	Taylor	55,127	3,402	239,101.00
Mch. 31...	Kenilworth	Baker	62,572	3,862	279,207.00
Apr. 10...	Henry Villard	Patten	39,106	2,501	161,978.00
Apr. 27...	Roanoke	Hamilton	88,455	5,368	385,077.00
May 13...	Dirigo	Goodwin	81,986	5,019	359,793.00
May 20..	Patolus	Watts	41,596	2,640	209,888.00
June 1....	Jno. McDonald	Storer	58,988	3,643	252,991.00
June 13...	Jos. B. Thomas	Lermond	48,315	3,004	211,073.00
June 30..	Commodore	Davidson	50,450	3,092	225,316.00
July 21...	T. E. Starbuck	Curtis	51,268	3,187	203,503.00
Aug. 5...	Belmont	Ladd	43,333	2,679	160,012.00
Aug. 20...	Iolani	Mc.Clure	33,192	2,084	134,448.00
Oct. 9...	Troop	Fritz	41,102	2,528	159,591.00
TOTAL.			825,764	51,111	\$ 3,503,376.00

The fleet of 1895 consisted of eight vessels, two of which, the *Kenilworth*, as already mentioned, and the *Troop* figure again in the above list. The total amount of sugar shipped East last year was 25,064½ tons.

HAWAII'S NEW SEAL AND COAT OF ARMS.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at the special session of the Legislature of 1895, a joint committee, consisting of Hons. J. A. McCandless, H. W. Schmidt, A. G. M. Robertson and W. P. Haia was appointed, to whom was assigned the task of procuring designs for a Great Seal of the Republic, and report thereon at the regular Session of 1896.

Competitive designs were called for by the committee and a prize of fifty dollars offered "to the person whose design would be accepted by the Legislature." In size it was suggested to be

three inches in diameter, and the existing national motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono," was to be retained. Contributors were to sign a nom de plume to their designs and forward same, with their real name on a separate enclosed slip, to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. A. G. M. Robertson. A little over six weeks time was given for the competition, which closed December 1st. 1895.

Responding thereto some twenty-seven designs were submitted, and after due consideration by the committee their choice fell upon the design of "Anglo-Dane," the work of our pen artist Viggo Jacobson. Shortly after the opening of the Legislature the committee presented their report, submitted the choice of the various designs that had been received, and recommended its adoption.

Through criticisms thereon in the public press, and in the house and senate on consideration of the report, the matter was referred back to the Committee with instructions to modify certain features. Upon its resubmission to the house a strong argument was made by the chairman of the Committee for the retention of the symbolic phoenix to which objections had been made; the design in other respects having been changed to meet the expressed wish of the legislators. It finally passed on a joint resolution and was approved May 25th, 1896.

The following is its descriptive text:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the Great Seal of the Republic of Hawaii be circular in shape, three inches in diameter, and of the design herein below attached; being more particularly described, with the tinctures added as a basis for the Coat of Arms, as follows:

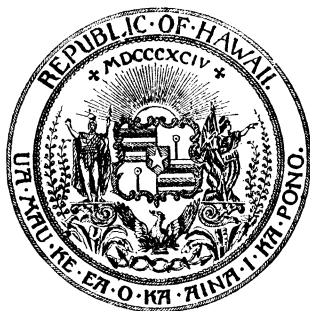
ARMS.—An heraldic shield which is quarterly; first and fourth, stripes of the national banner; second and third, on field arg, a ball of the first pierced on staff sa.; sur tout, an inescutcheon vert. on which a mullet or. in fesse.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, Kamehameha I., statant, attitude as represented by bronze statue in front of Aliiolani Hale in Honolulu; cloak and helmet or.; figure proper. Sinister, Goddess of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap and laurel wreath, and holding in right hand the national banner, partly unfurled.

CREST.—A rising sun irradiated or., surmounted by the legend "Republic of Hawaii, 1894," the latter in Roman numerals.

MOTTO.—"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" escroll, lettering or.;

FURTHER ACCESSORIES.—Below the shield, the bird Phoenix overt. issuant from flames, body sa. wings half or., half murrey; also eight taro leaves, having on either side banana foliage and sprays of maiden hair fern, ascendant.



OBSOLETE STREET NAMES.

REFERENCE to early records of Honolulu realty transactions, though of but half a century ago, reveal a number of street names now unknown to but few of her citizens. In the recent activity in city real estate frequent enquiry has been made relative to several of these primitive names, and for the convenience of reference we present the following list:

Church Street, Chapel Street, Main Street and also Broadway, refers to King Street. An early resident mentions that the native name for that portion east of Fort Street was Aigupita.

Fourth Street in some instruments, and Alanui Keaka (or Theater) in others, refers to Hotel Street.

Lalau Street was an early name of Kaahumanu Street, and Beef Lane—suggested by the Sandwich Island Gazette, September, 1836—referring to the same, seems to have had a brief existence.

Fid Street was the more truthful than poetic name to the lower portion of Nuuanu Street, when grog shops, and sailor boarding houses characterized it from Beretania Street to the sea.

Water Street was a suggested name for Queen Street, and is met with in a few instances in old documents.

Kea Street we accept as our present Alakea Street.

Some confusion exists relative to streets by direction such as Back Street, and Mauka Street, though it is generally admitted that the former refers to Beretania Street and the latter to Young Street.

Warren's Square was that portion of Hotel street from the corner of Fort Street to where Warren's Hotel stood, afterwards the Canton Hotel, now occupied by Horn's bakery.

Rose Lane existed till the great fire of 1887 when in resurveying and mapping out the burnt district with new and wider streets it gave way to the extension of Bethel Street up through to Hotel Street. It afforded a King Street outlet to several properties near Castle & Cooke's rear.

Alanui Kamika, or Smith Street. This was a narrow and crooked roadway that opened opposite Kaumakapili Church on Beretania Street, and ran through to Hotel Street. It was also obliterated by the above mentioned fire. In rebuilding, the street was widened and continued through the next block to King Street, and is now known to many as Konia Street.

Alanui Kihapai is thought to have reference to Union Street.


Branch Street is understood to apply to Adams Lane.

Alanui Kalepa, and Alanui Kuai, as the names imply, refer to Merchant Street.

Printer's Lane ran from abreast of Palace walk, on Punchbowl Street and came out on King Street, between S. N. Castle's and the Mission premises, now the Kawaiahao Seminary. A small portion of the roadway, opening on Punchbowl Street still exists.

Palace Walk, occasionally referred to, is the now partially widened thoroughfare, mauka of the Executive building, running from Richards to Punchbowl Street, and bids fair to eventually lose its name entirely in the proposed extension of Hotel Street to Thomas Square.

THE LEGEND OF OAHUNUI.

N the plateau, or table-land, lying between Ewa and Waialua on the island of Oahu, and about a mile off and *mauka* of the present Kaukonahua bridge is the historical place of Kukaniloko.

This was the ancient birth place of the Oahu kings and rulers. It was incumbent on all women of the royal line to retire to this place when about to give birth to a child, on pain of forfeiting the rank, chiefly privileges and prerogatives for her expected offspring should that event happen in a less sacred place.

The stones were still standing ten years ago, and may be are yet undisturbed, where the royal accouchments took place. In ancient times this locality was tabu ground, for here the high priest of the island had his headquarters. Himself descended from the highest chiefly families, in many instances an uncle or younger brother of the reigning king, or, connected by marriage with those of the royal line, at the head of a numerous, well organized and powerful priesthood, his influence was hardly second and in some matters his authority was paramount to that of the king.

A few miles *mauka* of Kukaniloko towards the Waimea mountains is Halemano, where the last of the cannibal chiefs from the South Seas finally settled when driven from the plains of Mokuleia and Waialua by the enraged people of those districts; exasperated by the frequent requisitions on the *kamaainas* (original inhabitants) by the stranger chiefs to furnish material for their cannibalistic feasts.

To the east of Halemano and about the same distance from Kukaniloko is Oahunui (Greater Oahu), another historical place. This was the residence of the kings of the island. Tradition has it that previous to the advent of the cannibal strangers the place was known by another name.

When the Lo-Aikanaka, as the last of the man-eating chiefs are known in history, were constrained to take up their residences in Upper Halemano, a district just outside of the boundaries of those reserved for the royal and priestly residences, a young man called Oahunui was king. An elder sister called Kilikiliula, who had been as a mother to him, was supposed to share equally with him the royal power and prerogative. This sister was married to a chief named Lehuanui, of the priestly line, but one not otherwise directly connected with royalty, and was the mother of three children; the two oldest were boys and the youngest a girl. They all lived together in the royal enclosure but in separate houses according to ancient custom.

Now the Lo-Aikanaka on establishing themselves in Upper Halemano, had at first behaved very well. They had been circumspect and prudent in their intercourse with the royal retainers, and had visited the young king to render their homage with every appearance of humility.

Oahunui was quite captivated by the plausible, suave manners of the ingratiating southern chief and of those of his immediate retainers, and he invited them to a feast. This civility was reciprocated and the king dined with the strangers. Here, it was strongly suspected, that the dish of honor placed before the king was human flesh served under the guise of pork.

The king found the dish very much to his liking and intimated to the Lo-Aikanaka chief that his aipuupuu (chief cook or steward) understood the preparation and cooking of pork better than the royal cook did.

The Lo-Aikanaka took the hint, and the young king became a very frequent guest at the Southerners board—or rather mat table. Some excuse or other would be given to invite the royal guest such as a challenge to the king to a game of konane, or a contest of skill in the different athletic and warlike sports would be arranged and Oahunui would be asked to be the judge, or simply invited to view them. As a matter of course it would be expected that the king would remain after the sports and partake of food when on friendly visits of this nature. Thus with one excuse or another he spent a great deal of his time with his new subjects and friends.

To supply the particular dainty craved by the royal visitor, the Lo-Aikanaka had to send out warriors to the passes leading to Waianae from Lihue and Kalena and also to the lonely pathway leading up to Kalaikini on the Waimea side, there to lie in ambush for any lone traveller, or belated single person after la-i, aaho, or ferns. Such a one would fall an easy prey to the Lo's stalwart men skillful in the art of the lua.

This went on for some time, until the unaccountable disappearance of so many people began to be connected with the frequent entertainments by the southern chief. Oahunui's subjects began to hint that their young king had acquired the taste for human flesh at these feasts, and that it was to gratify his unnatural appetite for the horrid dish which caused his frequent visits to those who were his inferiors, contrary to all royal precedents.

The disapproval by his people at the intimacy of Oahunui with his new friends was expressed more and more openly and the murmurs of discontent grew loud and deep. His chiefs and the high priest became alarmed and begged of him to discontinue his visits or they would not be answerable for the consequences. The king was thereby forced to heed their admonitions and promised to keep away from the Lo's, and did so for quite a while.

Now all the male members of the royal family ate their meals with the king when he was at home. This included among others Lehuanui, his sister's husband, and their two sons, healthy, chubby little lads of about eight and six years of age. One day after breakfast, as the roar of the surf at Waialua could be distinctly heard, the king remarked that the fish of Ukoa pond at Waialua must be pressing on to the *makaha* (or floodgates) and he would like some aholehole. This observation really meant a command to his brother-in-law to go and get the fish, as he was the highest chief present except his two royal nephews, too small to assume such duties.

Lehuanui, Kilikiliula's husband, accordingly went to Waialua with a few of his own family retainers and a number of those belonging to the king. They found the fish packed thick at the *makaha* and were soon busily engaged in scooping out, cleaning and salting them. It was quite late at night when Lehuanui

fatigued with the labors of the day, lay down to rest. He had been asleep but a short while when he seemed to see his two sons standing by his head. The eldest spoke to him, "Why do you sleep my father? While you are down here we are being eaten by your brother-in-law, the king. We were cooked and ate up and our skulls are now hanging in a net from a branch of the lehua tree you are called after, and the rest of our bones are tied in a bundle and buried under the tree by the big root running to the setting sun."

Then they seemed to fade away and Lehuanui started up shivering with fear. He hardly knew whether he had been dreaming or had actually seen an apparition of his little sons. He had no doubt they were dead, and as he remembered all the talk and innuendoes about the king's supposed reasons for visiting the strangers and the enforced cessation of those visits at the urgent request of the high priest and the chiefs, he came to the conclusion that the king had only expressed a desire for fish in his presence to send him out of the way. He reasoned that no doubt the king had noticed the chubby form and rounded limbs of the little lads and being debarred a chance of partaking surreptitiously of human flesh, had compelled his servants to kill, cook and serve up, his own nephews. In satisfying his depraved appetite, he also got rid of two who might become formidable rivals, for it was quite within the possibilities that the priests and chiefs in the near future, should he be suspected of a desire for a further indulgence in cannibalistic diet, might depose him, and proclaim either one of the young nephews his successor.

The father was so troubled that he aroused his immediate body servant and the two left Waialua for home shortly after midnight. They arrived at the royal enclosure at dawn, and went first to the lehua tree spoken of by the apparition of the child, and on looking up amid the branches, sure enough there dangled two little skulls in a piece of large meshed fishing net. Lehuanui then stooped down and scraped away the leaves and loose dirt from the root indicated, and out rolled a bundle of tapa which on being opened was found to contain the bones of two children. The father reached up for the net containing the skulls and putting the bundle of tapa in it tied the net around his neck. The servant stood by, a silent and greived spectator of a scene whose meaning he fully understood.

The father procured a stone adze and went to the king's sleeping house, the servant still following. Here every one but an old woman tending the kukuinut candle was asleep. Oahunui was stretched out on a pile of soft mats covered with his *paiula*, the royal red kapa of old. The cruel wretch had ate to excess of the hateful dish he craved, and accompanying it with copious draughts of awa juice, was in a heavy drunken sleep.

Lehuanui stood over him adze in hand and called, "Oh king, where are my children." The stupified being only stirred uneasily and would not, or could not, awake. Lehuanui called him three times, and the sight of the drunken brute, gorged with his own flesh and blood, so enraged the father that he struck at Oahunui's neck with the stone adze he held and severed the head from the body at one blow.

The father and husband then strode to his own sleeping house where his wife lay asleep with their youngest child in her arms. He aroused her and asked for his boys. The mother could only weep without answering. He upbraided her for her devotion to her brother and tamely surrendering her children to satisfy the appetite of the inhuman monster. He reminded her that she had equal power with her brother and that the latter was very unpopular, and had she chosen to resist his demands and called on the retainers to defend her children, the king would have been killed and her children saved.

He then informed her that as she had given up his children to be killed for her brother, he had killed the latter in retaliation for their death; and saying, "you have preferred your brother to me and mine, you will see no more of me and mine." He tore the sleeping child from her arms and turned to leave the house.

The poor wife and mother followed and flinging herself on her husband attempted to detain him by clinging to his knees, but the father crazed by his loss and the thought of her greater affection for a cruel inhuman brother than for her own children struck at her with all his might exclaiming, "well then follow your brother," and rushed away followed by all his retainers.

Kilikiliula fell on the side of the stream opposite to where the lehua tree stood and is said to have turned to stone, and is pointed out to this day, balanced on the side hill of the ravine formed by the stream and is one of the sights for the Hawaiian sightseer.

The headless body of Oahunui lay where he was killed, abandoned by every one. The story runs that in process of time it also turned to stone as a witness to the anger of the Gods and their detestation of his horrible crime, and the place was ever afterwards known as Oahunui. All the servants who had in any way been concerned, in obedience to the royal mandate, in killing and cooking the young princes were, at the death of Kili-kiliula, likewise turned to stone, just as they were in the various attitudes of crouching, kneeling, or sitting.

All of the rest of the royal retainers, with the lesser chiefs and guards, fled in fear and disgust from the place, and thus the once sacred royal home of the Oahuan chiefs was abandoned and deserted.


The ban of the great God Kane's curse, it is believed, still hangs over the desolate spot, in proof of which, it is asserted that, although all this happened many hundreds of years ago, no one has ever lived there since.

Emma M. Nakuina.

HAWAIIAN EPIDEMICS.

An historic account of the principal epidemic periods known to have occurred in these islands.

FIRST, OR OKUU EPIDEMIC.

CCASIONAL reference is made to a pestilence that prevailed throughout these islands the early part of this century, known among Hawaiians as *ahulau okuu*.

Little more than a traditional knowledge exists relative to it. In seeking the significance of the name, Andrews defines it as that of a "great pestilence which swept over the islands while Kamehameha I. was living on Oahu, about 1807. Great multitudes were swept off. The name *okuu* was given to it because the people '*okuu wale aku no i ka uhane*,' i.e., dismissed freely their souls and died."

Jarves,^a in referring to Kamehameha's preparation for the conquest of Kauai, which occurred in 1804, states that he got together even thousand warriors and fifty whites, mostly armed

^a Jarves History, Boston Edition of 1843, page 191.

with muskets, which were to have been conveyed thither by a fleet of twenty-one schooners of from ten to fifty tons each, and a vast fleet of war canoes, but before he could embark this force an epidemic broke out among them of a peculiar character which spread over the island, and proved very fatal. The king himself was attacked, but recovered.

This is confirmed in Lisiansky's Voyage, (page 122) as follows: "June 18th, 1804. On leaving Carracacooa (Kealakekua), I purposed making for the island of Wahoo (Oahu), to see the King of Owhyhee (Hawaii), who was there with his army. * * * Learning, however, that a species of epidemic disease was raging in that island, I relinquished my intention and took my course for Otooway (Kauai). June 19th, at Waimea Bay. The King of Otooway and Onihoo (Niihau), whose name was Tamoory (Kaumualii), paid us a visit. * * * I informed him that the King of Owhyhee was at present on the island of Wahoo; and that he would have been at Otooway long ago but for an epidemic disease which had spread among his troops, and would perhaps oblige him to relinquish his conquests and return home."

A native writer in the *Kuokoa* of February 28th, 1863, refers to it as "the great plague of Kamehameha's time, known as *okuu*, which destroyed a great number of men, women and children, and took off the majority (*hapa nui*) of the population. No plague or sickness ever occurred like it. Concerning the numbers that died throughout these islands, in some places they died forty daily, in others eighty, one hundred and twenty, and in others four hundred^b died each day. According to the number of inhabitants in each place, so were the deaths there. This plague continued for some time, destroying the people of these islands. For three months and more, perhaps, they continued to die daily.^c"

We have met with no account, or description, as to what this fatal epidemic could have been, though have a recollection of a well known old time resident of Kauai, once speaking of it having been described to him by natives of his district as very much resembling the black plague.

^b The report of numbers in multiples of forty is characteristic of ancient Hawaiian methods in dealing with indefinite large numbers.

^c P. C. Advertiser, March 5, 1893.

While Jarves, and Lisiansky, connects the epidemic only with Oahu, traditionary accounts agree in its merciless sweep throughout the islands. It probably had its origin by contagion from China through the sandal wood trade then opening up between the two countries.

EPIDEMICS OF 1848-49.

During the latter four months of 1848 an epidemic of measles, introduced from Mexico in a U. S. Government vessel, raged throughout the islands and laid low one-tenth of the whole population. A writer of the time states that "the disease spread with great rapidity, so that in two months it had reached the utmost extremes of the islands. Scarcely a soul escaped its power; whole neighborhoods, and even whole villages were prostrate at once, there not being persons enough in health to prepare food for the sick.

About the time measles were introduced at one island, the whooping cough, from California, found its way to another and, like the measles, spread with great rapidity, causing almost the total destruction of those born that year.

Unfortunately an earlier and more than usually severe winter; with excessive rains, aggravated the disease and caused greater mortality. These were succeeded by an epidemic of diarrhea throughout the islands, supposed to have been caused by a too early indulgence of improper food. Scarcely had the people recovered from the foregoing, than the influenza, in December, made a sudden attack on the whole population, native and foreign alike. After so many prostrations by sickness, the people seemed to lose that elasticity of body which resists the power of disease. This epidemic proved the longest and most severe of the kind which had been witnessed up to that time.

Medical opinion considered the two latter visitations as part and parcel, or after results, of the first or measles epidemic.

It was estimated that the population of the islands were reduced over ten thousand by this siege of epidemics.

SMALL POX EPIDEMIC OF 1853.

General public opinion credited to the ship *Chas. Mallory* from San Francisco, the introduction of small-pox in May of

1853, though it was asserted it might have been brought by the brig *Zoe* in a lot of consigned clothing which had been sold at auction. The first reported cases were those of a native woman and girl in what was known as Meek's yard, on Maunakea Street, May 13th, and enquiry elicited the fact that another native girl had had the disease but was then convalescent.

The Board of Health immediately took steps to confine it to the premises discovered, and the Legislature then in session hurried an Act through both houses, in one day, establishing a Special Commission of Public Health "who should act without pecuniary reward," to take charge of and direct all matters relative to the welfare of the community, with authority to draw from the Public Treasury such funds as might be necessary. The Commission was appointed by the King, with assent of the Privy Council, and consisted of Dr. G. P. Judd, W. C. Parke Dr. T. C. B. Rooke: the latter being chairman.

The Commissioners proceeded immediately upon their duties, with J. Hardy as secretary. An hospital was procured without delay, at Kakaako, and ordered fitted up with all dispatch: the utmost precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spreading of the disease; notices were issued and widely circulated. The Minister of Public Instruction was authorized to take every necessary step for the general vaccination of the people; measures were taken to prevent the extension of the disease to the other islands by coasting and other vessels, and sub-commissioners and agents were appointed throughout every district on the islands, with full instructions from the Commissioners, and directions were issued to all pilots and boarding officers, so that should the disease break out in any place, measures were taken to meet it in every direction.

The first weekly report of the Commissioners read as follows: "No new cases of Small Pox has been reported. Those already existing are doing well. The health of the city is otherwise generally good. Honolulu, May 20th, noon.

T. C. B. Rooke, Chairman."

This however was but the calm which preceded the storm, for by the middle of July the ravages of the disease among the native population of Honolulu had become alarming. For the week ending July 15th, the number of new cases reported was

527, including four foreigners; deaths 118, The following notices, issued by the commission will give an idea of the state of affairs then existing.

“NOTICE.—Whereas much difficulty is found in procuring aid to bury the dead, the Royal Commissioners of Public Health hereby give notice that all able bodied men, if recovered from the Small pox, or already completely exposed thereto, are liable to be called on by them, by their sub-commissioners, by the police. or by any of their agents, to render assistance in burying the dead, without remuneration. Any person so called on, refusing to assist, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment not exceeding six months. The Commissioners likewise give notice that they have authorized the destruction of dogs in Honolulu and vicinity, whenever in the estimation of the police they are liable to convey and communicate the Small-pox.^d

The Commissioners published weekly reports of all cases reported, but the belief was general that there were many more cases that did not appear in the official list.

From the first bulletin report, till October 14th, when the Commissioners announced “no case of Small-pox remaining in Honolulu,” there had been 5686 cases reported, with 2109 deaths. The out districts of Oahu, and parts of the other islands continued to suffer from ravages of the disease till January, 1854, the last cases for Oahu reporting on the 13th, and from Hawaii on the 27th of that month when the Commissioners reported the following summary: Total number of cases reported, 6,405. Total number of deaths 2,485.

This siege of Small-pox will be seen to have lasted eight months, during which time some \$30,000 of public money was drawn for its expenses.

THE QUINTA EXPERIENCE OF 1881.

Honolulu was called to pass through another small-pox epidemic in 1881, the disease having been introduced here by the steamer *Quinta* from China. There were several occasions, about the same time, both from San Francisco and through the inward rush of laborers from China when we were threatened not only with small-pox off the port, but actually on our streets.

^d Sheldon's Reminiscences.

The Health and Police authorities were passing through a siege in confining cases by the *Cassandra* to her own immigrants, during December of 1880 and January of 1881, when the *Quinta* and *Mei Foo* arrived. The latter had six cases of small-pox among her passengers on arrival, and was placed at once in quarantine, while the Captain of the *Quinta* reported a clean bill of health, though it was subsequently discovered that both he and his officers were knowing to the existence of the disease on board and that four deaths had occurred, *en route*.

The first case in town developed among her passengers in a house on King Street, January 19th, though the epidemic dates from February 4th, from a case at Kukui place, when, upon examination of the neighborhood four others were found. Other cases soon cropped up here and there throughout the city, so that for a time considerable alarm was felt as to the outcome from so many points of contagion. The Board of Health sought by prompt action, a vigorous quarantine and restriction on inter-island travel to confine its ravages. All cases reported, or discovered, were removed to the hospital at Kahakaaulana, or strictly quarantined on their own premises, if circumstances required it. Fortunately the disease did not spread to the other islands, though there were a number of cases in the outer districts of Oahu, from which there were twelve deaths. The epidemic lasted a little over five months with a total of 780 reported cases, out of which there were 282 deaths. From December 4th, 1880, to September 10th, the total number of persons placed in quarantine were 2,875.

The total expenses of this second small-pox epidemic was \$114,059.18, of which, paid claims against the steamers *Cassandra*, *Lydia*, *Septima* and *Mee Foo*, amounting to \$16,360.82, made the net expense \$97,698.36.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1895.

Of Honolulu's last epidemic, little need be said (because so recent and well known) beyond our summary of the events given in the Retrospect for 1895. The Board of Health has issued a special report upon the Cholera epidemic which embodies all the acts and regulations of the Board; reports of the physicians and others, and a "general statement" upon the subject showing

the introduction of the disease, steps pursued to prevent its spread, etc., etc., with a list of patients entered on the record book of the Cholera Hospital at Kakaako, which shows a total of fifty-eight typical and eighteen moderate cases entered, besides four cases other than cholera, and eleven typical cases that had not entered. Of this total number of ninety-one cases, there were sixty-five deaths in all.

The total cost of the epidemic amounted to \$61,697.55, but not a small portion went to settle claims for properties condemned for the public weal.

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE REDIVIVUS.

[We are indebted to Mr C. W. Dickey, Architect, for the preparation of this article and to our local papers for aid in extending its descriptive features. ED. ANNUAL.]

THE New Hawaiian Opera House, completed in November, 1896, is a model structure of its kind, calculated to surprise those who visit these Islands expecting to find everything in a primitive state of civilization. It was not built as a profitable investment, and may, like its predecessor, prove a constant expense to its owners, Messrs. J. D. and A. B. Spreckels of San Francisco and W. G. Irwin of this city. But Mr. Irwin—for his part—has seen fit to thus give the people of Honolulu one more mark of his public spirited generosity.

The old Music Hall burned down February 12th, 1895, leaving three walls standing intact. Within these old walls our charmingly beautiful little theater has sprung into existence. No pains have been spared to make it what it is: comfortable, thoroughly equipped, and artistic. To Mr. C. B. Ripley, the architect, is due great credit for the masterly manner in which he has carried out a very difficult project. To be compelled to use three old walls with the window and door openings already fixed in position was a very serious handicap to the designer; but the whole interior effect is so harmonious that one forgets that it is not an entirely new structure.

Entering the theater under the broad porch on King Street, one passes through the vestibule and into the foyer or up into the family circle by broad stairs at either side. The foyer is separated from the dress circle by a graceful arcade of spindle work. Passing out under the gallery the whole beauty of the place bursts upon the observer. In front is the great bronzed proscenium arch flanked on either side with two boxes of dainty Moorish design. Connecting with the upper boxes comes the gallery or family circle which passes around three sides of the building in the form of a horse shoe. The richly ornamented rail is bronzed to match the proscenium arch and the draperies of the boxes. Raising the eyes a little higher one sees the most beautiful feature of all, the deeply paneled and richly ornamented ceiling finished in light tints of blue and cream, blending charmingly with the flesh colored walls. The whole ceiling, cornice, dress circle rail, proscenium arch, and boxes are profusely studded with incandescent electric lights, giving a most brilliant effect. The ventilation is excellent and, considering that no fans are employed, it is really extraordinarily perfect. The air is admitted directly through double rows of windows on both sides of the building and indirectly from three great windows on the front which open into a large air chamber from which cool air is diffused through the family circle, from under every seat. The cool air thus admitted falls to the floor and displaces the vitiated air which rises and escapes through numerous ventilators in the ceiling.

The floor of the auditorium slopes gradually from the foyer to the stage, and is free from steps which sometimes act as stumbling blocks for the crowd to fall over after the play, and of a pitch similar to the Columbia of San Francisco.

The seating accommodations are planned with an eye to spacious comfort. The chairs themselves, which are of hard wood finish, with arms and folding seats, are of the widest size made, and are placed in curved rows so far apart that people entering late can easily pass in front of those already seated without forcing them to rise.

The aisles and foyer are covered with thick Turkish carpets, which prevent any sound from persons walking while a play is in progress, at the same time adding to the attractiveness of the building.

The seating capacity of the house is 666, exclusive of the gallery, which will accommodate 300 more, with ample space in the auditorium for some 250 or more additional chairs. At the Frawley Company's presentation of "The Ensign," November 28th, there were 1250 persons present.

STAGE FITTINGS.

Behind the scenes the stage is fitted up as completely as any modern theater of the same size in the United States. Mr. Robert Abrams, who has had life long experience in fitting up stages, and has been for years connected with the Baldwin Theater in San Francisco, was engaged to attend to this important part of the work. "The stage is as fine and complete as can be found in any large American city," says Manager Marx of the Columbia Theater, now here with the Frawley Company, "and in point of size it equals the Columbia." The latest devices for holding scenery substitutes the old method of grooves for the side pieces. The stage is free from all irregularities. Its fittings include four traps, as follows:

One, a bridge trap, extends across the back part of the stage at the rear, and is used in scenes where a rocky pass is set and the performer is supposed to go down hill, out of sight of the audience. Another is known as the "Hamlet," in the center of the stage, and takes its name from the grave scene in that play. Another is known as the Vampyre, and is of careful construction, opening from two sides. In the front center, and below is an elevator. As the performer comes up on this, the sides are drawn back, and he makes his appearance. The fourth is known as the "Star" trap, and is used only in pantomimes, where the Harlequin comes from below in slap bang fashion. This is made like the reversed point of a star; that is, the points meet at the center and work upwards. This trap is of delicate mechanism and must be geometrically correct.

Things that will specially endear the house to traveling combinations is the well appointed and spacious dressing rooms. Though beneath the stage, their size, and light and airy condition will do much toward lightening the hearts of the weary thespians, who, only too often, are given a little two-by-four room located way up in the flies, to reach which they are often compelled to climb a not too steady ladder.

SCENERY OUTFIT.

Last but not least comes the scenery, which forms a most important part of the stage fittings. It is a comparatively easy matter in America for companies to carry their scenery with them; but out here it is well nigh impossible, and they are obliged to rely on what they can find upon their arrival. Realizing this, Mr. Irwin employed Mr. Wm. T. Porter, a man well known to the theatrical world as one of the finest scenic artists of the day, this being the thirty-ninth theater he has fitted out during his career. For six months he has labored incessantly, until the new Hawaiian Opera House is in possession of so complete and perfect a set of scenes that any play presented in the United States can be staged here with equal scenic effect. The outfit comprises a palace set; one each French, Gothic, oak and plain chamber set; a kitchen and a prison set, all of from twelve to fifteen pieces each, and two street scenes, ancient and modern.

Then comes the exteriors which include a cut wood, a garden scene with ten wood wings and four foliage borders; one each light and dark wood landscape; one horizon with set waters and ground row and four wings; a rocky pass, showing immense cliffs, while in the back ground are the tall mountain peaks; falling from the various peaks and far back into a magnificent distance are numberless water-falls, intensely realistic. As a finish to the scene there are two rows of set rocks, one ground row and one tail row. Without doubt this is one of the finest pieces of scenery ever placed on a stage.

The set pieces consist of two houses, two cottages, balustrade, garden walls and trees. Then there are foliage borders, rustics, panels, and a full set each of straight and arched sky borders. The frame to the stage is made up of grand and straight draperies and tormentor wings. A handsome corridor scene will be used in the second entrance when changes are necessary during an act, as, in days of modern stage arrangements, the old-fashioned wings in an interior scene, behind which a performer makes his entrance or exit, is done away with and to the audience a chamber in the palace will appear as of three solid and natural walls in a room.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS, ETC.

Mention is to be made of the electric lights and effects, which, with many important details, have been constructed by the Hawaiian Electric Co. In all there are some 800 lights throughout the house. Three hundred and eighty border lights occupy the space above the stage. These are placed in five rows of seventy-six lamps each, alternating red, white and blue globes. The proscenium has a row of thirty clear white lights, and the foot-lights also consist of seventy-five lamps with alternating red, white and blue globes. The object of these colored globes in the borders and foot-lights is to obtain the beautiful effects of the changes from sunrise to broad daylight and again to sunset or twilight.

The auditorium is lighted with 125 lights in the metal ceiling and seventy eight double brackets around the gallery and walls. The foyer has three large chandeliers and the same number have been placed at the entrance. Under the balcony a large cluster of lights furnishes ample illumination for that part of the building. For the purpose of decorating, 250 extra lights may be placed above the gallery, for which wires have been laid.

The stage is provided with two of Colt's latest pattern electric calcium lights for use when a particularly strong light is needed to heighten the effect of the scene, and another for throwing a light from the balcony to some one object on the stage. The stage connection may also be used for bunch stands which supply thirty-six additional lights.

The boxes are lighted with clusters of lamps and in each of the dressing rooms two thirty-two-candle power lamps have been placed at each mirror.

In wiring the building the utmost care has been paid to avoid all risk of fire through the wires coming in contact with the woodwork. Their entrance to the theater is made by underground conduits leading to the cut-outs, which are placed on marble slabs, and from there they are led to a switch board of polished marble. By this board the lights are controlled. The switches are of the noiseless knife pattern, finished in antique bronze; each circuit also has its separate dimmer besides which there is one large dimmer for the auditorium. The fixtures throughout the

auditorium are of polished brass, with the glass shades colored to harmonize with the wall and ceiling tints.

The lower private boxes each have side doors opening outward and, with the large double doors of the auditorium on each side of the building and wide double front doors, ample room is afforded for convenient and rapid exit in case of emergency. There are also three doors in the rear of the building, two connecting with the stage and one with the dressing rooms beneath.

The contract for rebuilding the theater was awarded to Mr. Geo. W. Lincoln on competitive bid, and work was commenced by him February 15th. The painting and decorating portion of the work was carried out by Mr. E. C. Rowe, and the satisfactory feeling expressed by the general public indicates the faithfulness of their labors.

RE-OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

The re-opening of the new Opera House, which occurred Saturday evening, November 7th, was made a decidedly society event, from which will date a new epoch in the history of Honolulu. It was quite in keeping with its name that the initial performance should be an opera, and it was a fortuitous combination of circumstances which rendered it possible for our "Hawaiian Nightengale," Miss Annis Montague, (Mrs. Chas. Turner) to gather around her for weeks of careful training so talented a company of amateurs as to present, so successfully as was done, Verdi's Grand Opera, "Il Trovatore." The house was crowded with our tropic city's elite, in full dress, in recognition of the event. Altogether it was a congratulatory occasion wherein the audience, in the happiest of moods, testified their appreciation, (a) of the beauty and comfort of the house; (b) of Mr. Porter's master-piece, the drop curtain; (c) of Messrs Irwin and Spreckels' provision of this need in our isolated community, which was attested in an address by Mr. T. R. Walker on behalf of the public, and responded to appreciatingly by Mr. Irwin for his absent partners in the enterprise, for Mrs. Irwin and himself. The scenic artist also met with unmistakable recognition of his labors and was compelled to respond in a brief speech. With so appreciative an audience it goes without saying that the ovation to Miss Annis Montague was by no

means stinted. It must have recalled similar triumphant scenes when winning the laurels gained in her operatic tours in various parts of the world, and in a measure recompensed her for the self imposed task of training the necessary company to present this standard opera; and in the success scored by Mrs. W. W. Dimond, Miss Bertha Young and the other members in their several parts—was but the crowning recognition of her sound judgment.

The following program shows the caste on the occasion.

GRAND OPERA NIGHT

Complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin

TENDERED

By the Musicians of Honolulu on the Occasion of the Opening of the
New Hawaiian Opera House

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 7, 1896

VERDI'S GRAND OPERA

. . . IL TROVATORE . . .

Under the Direction of Annis Montague

CASTE:

Leonora	.	.	.	.	MISS ANNIS MONTAGUE
Azucena	.	.	.	.	MRS. W. W. DIMOND
Inez	.	.	.	.	MISS BERTHA YOUNG
Count De Luna	.	.	.	.	MR R C MONTEAGLE
Ferrando	.	.	.	.	MR ERNEST ROSS
Manrico	.	.	.	.	MR WILLIAM LEWERS

Musical Conductor, HENRI BERGER

Mr. Paul R. Isenberg has kindly consented to sing the Serenade
behind the scenes and in the Miserere.

This was succeeded by an evening with Thespis in the rendition of "Jane," also by local amateur talent, followed the same week by a night with Nat. Goodwin's Company in "The Gilded Fool," as they were returning to the Coast from their Australian tour.

At the present writing the theater-goers of this city are enjoying a season of drama and high class comedy as presented by the Frawley Company, under the management of Melville Marx. This company, comprising nineteen performers, arrived here by the *Australia*, November 17th, from San Francisco, and opened

with the society play, "The Wife," the same evening, to a full house. This is the largest legitimate theatrical company that Honolulu has been favored with, and the marked success which has attended them throughout will allay all future fears as to financial results to large companies—provided they are first class. At the presentation of "The Ensign," Mr. Frawley, in acknowledgment of the patronage bestowed, stated that it was their "banner house;" that in the history of the Frawley Company, they were playing to the largest amount of money they had ever played to, and that they were so pleased with place and people that next September would see them back again.

During their season which will end with the departure of the Mariposa, December 10th, they have given three evening and one matinee performance each week.

THE GENESIS AND EVOLUTION OF HONOLULU'S DAILIES.

From the Holiday Number, (1895,) of the Evening Bulletin.

MANY readers are doubtless familiar with the fact that one of San Francisco's leading papers had its origin in the gratuitions hand bills of the city's theaters. Some rivals occasionally refer, tauntingly, to its humble origin lest it become so inflated with its successful growth as to forget so important a matter as its birth. Others, again, refer to it hopefully, that success might crown their labors in the journalistic field in a similar manner.

The maxim of early school days that "tall oaks from little acorns grow" was certainly exemplified in the case mentioned, but, no more so than has been experienced under our own eyes in this modest city of the mid-Pacific, as I recall the genesis of the daily press of Honolulu, of which the *Evening Bulletin* is the legitimate offspring, and in a double sense rightly claims pioneership in the field.

Those now connected with it have come to their labors since its establishing and, save the editor-in-chief, all within a comparatively recent period, though the journal only claims to be

in its fourteenth year. It is not their province, therefore, to tell of the hands that planted the "acorn" that has so developed as to produce this tree whose branches of knowledge, as found in its holiday issue, afford satisfaction to numerous readers, nor the peculiar conditions of soil which germinated the seed.

The origin of the *Evening Bulletin* properly ante-dates its printed issue by many years, and in as humble a way as can well be imagined. Editor Logan gave a brief history of his paper a few years ago, but said little or nothing of the circumstances that led to its establishment; doubtless for the good and sufficient reason already mentioned.

The advent of the *Commercial Advertiser* as a daily newspaper, was almost simultaneous with the appearance of the *Daily Bulletin*, so as to give the former journal a semblance of claim to pioneership in the daily field, as has been asserted on several occasions. Stubborn facts, however, will not bear out the claim, since its first issue as a daily was on May 1st, 1882.

It will interest some readers and instruct many others to learn the genesis and evolution of Honolulu's dailies, as the particulars may be gathered from the following reminiscent sketch.

Few residents, probably, see any connection between the daily Post Office bulletin, showing the arrival of vessels and time of the closing of mails, and our daily newspapers, yet it is so direct that but one connecting link, as will be shown, completes the chain.

To fully understand the origin and causes leading to the evolution of our daily newspaper, it is to be stated that prior to the erection of the present Post Office building, the adjoining structure, Honolulu Hale, was used jointly by the postal authorities, and by H. M. Whitney. A partition assigned the Ewa or northern side to the Post Office, and the Waikiki or southern side to Mr. Whitney's stationery, news and book business, as also the office of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* which he established July 2, 1856. These circumstances naturally led to its recognition as the central point to which all business men and many others, bent their way each morning before settling down to the duties of the day, partly to learn what vessel, if any, had arrived; what mail was to be had or news to be gathered. In the early days, the established marine signal station on this

building, which subsequently gave place to the Bell Telephone Company's central office tower, enabled the Post Office bulletin to have chronicled, besides the mail closing notices, the additional intelligence of vessels arrived, or signalled, as is done to this day.

I am unable at present to affix the initial date of this first step in the issuance of a daily, though Postmaster Oat recently unearthed one dated February 5, 1866, and can only arrive at the date of its next stage, approximately. These bulletins were posted up every week-day morning on the Ewa side door.

From this custom above referred to, grew the "Daily Marine Bulletin" of Mr. H. M. Whitney, a manuscript sheet or poster which was posted up daily, except Sundays, on the opposite door from the Post Office bulletin, and besides the record of marine intelligence, arrivals, departures de facto and projected, passenger lists, etc., brief items of local events in business or social circles found place. Little was thought, at the time, of this one page written bulletin being the next step in order toward the foundation of the *Bulletin* whose enterprise, despite its set backs, has made its special holiday edition a possibility. Hence, their preservation was neglected, and the correct date is not so easily determined as if the copy could be referred to, but if memory serves me rightly it was in the year 1871, or possibly 1870. Mr. Whitney himself dates it as following his sale of the *Commercial Advertiser* and printing office to Black & Auld, which occurred in the latter part of September, 1870.

From a wholly written bulletin, it changed in time to a printed title with headings for its several departments and enlarging to full sheet cap.

As rivals have developed in the newspaper field to-day, so there grew in time, a rival news agents' manuscript daily, which bore the euphonic title of "Daily Commercial Bulletin." This began November 11, 1871, and continued in existence two years, covering the interesting periods of Kamehameha Vth. and Lunailo interregnums.

The successors to Mr. Whitney's stationery and news business, continued the issuance of his "Daily Marine Bulletin," and it was in their time, under the name of J. W. Robertson & Co., that the first printed issue of the "Daily Bulletin" appeared, February 1st, 1882. This had gratuitous distribution among the business

houses of the city. Like its predecessors it was a one page affair, four columns in width, and appears very insignificant beside the regular issues of its eight page successor of to-day. Toward the close of the month, advertisements were printed on the second or back page. March 1st, it was enlarged to five columns and printed regularly on both sides, but still a single sheet, and distributed gratis till March 20th, when notice of a subscription charge of twenty-five cents a month appeared. On April 24th, with the announcement of H. L. Sheldon as editor, it issued as a full fledged four page six column daily, with subscription price unaltered. One week later, on May 1st, 1882, appeared the first issue of the *Daily Commercial Advertiser*. With the growth of the city and business of the islands, the daily press has kept close pace, for we now have one morning and three evening papers in English, and two dailies in Hawaiian. It is not to be denied that political differences have largely influenced this growth and change, more so perhaps than legitimate business enterprise. But this is not the point of interest with which I purposed to deal; of course it is in the line of our newspaper evolution, but space for the present suffices only for the genesis of our daily papers, which, I trust will be found appropriate, and of interest.

Thos. G. Thrum.

AN EPISODE IN HONOLULU HARBOR IN 1845.

As narrated by the late Captain Thomas Spencer, a participant.

ON the 10th. day of October, 1845, the ship *California* of New Bedford, Captain George Lawrence, (first officer Thomas Spencer) laying at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu was attacked by a body of 40 men armed to the teeth. They attempted to board the vessel, having previously secured the Captain in the fort. The storming party was repulsed and driven into the sea, the gallant chargers coming up without their muskets. Returning to the shore they embarked about 200 men and loaded six cannon that was on the ramparts of the fort and pointed them at the ship. Coming within a ship's length of the vessel they laid there for an hour, then finally withdrew. The facts are, they could never have boarded us. The ship was defended by thirty-five as good men as ever trod the deck. There is a history about this affair and it should be told.

[Official correspondence shows quite another version. The subject will furnish a Chapter of interest for a future issue. ED. ANNUAL.]



Honolulu's First Frame Dwelling.

AN HISTORIC RESIDENCE.

SINCE public attention has been drawn to the "old mission house" by the press of Honolulu, much interest has been manifest in what has been known, generally, as the "Cooke homestead," at Kawaiahao, in this city, but which seems to claim similar through briefer ties upon other well known families of mission ancestry, since it was the first wooden residence erected in Honolulu and has, therefore, served as birthplace and home for the Bingham, Thurston, Armstrong, Judd, Chamberlain, Hall and Cooke.

Residents of Honolulu to-day find it difficult to picture the town as it existed in 1821, either as to its general appearance; the privations experienced in house keeping, or the discomforts from its then isolated position—six to nine months from source of supplies. It was simply a village of thatched huts, streetless for the most part, and barren of trees save the groves of cocoa-nuts and occasional hau and kou trees that

margined the shore. As late as 1828 a writer^a describes the town as "a mass of brown huts, looking like so many hay-stacks in the country; not one white cottage, no church spire, not a garden nor a tree to be seen save the grove of cocoanuts."

It has ever been the fashion with non-sympathizers in the christian civilization at work in these islands to rail at the missionaries and their labors, but until their influence had a chance to exercise its beneficent effect in the minds of King and the high chiefs, no foreigner dared to erect a house of any kind without royal permission, nor could any one hold any fee simple title to real estate in the country till Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III), influenced by the much maligned "missionary clique" in power was induced to concede these rights not only to native but to foreign born residents alike.

It was under such conditions, and in conformity with the existing rules of the court, that Rev. H. Bingham, (father of our present townsman), in February 1821, applied to Liholiho, (Kamehameha II) for permission to provide the mission families with more comfortable accommodations than the grass huts afforded, to which he got this significant reply: "My father never allowed a foreigner to build a house in his country except for the king." The American Board had sent out the frame and material for a two story dwelling, from Boston, and its comforts and conveniences were sorely needed. A second request met with a more emphatic refusal, though he afterwards consented, but directed that work thereon should be deferred several weeks till he should return from Maui. This is known to have occurred about a month later and is our nearest date for the commencement of activities.

An observant chronicler^b, in referring to this event in the early history of the mission, states, that some time after the king's refusal he was again applied to by two of the missionaries who were accompanied by their wives. He again gave a negative reply, but while retiring and saying *aloha* to the numerous members of the royal household one of the ladies put in her feeble plea, in a broken language, as she stepped to the elbow of the king, when he, quick to discover and appreciate her

^a Honolulu, Laura Fish Judd, page 2.

^b Life and Times of Lucy G. Thurston, pp. 57—8.

want immediately replied, "Yes, build." This incident was not spoken of till several days after when the king and several chiefs called and sat with the mission family at table, where, in the presence of all, he expressed his full approbation of their erecting the house.

The digging of the cellar was said, by slanderous foreigners, to be for the purpose of storing firearms and ammunition, a proof that the missionaries were spies in the land with designs on the country, and by similar stories sought to poison the native mind; arouse their fears, and produce a feeling of enmity. As a result it is said that guns on Punchbowl were trained on the suspicious excavations, but gradually the natives saw through the fallacy of all such reports. At last the house was completed and, as the present Mr. Bingham says, "the families all moved in. All, for there was no other place for them; and for years it was the home of the mission." Besides Rev. H. and Mrs. Bingham, Rev. Asa Thurston and wife, and Mr. Dan'l Chamberlain (the farmer) and family were at the time located in Honolulu to comprise the "all" who moved in. Upon its completion the king made a call dressed in his best, and in his best humor. He examined the house throughout and was delighted with it and expressed the wish that the good people of America would send him a house three stories high.

Mrs. Thurston gives this descriptive account of it.^c "The wooden structure had been reared and finished, having board floors, glass windows, and two flights of stairs, one leading up chamber, and the other down cellar. The front door opened into the hall, which extended through the house. At the right, on entering, was the large common receiving room. On the left, my own private apartment. The two back rooms on either side of the hall, were for the accommodation of two other families. The table was spread in the basement, and the cook-house was separated a little distance from the house. Our families had entered and made it our home. The royal party with a large retinue came to view a thing so unique. * * * Then the room! It was lighted up with two glass windows. The floor and trimmings were painted. A friend gave us some

^c Life and Times of Lucy G. Thurston, page 63.

paper to cover its walls, just such as he happened to have, delicate and gay,—its color pink, its vines tinsel.”

Naturally the premises were continually crowded, not only by the mission family occupants but by the frequent visits of the royal family, the high chiefs and throngs of common people as well as resident and visiting foreigners. Much of the time it was necessary to spread the dining room table three times a day for fifty people. On the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Judd in 1828, the latter states^d. “It is no marvel that Mr. and Mrs. B. look thin and careworn. Besides the care of her own family, Mrs. B. boarded and taught English to a number of native and half-caste children and youth. Fancy her, in the midst of these cares receiving an order from the King to make him a dozen shirts, with ruffled bosoms, followed by another for a whole suit of broadcloth.”

This illustrates, in a measure, the difficulties of housekeeping in early days, and the “servant girl” question cuts no figure in the premises, though it is evident their want was felt more keenly than now. The water question in the Kawaiahao section of town in those days was solved by well digging to obtain but brackish water, while “the week’s wash” was carried to the valley streams to have the life of the clothes pounded out by stones. Thus, housekeeping in the early mission days was not all that fancy, at times, painted it.

It is a matter of record to the credit of a people just emerging from heathenism, that no violence was threatened, or insult offered by any native to any inmate of this, or any other home for that matter, save in one instance by a drunken priest at Kailua, Hawaii; while on the other hand they have on several occasions rendered timely aid to mission families in repelling unwarranted attacks by foreigners. This house—of which we are dealing—was, on the occasion of the visit of the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, in 1826, the scene of a serious riot by her crew, in which, however, several of the sailors themselves received severe injuries, while Mr. and Mrs. Bingham and child, the chiefs and other natives that had gathered in their defence escaped unhurt.^e

^d Honolulu, by Laura Fish Judd, page 16.

^e Bingham’s Sandwich Islands, pp. 286—9.

It would be of interest at this time to be able to present in chronological order the various families that of right have claimed this "first mission house" as their home. As has been mentioned, the Judds became its inmates on their arrival in 1828, and were residents there till early in the "forties," when they moved across the way to the adobe building afterwards occupied by the Rev. E. W. Clark, now torn down, and part of the Kawaiahao Seminary premises.

It has been said that an Armstrong and a Bingham were born here on the same day. This was during the "thirties", the Armstrongs arriving at these islands in 1832. The family immediately preceding the Cooke's occupancy, claiming it as home were the Halls, it being the birthplace of our present worthy townsman Wm. W. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, and family moved to it from the Royal school premises, on Palace Walk, about the year 1850, and the house has since been known by their honored name, though unoccupied the past few years.

The October, 1896, meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Childrens' (or "cousins") Society was made memorable by being held in this house around which cluster so many historic memories, for which occasion it was "lit from cellar to garret." The evening was made thoroughly reminiscent, not only by the present H. Bingham's narration of "the story of the house," but in the personal experiences and recollections given by several other of the "cousins" present, much of which was humorous and all intensely interesting. Of course, as with all houses having cellars and garrets, whose dark corners seem to possess remarkable accumulative powers, consequently a peculiar charm and fascination for youngsters gifted with the "bump of curiosity," not a few vivid memories centered around these nooks of the old homestead. Messrs Bingham and Cooke referred to the attractions of the little garret into which it was possible to crawl through an outside window, and there in dust and silence to view many of the idol relics of ancient days—gone now, nobody knows where.

As on many occasions in the early days of the house, its capacity of accommodation was taxed on the evening of the meeting above mentioned. There had been intimations given that it was likely to be demolished in the near future. This

fact, with a general invitation for all persons interested to be present, whether members of the society, or not, drew out many others, visiting strangers among the number, so that "standing room was at a premium." Various projects were suggested to insure its preservation. The building as a whole, and especially the timbers, were observed to be in good condition. This observation led several to remark that it would be unfortunate to tear down a structure around which was clustered associations of the first advancement of the Hawaiian nation along the lines of civilization—a structure whose doors had admitted daily the kings and chiefs of olden times. But this was not the subject of the evenings' meeting and was not dealt with.

Several members of "the old homestead" were present, and as Mrs. Montague-Turner, responding to the desire for a musical selection, rendered "Home, sweet Home," most feelingly, it could not but recall to many the musical influence which this home has exercised in our island community.

The premises were recently sold at auction to wind up the estate of the late "Mother" Cooke, but it is still in the family, having been bought by A. Frank Cooke. The statement is now made that the building will not be demolished, for the present at least, and in evidence of the fact it is being reshingled, and otherwise repaired for another lease of life. Our illustration shows the homestead as it appeared in November, 1896.

THE ROYAL PALM.

The following description of the Royal palm, of which so many are lending their beauty to the attractiveness of Honolulu, is from Clarence King's article, "Fire and Sword in Cuba", in a recent number of *The Forum*, and is as applicable to this land of its adoption as in the West Indies.


"The landscape is unique because of the Royal Palm. * *

* Either in straight avenues or in self sown groves it is a tree that cannot fail to arrest the eye. The lofty trunk is absolutely vertical and as smooth and straight as if turned. No scars of growth mar its marvellous Ionic shaft, which is of a delicate pale gray (white in the sunlight) up to the great tuft of long, flexible, sensitively-balanced fronds of deep, highly polished green. The slightest breeze sets their great plumes waving and singing.

HAWAII'S OLDEST RESIDENT.

LIFE HISTORY OF KEPOOLELE APAU, AGED 124 YEARS

From the account of the General Superintendent of Census, published in the *P. C. Advertiser*, December 8, 1896.

N the mauka or upper side of King street, near the Haa-liliamanu bridge, amid a collection of dilapidated structures at the rear of stores and shops fronting the road, and reached by a narrow alley, is located the dwelling of the oldest resident of these islands—as discovered by the recent census work of this city.

Mr. A. T. Atkinson, General Superintendent of the Census, makes the following statement, which is verified by Prof. W. D. Alexander and Mrs. E. M. Nakuina.

Among the returns received by the Census Bureau were many which gave ages of natives varying from 100 to 110 or so. These cases I had investigated by the district superintendents, but when I came across an old lady in Honolulu who claimed to be 124 years of age, I thought it was time to make investigations on my own account.

To carry out this investigation I asked Prof. Alexander and Mrs. Nakuina to accompany me. Prof. Alexander has a world reputation as an historian of the Islands, as a man of exact thought and of the highest culture. Mrs. Nakuina is an Hawaiian lady of high cultivation, both in English and her own language, and has also a very thorough knowledge of the history of the country. For myself, my training as a newspaper editor has made me ready to watch facts, and a long period of work as Inspector General of Schools has forced me to value evidence and weigh it carefully.

I give the above statement, because I wish the deductions we have made to bear the stamp of exactitude, the case being a peculiar one and likely to be doubted.

On entering the house we found the old lady sitting upon the floor. She was attended by two women, one of whom was the wife of a grandson. She was very deaf and though not blind, could not see very clearly, though when I held a dollar in my hand she saw it, put out her hand for it, and placed it in her pocket. This was at the close of the interview, but I mention it here to show what the old lady's faculties were.

Prof. Alexander, after some preliminary remarks, in order not to alarm the old lady, suggested a number of historical questions, which were put by Mrs. Nakuina. From those we learned that she remembered the abolition of idolatry, that she remembered the war in that connection. She stated that she was a married woman and an attendant of Kapiolani I, when the latter descended into the crater of Kilauea and broke the tabu, and that her name was changed from Kepoolele to Apau in consequence of the event. She remembered Keoua being killed at Kawaihae. This occurred in 1791. The event is thus described in Alexander's History of the Hawaiian People, on page 132, which says:

"Toward the end of the year 1791 two of Kamehameha's chief counselors, Kamanawa and Keaweheulu, were sent on an embassy to Keoua at Kahuku in Kau. Keoua's chief warrior urged him to put them to death, which he indignantly refused to do.

"By smooth speeches and fair promises they persuaded him to go to Kawaihae and have an interview with Kamehameha, in order to put an end to the war, which had lasted nine years. Accordingly he set out with his own double canoe, accompanied by Keaweheulu, in another canoe, and followed by friends and retainers in other canoes.

"As they approached the landing at Kawaihae, Keeaumoku surrounded Keoua's canoe with a number of armed men. As Kamakau relates: "Seeing Kamehameha on the beach, Keoua called out to him: 'Here I am,' to which he replied: 'Rise up and come here, that we may know each other.'"

"As Keoua was in the act of leaping ashore, Keaumoku killed him with a spear. All the men in Keoua's canoe and in the canoes of his immediate company were slaughtered but one. But when the second division approached Kamehameha gave orders to stop the massacre. The bodies of the slain were then

laid upon the altar of Puukohola as an offering to the blood-thirsty divinity of Kukailimoku. That of Keoua had been previously baked in an oven at the foot of the hill as a last indignity. This treacherous murder made Kamehameha master of the whole Island of Hawaii, and was the first step toward the consolidation of the group under one Government. But as Fornander says: "We may admire the edifice whose foundation he (Kamehameha) laid, but we must note that one of its corner stones is laid in blood."

Finally she volunteered the information that she remembered the digging of the well in Kau, and that she was a child at the time, similar to a child running about the house, a child of between 6 and 7. This event occurred in 1781, and is described in Fornander's History.

This would make her 122 years old, according to exact calculation, but it is quite permissible to allow her a couple of years more, as she claims.

I followed up another method of investigation and inquired how many children she had, tracing their descendants. This I was enabled to do to the fifth generation. Allowing the ordinary 30 years for a generation, four generations would give 120 years and we can easily allow four years for the fifth bringing out her age at what she claims by an entirely different method of investigation. We were, therefore, satisfied that the old lady had spoken the truth.

What a curious link with the past she is. She must have been a little toddling child when Capt. Cook came to the Islands. She has seen the monarchy of Hawaii consolidated and she has seen its fall. She remains to-day a monument of the past, but one which must soon glide away and pass to the great unknown.

Mrs. Nakuina, at Mr. Atkinson's request, visited the old lady on several occasions, and has elicited the following facts:

HISTORY OF KEPOOLELE APAU.

She was born in Keahialaka, in Puna, Hawaii, and was about 6 years old when Kamehameha made the attempt to sink a well at Kalae, in Kau.

Kepoolele, her first name, was called after a chief, Kaiakaulani, brother to Haalou, who was Kaahumanu's mother. This

Kaiakaulani was accused of having caused the death of some high chiefs by sorcery, and a petition was made to the King to have his head cut off as a dangerous character, hence the name Kepoolele (the dissevered head).

Her second name of Apau, by which she has been known longest, was given to her in commemoration of Kapiolani's visit to the crater of Kilauea, and her defiance to Pele, when it was generally prophesied that Kapiolani would be swallowed bodily by Pele for her temerity. Apau means "you will be ate up." She was a woman grown at the time she received the name.

Her father's name was Kapa, afterward Piena. Kapa was called after the mother-of-pearl fish-hook of Kaleiopuu (otherwise Kalaniopuu). Kapa was born during a fishing expedition of the King of that name, Kapa's father being a head fisherman of Puna at the time and thus the name to commemorate that visit of the King. Her mother's name was Kanealoha. They were fisherfolks.

During childhood she lived mostly in Puna, with occasional visits to Hilo, and more rarely to Kau. She distinctly remembers seeing Kamehameha during the attempt to sink the well at Kalae. Also remembered Keoua's last visit to Puna to raise recruits to go to war with Kamehameha, just before he was induced to go and meet the latter at Kawaihae, where he was treacherously put to death and offered in sacrifice for the dedication of the Heiau at Puukohola. The incident of Keoua's visit was fixed on her mind by the extra efforts made by her father to find unusual hiding places, in which to stow away his family, so they would not be discovered by the King's messengers, and thus be compelled to betray his own. All the well known caves and usual places of resort being useless for that purpose.

Apau was a full grown woman when Kapiolani and Naihe went from Kona to Kau to cut sandalwood. Naihe remained in Kau with the workmen, but Kapiolani extended her trip to Hilo by way of Puna, where she saw and took a liking to the subject of this sketch, and made an aikane of her (a friend with privileges of an own sister—a sort of second self), and according to the custom of those days, took her back with her on her return to Kona. Apau did not see Puna again for many years.

Kamike, the daughter-in-law of Apau, tells of the family tradition of Apau's great beauty as a young woman and up to the time she was disfigured by being poisoned. Her personal beauty was such that Kapiolani ordered her hair cut and combed to fall evenly over her face to her nose (a sort of ancient forerunner to the modern bangs), and she was required by her august friend and mistress to always dress her hair in that style, that is, falling like a veil before and half way down her face. The cautious chiefess, having fears as to the firmness and stability of her lord's recent conversion to Christianity prudently thought, no doubt, that the constant and familiar presence of unusual beauty was rather distracting, and tended to weaken the good and virtuous resolutions of a chief heretofore accustomed to have a wish gratified as soon as expressed.

Apau was converted to Christianity with Kapiolani, and both were taught letters along with the whole household. They were first taught from a haole (English) book and afterwards from a native one. She has been a constant reader of the Bible until about two years ago when her sight failed, and when in the mood can repeat almost whole chapters.

Kapiolani would not permit her protege to have a husband for many years, but after repeated entreaties by a member of her own household added to those of Apau herself, she consented. Just before the marriage was to take place Kawika, who was a cook in the family of the missionary who was Kapiolani's religious teacher, told his master he had obtained favors from Apau and she ought to become his wife, as he loved her.

The teacher pleaded Kawika's cause with Kapiolani and Naihe, and although Apau strenuously denied the fact of favors given or received from Kawika, she was ordered by that very religious and perhaps over-zealous lady to marry Kawika.

She had to obey, and was married to him, but always resented the fact of having to live with a man she did not love, who, she maintains to the present day, told a lie in the matter of her conduct, just to obtain her.

Three children were the fruit of that marriage; the last a girl, Makui, lived to womanhood and died about 20 years ago. Soon after the birth of the girl she had a chance to visit her parents at Puna, and went there. She did not return to her husband, who finally obtained a divorce from her.

After their divorce they became quite friendly. He sent her a present of some raw fish, which she claims was poisoned, for as soon as she ate of it her lips and nose began to itch and swell. In a little while the swelling extended all over her face and head, and was only relieved when running sores formed. She was sick a long time, finally going to Hilo for medical treatment. Her husband was living there, and the missionaries got after them both and induced them to consent to live together again.

They were re-married by Mr. Coan, and the child now living, Kalauao, was the fruit of that union. Apau was by this time permanently disfigured. The child was left with the grandparents while the father and mother went to Waimea, Kohala, in the service of the missionary.

After some time a chief died in Honolulu, and Apau came to the wailing. She seized her opportunity and never returned to her husband.

In Honolulu she first lived in Kaeo's lot on Maunakea street, on the Waikiki side, between King and Hotel. She, with others, washed for the shipping and also sewed for a living, having been thoroughly taught in those domestic duties in the household of Kapiolani, as well as during her service under the missionaries.

After some years she moved to Kaaione's lot on the Ewa side of the same street, and lived with her sister and brother-in-law, after moving to Kapuukolo, below King street. Here a woman, called Paele, who, it is believed is still living and at Ewa, was her friend and co-laborer in the laundry business.

This Paele was the first native to be taken with small-pox on the Hawaiian Islands. Apau claims Paele got the infection from a bundle of clothes from the ships for which they washed. Every one around them was stricken with the disease, but Apau escaped entirely, though she continued to live in the infected quarter, to care for or to prepare for burial her relatives and friends.


The old lady made the remark when telling of her immunity from small-pox that God did not care to inflict her with that disease, as she was already disfigured by the man whom the chiefs, acting by advice of their religious teachers, had compelled her to take, and that he knew she had suffered enough. Her

husband, in the meantime, had obtained another divorce from her and re-married.

When her son, Kalauao, came to Honolulu to live, she moved up to about where she is living now. Her son was born some time before the volcanic eruption, when the lava flowed to Kumukahi.

Apau continued to take in washing till very recent years, when the Chinamen, having absorbed all that business, she confined herself to such washing for her son's family and other work as was needed. Two years ago she slipped in a bath room whereby a bone was dislocated and she has been a cripple ever since. She is confident that if she had not had that fall she would have been still able to be useful. She is getting purblind, but her general health is good and her appetite fair.

RETROSPECT FOR 1896.

AWAII has enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity the past year, with freedom from epidemic disease or disastrous storm; favored also with a comparatively uniform distribution of rainfall throughout the various districts of the islands—with one or two exceptions—which has been greatly beneficial to the agricultural and grazing interests of the country; blessed also with higher market rates for her produce than has prevailed for sometime past, and with a larger crop of sugar turned out for export, all these have combined to render the year 1896 one of material progress.

LEGISLATIVE.

The regular session of the legislature convened February 19th, and closed its labors June 15th. Much work had been planned therefor, and much more was expected of it than was accomplished. A feeling of disappointment was expressed among the reform supporters of the republic who deemed their principles and the honor of the country rudely mocked by the introduction of a bill to license and regulate the sale of opium, which bill, fortunately, died in committee. The placing of California wine of 18 % alcoholic strength on the free list; the non-action on

liquor traffic restrictions (petitioned for by many in behalf of homes and country), as also the outcome of the effort to restrain instead of abetting the tendency to Sabbath desecration, could not but grieve many who hoped to see the higher interests of state conserved at this first regular session of the legislature of the Republic of Hawaii.

The much talked of registration act passed both houses with evident undue haste, going into operation May 11th, but owing to popular feeling against its obnoxious features, it had the rare distinction of being repealed at the same session. The "wide tire" bill of the previous session had much consideration in both houses, as also in committees, but finally met defeat on its third reading. The law affecting assessments and taxes and time of collectings had revision, and a new act establishing an income tax—which originated in the house—also passed. The various laws governing license rates were consolidated, and the internal revenue materially augmented by sundry additions and changes. Acts consolidating existing loans and refunding same at a lower rate of interest, after much discussion were rejected, but resurrected and amended, and finally passed. Steps have been taken to place this loan with Eastern capitalists which will likely soon be consummated since the political unrest attending the presidential election is subsiding.

MATTERS POLITICAL.

The year has been remarkably free of anything bordering on political excitement, or serious discussion. Hawaii in her relations with foreign powers has continued assurances of the most cordial friendly nature. The policy of the country is still directed toward "closer bonds" with the United States, and will have more emphasis so soon as the changing administration and policy at Washington will warrant. Already has the annexation club of these islands re-organized for aggressive work, if necessary, along educational lines. The visit East at this time of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. E. Cooper, will doubtless support Mr. Hatch's work in this direction at Washington.

The opening year witnessed the pardoning of the remainder of all political prisoners, and on February 7th the restrictions on the movements of *ex* queen Liliuokalani were modified to require

"until further notice" simply "the consent of the President or a or a member of the Cabinet" in the event of leaving the island of Oahu. This proviso was duly complied with on her recent departure by the steamship *China*, December 4th, 1896, for San Francisco, on a visit to the Eastern States and possibly England.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We are living in a progressive age without doubt, for public improvements are apparent in various directions throughout the islands. In a recently published Treasury statement, out of nearly \$350,000 authorized from the loan fund on public works, there had been \$128,490 expended.

Besides the continual improving of Honolulu thoroughfares, to keep pace with its increased business and extending area, considerable work has been done to meet the demand for new or improved roads by the developing interests in North and South Kona, Hilo, and Puna, on the island of Hawaii, and the opening up of a new road from Makena to the Kula agricultural settlement, on Maui. Koloa, Kauai, has also come in for its share of attention. A wharf has been constructed at the Kihei landing, which will prove of much convenience to the residents of that part of Maui. A new Beretania Street bridge of wood has been thrown over the new course of Nuuanu stream and the present "Smith bridge" will be removed further up the stream to serve for the Kukui Street extension when that road is cut through towards Liliha.

The work of changing the course of Nuuanu stream is proving an undertaking of considerable magnitude, the full scope and end of which is by no means yet in sight. Considerable excavation has yet to be made along the line of its new bed, though sufficient has been done to permit the admission of the stream at a point considerably above St. Louis College. The eastern bank all along its course, from the King Street bridge, is being laid up in heavy masonry. The opposite bank of the stream will be similarly walled. The work of filling in the old bed, as also the Aala tract, from dredgings pointing to harbor extension, as was reported in our last issue, has made material progress.

Various parts of the harbor have been deepened, and the work of excavating for the new wharf extension for the accommodation

of large steamers, at the eastern end of the Esplanade, is in hand. Improved wharfage facilities are also in progress at the old fish market quarters, and at the Oahu Railway and Land Co.'s terminus.

A light house has been erected at Nawiliwili, though at this writing not yet brought into service. A dioptric lens of the third order has been received for a Diamond Head light house, which is to be erected on an iron tower, near the present signal station. These safe guards to the coast will prove a boon to mariners approaching our shores.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

The activity in building and enquiry in real estate, mentioned in last ANNUAL, has continued unabated throughout the year. Several parcels of land outside of the city limits have changed hands and the same subdivided into residence lots many of which have been readily taken up and a number built upon.

Recent auction sales of residence lots on the southeastern slope of Punchbowl, as also in the Makiki tract realized a handsome advance over previous quotations. Waikiki and Pearl city peninsular lots changing hands this year also participate in the strengthened tone of the real estate market.

Building improvements are apparent on, all sides, a number of which are giving an air of stability and character to their neighborhood that would do credit to any city.

From the opening of the year to the end of November there had been 171 building permits issued by the Superintendent of Public Works. Alterations, improvements and repairs have also kept pace. This will indicate in a measure the activity experienced in the various lines of the building trade, both mechanical and mercantile. The other islands have also been consuming considerable lumber and building material.

The work of rebuilding the Opera House, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1895, was entered upon toward the close of February last, and was pushed forward as rapidly as the arrival of special material therefor from abroad warranted.

The Bishop Estate building on Merchant Street adjoining the bank; the Love block and Fisher building on Fort Street, and the Irwin block on Nuuanu street, all of Hawaiian lava stone

and brick are in progress, the first named being just finished. To these must be added the new two story brick warehouse of H. Hackfeld & Co. just completed. These with the plastered frame Hotel building in progress at corner of King and Alakea Streets comprise the new business structures. The changes going on in the residence portion of the city and its suburbs include several "new departures" in tropic architecture.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

As can be inferred from the foregoing, a general tone of confidence pervades business circles, various causes having led to an expectant season of prosperity.

The increased sugar crop of 1896, as also the improvement in prices as the season advanced had its natural effect on freight carriers, by rail and by vessel. The coasting fleet of steamers were taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the increased business of the year; as a result, the Inter-Island and Wilder's Companies are each providing additional steamers of larger capacity, first class accomodations and most modern equipments to meet the need. There are three of these vessels all of which have been built and fitted on the coast especially for our island service; the Inter-Island S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mauna Loa* has already arrived, and their other boat will be due in a few weeks, as also the Wilder S. S. Co.'s new boat.

Considerable of the season's crop was shipped this year to New York and Boston via Cape Horn (as already shown on pages 84-86), by the largest and finest vessels of the merchant service, and while this has diminished the San Francisco fleet of the year, it has not effected the established packet lines so much as it has the fleet of colliers and transient vessels that hitherto made it a point to reach this port in the height of the sugar season.

The increased steam lines of the Pacific with Honolulu as a port of call, has given us frequent communication with the world at large. Their visits have materially enhanced the business of the port and shown the necessity of increased wharfage and harbor accommodation. The new Japanese steam line "Nippon Yusen Kaisha", from Yokohama to Seattle, via this port, of which the *Miike Maru* was the pioneer, was inaugurated in August: W. G. Irwin & Co. being the local agents.

By courtesy of the Customs Officials we are enabled to present the following table, showing the total value of imports of the islands for the nine months ending September 30, 1896, and compared also with the like period for 1895—the latter being a correction of the values as reported in last annual.

CLASSIFICATION.	IMPORT VALUES.	
	9 Mos. 1896	9 Mos. 1895
Goods free by Civil Code.....	\$1,385,092.89	\$ 677,684.11
Goods free by Treaty	2,290,132.85	2,010,842.76
Goods and Spirits paying Duty.....	1,362,535.90	1,004,721.55
Goods and Spirits Bonded.....	102,275.59	137,151.19
Total	\$5,140,037.23	\$3,830,399.61

This shows considerable increase in importations for nine months, but it is more than offset by the increase both in quantity and value of the exports of the islands for the same period. In 1895, the value of domestic exports up to September 30th. showed \$7,477,656.77. In 1896, for the nine months the total exports have been \$10,341,092.72. From this amount should be deducted about \$45,000 for goods of foreign manufacture transhipped, etc., leaving nearly \$2,808,500 as the excess of exports for the period under consideration.

Notwithstanding this healthy condition of the country's commerce, the retail trade has, with few exceptions, failed to participate in the benefits natural to expect by the foregoing exhibit.

SUGAR PLANTATION MATTERS.

Mention has been made of an increase in the sugar crop of the islands the past season. This has been more the result of careful cultivation of cane and improved machinery in its manufacture into sugar rather than an increase of harvested area. At the annual meeting of the Planters' Association the retiring president reported "over 225,000 tons of sugar to have been exported. Since last session much valuable work had been done by the scientific department of the Association, and many planters were indebted for a measure of their present success to the careful and painstaking advice which they have received therefrom." This is quite in keeping with the views expressed in our last Retrospect upon the establishment of the laboratory

and experimental station under Dr. Maxwell's competent management.

There has been no scarcity of plantation labor experienced this year. The late movement in the introduction of Chinese laborers, and the aim of rival Japanese immigration Companies to supply any class of labor desired has sufficed for present needs. The requirement by the government that ten per cent of immigrant labor shall be American or European is in process of fulfillment.

Plantations have had more immunity from strikes or like troubles with their hands this year than has prevailed the last few years, a fact that speaks well for all concerned.

There has been but few plantation changes the past year, viz.; that of Reciprocity Sugar Co., changing ownership, the establishment of the Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. at Hilo, and the Holualoa Sugar Mill Co. near Kailua, Kona. A number of plantations are extending their cane fields, a portion only of which, however, will affect this coming crop.

At this writing the establishment of Mr. B. F. Dillingham's projected big Oahu Plantation is an assured fact, Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. becoming its agents and large share holders therein. It will be incorporated at \$1,800,000, one half of the stock being already taken up. Subscriptions for the balance placed on the market is finding ready applicants.

COFFEE CULTURE.

The interest in coffee culture continues unabated. Several changes in ownership have occurred during the year and further enquiry for suitable land is not at all confined to local would-be investors, for nearly every mail brings letters of similar character from abroad.

Coffee growing, like all other business enterprises needs capital, and parties of limited means are realizing difficulties that naturally attend them while waiting from three to five years for returns.

The Olaa pioneers of elevated Hawaiian coffee fields are encouraged at the steady progress in the development of the industry in that section and consider the experimental stage passed, and future success assured. The same confidence

prevails among the planters in lower Puna, and in Laupahoehoe, and in Hamakua. Kona lands available for coffee is now difficult to buy, or even lease.

Much interest was shown this year at the progress made by the young coffee plantation of the Waianae Co. on this island, which resulted in a company being formed to take up a valley tract in that district to extend its cultivation. Maui and also Kauai are quietly progressing in a similar way, in certain favorable sections, but they are of limited area.

Messrs Hackfeld & Co. have established a modern plant in their new two story building for the hulling, polishing and sorting of coffee for market. This will materially aid the new industry by facilitating its preparation and grading for export.

VOLCANIC.

The year 1896 goes on record as one of more or less continual volcanic activity. The earthquake tremors of December, 1895, which affected alike the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, as mentioned in last ANNUAL, was the forerunner of an outbreak of activity at Kilauea, which occurred January 3rd, 1896, after a rest spell which began in the early part of October, 1894. Much interest was attracted thereto owing to its rapid developments and changes, not however reaching the overflow point. It subsided again in February.

After several years inactivity, Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, put forth signs of new life by a bright glow on the night of April 21st, and for a few weeks gave evidence of considerable activity, quieting again in May. Two parties were fortunate enough to be rewarded for the discomforts and toil attending this journey to an elevation of 13,675 feet, one account of which is given in this issue. (See page 71.)

Several parts of the islands were visited by tidal waves June 15th. Its effects were more severe at Kapaa, Kauai, and at Kona and Kau, on Hawaii, than at Honolulu. The force and height of the waves did much damage along Hawaii's southwestern coast, but fortunately no lives were lost owing to its occurrence in the daytime.

July 11th, Kilauea's smoldering fires awakened again, and up to the present writing "Pele" has been in a continuous erratic

mood, in maintenance of its usual reputation of never appearing twice alike.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

These islands have been favored the past year with the visit of a number of distinguished officials and scientific investigators, the pleasures and result of which will doubtless prove mutually beneficial. Among these may be mentioned Hons. H. M. Nelson, Premier of Queensland, Australia, with J. J. Byrnes, Attorney-General, and R. Philp, Minister of Mines, who spent several weeks in the early part of the year visiting important places of interest and learning facts of place and people, with all of which they expressed themselves agreeably surprised.

In March Sir Audley Coote, of Pacific cable fame, revisited the islands to obtain Hawaiian Government support thereto, but owing to the franchise already granted, as reported in last ANNUAL, no encouragement could be given his several propositions. In November a brief visit was made us by ex-Secretary of State Hon. John W. Foster, and wife, partly "on pleasure bent" and partly to obtain a personal knowledge of Hawaii. While here he sought an extension of time on behalf of Col. Spalding's Pacific cable franchise, but the Executive, expressing also the almost unanimous feeling of the business community, declined to accede.

Among the scientific visitors is to be recorded the pleasurable visit, in May, of the *Coronet* eclipse party under Professor Todd of Amherst, en route for Japan; that of E. Douglas Archibald, an eminent meteorologist of India, who spent several weeks of early summer here and urged increased provision for meteorological observations in this unique field, with stations on our highest mountains; as also the visit in September of Professor W. J. Sollas, geologist of the University of Dublin, who made a short stay, en route from his visit to the Ellice Islands in the study of atolls. At present writing Dr. H. B. Guppy, explorer of the Solomon and other islands of the South Pacific, and author of a valuable work on the Solomon Islands, is quietly at work here in botanical investigations.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The tenth official census of the Hawaiian Islands took place this year under A. T. Atkinson, Esq., as General Superintendent, and shows a present total population of 109,020. The enumeration occurred September 24th, (much earlier than in years past), and favorable progress is being made on its various details, the scope of which is partially set forth in the brief account accompanying the tables so far completed—pages 12 to 14. The general plan of the work was patterned somewhat after the recent New Zealand form, though naturally omitting many auxiliary details. The appropriation of \$12,000, the same amount as in 1890, is only made to cover the greater work attending an increase of population and aiming at extended features of value and interest, from the fact that more time was given to preparation therefor, and quite a number of the experienced sub agents or enumerators of the last census was found available for the service again this year. The official report will be looked for with interest.

EDUCATIONAL.

There is now an attendance in the government and independent schools of the Republic, of about 13,000 pupils. Within the past two years, forty rooms have been added to the housing capacity of the public schools alone, and there is urgent need for many more. The cry for new school houses is far in excess of the means of the Department of Public Instruction to satisfy. The public schools are now all taught in English, with but two or three exceptions; and there has never been the slightest friction in the gradual change from the Hawaiian to the English language.

The High School, established in the building purchased from the Bishop estate in August, 1895, has proved a notable success. The elegant rooms and beautiful grounds have formed an ideal school, with a large attendance of exceptionally enthusiastic pupils.

A normal School was opened at the same time, and a portion of the same building assigned for its use. A normal class had been held for some years, after school hours, in the old Fort Street building, and while this had done excellent work, the

need for a school devoted entirely to the training of teachers has been severely felt. From a small class of fifteen as a starter, there are now thirty-six young people, of both sexes, earnestly working to make themselves thorough teachers. The school is proving the wisdom of the Board in its establishment. Its course of study is on broad and liberal lines, its management good, and its pupils a credit to their teachers and themselves.

A night school was established in January, 1896, in the rooms of the Fort Street School building. This has filled a long-felt want, and the excellent attendance, and earnest work of the 250 workmen and boys over school age who have enrolled themselves on its registers, shows how highly it is appreciated. The school has an efficient corps of teachers and has evidently come to stay.

The kindergarten schools have secured a firm hold on the hearts of the people. At least 500 little folks of every nationality receive daily instruction on the lines laid down by good old Froebel. The splendid showing made in a few years by the efforts of a small band of noble women, in this direction is worthy of the strongest commendation. They are indeed a "godsend to the poor, a blessing to the rich."

Not less noticeable in excellent results is the character of work done in the different boarding schools for children of Hawaiian descent. These schools are filled to their utmost capacity, and the young people who leave them year by year, are living witnesses of the careful training and efficient management of those institutions. The boys are manly, industrious and self-sustaining from the day they leave the school; while the girls are past mistresses of the art of good housekeeping as well as the other attributes of an intelligent woman.

The St. Louis College under the management of the Catholic Brothers of St. Joseph has an attendance of nearly 550 boys, and is doing good work. The results shown from year to year would be a credit to any similar school in any country. But little behind in management and power for good is the Catholic Girls' School, under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, with an attendance of about 350 girls.

The Oahu College has been enlarged and beautified by the erection of a most magnificent building, the gift of the Hon. C.

R. Bishop. This addition renders the college most excellently equipped, and capable of raising its already high standard of efficiency.

REVENUE AND DEPARTMENT POSTAGE STAMPS.

There has recently been prepared for the Hawaiian Government, by the American Bank Note Co., New York, a new revenue stamp for the special use of the Customs Service. It is very neat in design, having an oval bust portrait of Kamehameha I. in the center, over which are curved the words "Internal Revenue," surmounted with its nationality, "Republic of Hawaii." At the lower corners, in foliated scroll circles, is the numeral and designating figure of value, with "One Dollar" on ornamented scroll as a base.

The postage stamps are of 2, 5, 6, 10, 12 and 25 cent values, prepared for the sole use of the Department of Foreign Affairs. One design serves the series, different colors being adopted for the several denominations. Its central figure is a bust portrait of Hon. L. A. Thurston in oval. Around the upper half of the oval are the words "Foreign Affairs," and four stars on each side, to represent the islands of the group, continues the lower portion, with the words "Cents" and the numeral figure or figures on an escutcheon beneath. A small monogram "R.H." in circle at the top, with "Dept. of" on the left, and "Hawaii," on the right indicates its country.

MARINE CASUALTIES.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Rio de Janeiro*, long overdue, arrived in distress March 3rd, having through stress of weather run out of coal supply and was forced to use the available woodwork of the ship for fuel, including upper deck staterooms and mizzen-topmast.

April 26th. there arrived at Hilo, Hawaii, the captain, officers and crew, in two open boats, of the British bark *Centaur*, wheat laden, from San Francisco for Queensland, which had burned at sea in Lat. 14.40 N., and Long. 142.42 W.

August 29th. the British bark *Gainsborough*, coal laden from Westport, N. Z., en route for San Francisco, went ashore off Diamond Head, and after several attempts to haul her off she was abandoned and sold at auction. Through exceptionally favorable weather she was lightened of her cargo, which was

saved, and the vessel finally hauled off and towed into port, having sustained but little serious damage to her iron hull. She has been placed under the Hawaiian flag and her name changed to *Diamond Head*, and placed in Allen & Robinson's line of packets between Honolulu and coast ports.

December 6th the steamer *Likeline* towed the brigantine *Lurline* into port, having rescued her from a perilous position on the reef at Kahului, Maui.

FIRES.

Fire alarms this year have been numerous, though, fortunately, comparatively few needed the services of the department, partly from the fact that most of them occurred during the daytime. The most serious loss by fire of the year was that of the Ehlers' store, on Fort street, in the early morning of July 23rd, probably from defective electric wire connections.

The residences to suffer total loss were the Cornwell premises, corner of King and Piikoi streets, which took place on the night of May 24th, and the Hobron Waikiki cottage, near midnight of November 11th.

ATHLETICS, ETC.

The interest hitherto manifest in athletics and out door sports, under the auspices of the Honolulu Amateur Athletic Association, seems to have waned this year, and the affection of members assigned for the time being to bicycle events.

The league season of baseball was carried through with considerable spirit between four local teams, and with less of the objectionable features that characterized the games of the previous season. The Star's won the championship for 1896, with the Regiment team next in the race. Added interest came in at the close by a visit of the Star's to Maui, to cross bats with the crack Wailuku team, and the return visit of the latter to regain lost honors and wrest the pennant from the champions,—but it remains yet with the Star's.

Foot-ball has its innings now, there being three teams organized and in practice for golden opportunities. The clubs comprise the Athletic Association, or town team, the Regiment, and Punahou teams. There have been three games played so far, resulting in honors for the "townies."

Tennis has maintained a firm hold among our society people. Much interest was manifest in the series of tournament

games played during the month of May, between the Pacific and Beretania Street Clubs. Since then a Nuuanu Valley club has formed.

Golf has claimed some attention both in this city and in Hilo, and its advocates bespeak for this health-giving game a glorious future.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCHES.

As an outcome of the steady target practice of our militia, whereby they have obtained a reputation for marksmanship which has gone beyond our borders, there have been several matches arranged for and carried through against similar bodies in California and Colorado.

On February 8th. fifty National Guardsmen shot off their score at the Makiki range against a like team of San Francisco militiamen, having 2009 points against their opponents' 1939.

In October a match between a ten-men team of the Sharpshooters Company of this city and the Rifle Club of Denver, Colorado, took place, resulting in a defeat of the latter, the challenging party, by a score of 865 to 857.

The next international match, to take place the early part of January, will be between the National Guard of California and of Hawaii, in which 100 picked men on each side will contest for their country's honor.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The illicit traffic in the contraband drug, opium, received a sudden check in the capture of the smuggling schooner *Henrietta*, from Victoria, B. C., off Waianae, Oahu, by the police and customs officials on the night of December 22nd, 1895, and towed into port. Upon trial had before the courts the vessel and cargo were confiscated to the Hawaiian Government, and the captain and officers, crew and one passenger were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

There have been several important seizures of the drug made during the year in the attempt to elude the customs officials. It is hoped this success will prove an extra incentive for increased diligence, to render it more hazardous and less profitable for the party or parties engaged in this illicit traffic, that it may come to an end.

NECROLOGY.

The death record of well known and old residents of the islands has touched a wider circle of homes this year than usual. The list comprises, among others: W. C. Lane, Mrs. H. M. Whitney, J. T. Waterhouse, Palmer Parker, Mrs. J. Eberhardt, Mrs. A. L. Cornwell, W. Jas. Smith, F. C. Lowrey, Mrs. Mary Yates and Mrs. M. C. Paris (of Kona, Hawaii), H. R. Hollister, Chas. P. Turner, Mrs. A. S. Hartwell, Mrs. J. M. Cooke, Rev. E. Bond, L. J. Levey, H. S. Tregloan, A. M. Sproull, Chas. Hammer, and Judge S. L. Austin (of Hilo). To these must be included Gen. W. H. Dimond of San Francisco, (for years past an honored merchant of that city, but ever identified with his island home), and Miss Kate Field, of Washington, but whose life went out here from over exertion and exposure in a tour of Hawaii.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

TO the people of Hawaii-nei the world seems slow to realize the fact of the balmy excellence of the climate of these islands. Notwithstanding the encomiums that have gone forth by all voyagers that have touched here since the days of Cook, as well as by noted travelers, tourists and writers—the large majority of whom have but one verdict to express, and that of enthusiastic admiration of climate, scenery and people—we have to admit that we are but little understood in the great world after all. The fact that Hawaii has been the most extensively written about of all the groups in the Pacific reflects rather upon the reading world when our advantages seem to be ignored by so large a proportion of the world's sight-seers and tourists, as well as seekers for investments and developers of new enterprises, or latent industries. With all our steamship and sailing packet opportunities, giving us almost weekly communication with San Francisco, monthly with the Australian Colonies and Vancouver, and frequently with China and Japan, it is the tourist "in transit" who predominates in sight-seeing around these islands, accidental visitors as it were,

rather than planned parties to spend a certain number of weeks, or months, here to learn the pleasures and comforts of tropic life as shown in Honolulu, either in its well appointed hotels, or amid its attractive homes; or to see the greatest of all "lions," the renowned volcano of Kilauea, or Maui's mammoth crater, or the famous Iao valley.

The ANNUAL has been doing faithful work in its modest way, the past twenty-three years, in disseminating abroad reliable information relative to Hawaii-*nei* for the benefit of the tourist, investor, invalid, or others, and it is able to affirm that the progress made for the comfort, convenience and attraction of visitors to these islands has invariably kept ahead of the demands upon us, and at figures that invite one to "come again," rather than the extortions of the East, or even of the average summer resorts.

A few years since, in expectation of tourist travel, and to make these islands more attractive than ever, "our natural wonder," *par excellence*—the volcano of Kilauea—was taken in hand by a joint stock company who secured all leases to it and hotels in connection with it. A new and commodious two-story structure has been erected in place of the old hotel at the crater, with stables, sulphur baths, etc., and every attention is shown to secure the comfort and convenience of guests. A fine carriage road of easy grade, from Hilo, has been completed which enables visitors to ride or drive the entire distance of twenty-nine miles with as much comfort as can be had on Honolulu's macadamized streets. Furthermore, visitors can have their choice of two routes without inconvenience and discomfort of change by way of Hilo, or Puualuu; or, going up by one route may cross over and return by the other, if desired.

Among Honolulu's attractions the new road around and up Punchbowl continues to delight residents and visitors alike, but the winding road to Tantalus, just back of it, rising to an elevation of 2,013 feet far eclipses it as a vantage ground for scenic observation and for delightfulness of atmosphere. This road, while affording an exceedingly attractive drive. or ride, up its gentle slope to the elevation named, offers an opportunity that should be improved for the early establishment of a sanitarium in the pure air and mild temperature of Tantalus. But these

new attractttons should not allow us to forget the claims of the Pali of Nuuanu, that historic spot over which Kamehameha I. drove the defenders of Oahu when he conquered this island. Its fame, both from this circumstance and the beauty of scenery at that point make it a veritable Mecca to all visitors. Recently a new road has been cut in the face of the cliffs for the convenience of travel to and from the rich agricultural and pastoral lands lying on the other side of the island.

Waikiki, with its fringed sentinels of cocoa palm, offers its attractions of sea beach and delightful temperature of water for bathing, free from danger by its guarding reef, at times a picture of grandeur with its playfully angry surf. Tramcars convey passengers half hourly to or from the city. The beauties of a drive, after a refreshing sea bath, can be had by carriage through and around Kapiolani Park, where the annual races are held on June 11th. A beach road extends along to the foot of Diamond Head.

In the opposite direction, the trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company connect Honolulu with Pearl River Lochs, by two or more trains daily, whereby the recently established Ewa Plantation at Honouliuli, and the new town of Pearl City at Manana, and its peninsular attractions have been made possible. Excursion trains to Remond Grove and points beyond, at frequent intervals, afford an excellent opportunity for tourists and others for the study of the interesting features of our two leading industries, viz., sugar and rice. At no other point throughout the islands can these two be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side. The recent extension of the railroad to Waianae, opens up a new section of country with its possibilities for investment and leisurely attractions.

Comfortable steamers offer weekly facilities to visit the islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. The principal attractions of the former, outside of the extensive sugar plantations are, the picturesque valley of Iao—the Yosemite of Hawaii—celebrated as the scene of one of the most bloody battles in Hawaiian history, and the crater of Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world. A stone house for shelter and observation, termed “Craigielea,” has recently been constructed at the summit for the comfort of visitors. Kauai in turn offers her visitors unrivaled

scenic attractions, in recognition of which claim it has long since been termed the "garden island" of the group.

Opportunities for visiting Hawaii occur every week by two routes, each steamer leaving port every ten days. Naturally the volcano is the main attraction, but the scenic effect of windward Hawaii, the enchanting beauty of peaceful Hilo, the balmy climate of Kona with its historic village of Kailua, or the famous Kealakekua Bay with Cook's monument—depicted on our cover front—both adjacent to the best coffee lands on the islands, present strong attractions to the visitor, according to his time and inclination. The packet service on both these routes will be doubled this year.

In connection with the foregoing, the following tables may be of service:

FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.

Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$75; and to San Francisco per company's steamer arrangements, if desired, at the same figure.

Second Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$87.50; to Sydney, \$150.

Second Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$50; to Sydney, \$75.

Cabin passage by sailing vessel, to or from San Francisco, \$40, or \$25 by steerage.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60.

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks—one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies. See ocean steamer time table.

Steamers of the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver are also two every four weeks. See ocean steamer time table.

Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, touch frequently at this port en route.

INTER-ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin Passage, per Steamers, from Honolulu to

Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului or Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii....	10 00
Laupahoehoe or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua or Kealahakua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea or Kapaa Kauai, each.....	6 00

The *W. G. Hall*, in her Kauai route, takes in Niihau once a month.

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to hotel, each passenger.....	\$ 25
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.	
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way.	3 00
“ “ two passengers “	4 00
“ “ three “ “	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way.....	1 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, two passengers each way.....	1 50
Specially for Kapiolani Park, three passengers each way.....	2 00

The foregoing rates are for between the hours of 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. At other hours the rates of fare are doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular fare must be accepted.

Good Saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at one dollar or less, according to length of time.

HOTEL RATES.

Board with room, at the Hawaiian Hotel, \$3.00 per day.

Private accommodations, in various parts of the city, are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CURRENT MONEY.

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

TAXES.

The annual taxes of the country consist of:—Poll, \$1; school, \$2, and road, \$2. Owners of carriages pay \$5 each. The dog tax is \$1 for male and \$5 for female dogs. Real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of January 1st of each year. A new tax of 1% on all incomes over \$2000 becomes law this year, 1897.

CORRECTION—By the use of figures found since to be unreliable we regret to have to caution the reader against using the quarterly table of export values of Domestic produce for 1896, as shown on page 27. A later exhibit from the Custom House given in the Retrospect for the year shows the total exports for the nine months ending September 30th. as \$10,341,092,71.

The promised continuation of the History of the house of C. Brewer & Co. is necessarily deferred, owing to the non receipt of important connecting data.

TO MEET the needs of the recently established Kindergarten Schools of the city, the undersigned has arranged with the MILTON BRADLEY Co. of Springfield, Mass., to carry a full stock of their Kindergarten material for School and Home instruction. Latest catalogues can be had on application.

THOS. G. THRUM, Stationer,
Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Revised and compared with recent Laws.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Abalone.....ad val.	Free	10%
Accordeons (See Musical Instruments) ...ad val.	10%	10%
Acid (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Adzes, Axes, Axles (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Aerated Water .....ad val.	10%	10%
Agricultural Implements (See Hardware).ad val.	Free	10%
Alabaster.....ad val.	10%	10%
Albums (See Books).....ad val.	Free	10%
Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol.....per gall.	\$10 00	\$10 00
—Provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, to special licensees, per gall. of 90% proof	7 50	7 50
All exceeding 90% proof shall pay duty according to its strength.		
Methylated Spirits, to persons hold- ing licenses, up to 150 gallons an- nually .....per gall.	1 00	1 00
All withdrawals in excess of 150 gallons per annum “shall pay full spirit duty according to strength as provided by law.”		
Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter, and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for :		
per doz. reputed quarts	.40	.40
per doz. reputed pints	.20	.20
per gallon if in bulk....	.15	.15
Aluminum Ware .....ad val.	25%	25%
Ammonia (See Drugs) .....ad val.	10%	10%
Ammunition not otherwise provided for....ad val.	25%	25%
Anchors (See Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Animals	Free	10%
¹ Animals, bees or birds, if intended for improving the breeds are free by Civil Code.		
Apples, Apricots (See Fruits).....ad val.	Free	10%
Art Goods (See Paintings, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Artificial Flowers..... ad val.	25%	25%
Artists' Materials, not otherwise prov'd for ad val.	10%	10%
Arrowroot..... ad val.	10%	10%
Asparagus (See Fruits)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Asphaltum..... ad val.	10%	10%
Axle Grease..... ad val.	10%	10%
Baby Carriages..... ad val.	25%	25%
Bacon (See Meats)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Bags—wool, cotton, or textile combination. by treaty..... ad val.	Free	10%
Bags and containers, not otherwise prov'd for. ad val. —If old, returned, accompanied by Cons. certificate, free by Civil Code.	10%	10%
Banjoes, Guitars, Mandolins, (See Musical Goods)..... ad val.	10%	10%
Beads, if of Jewelry class, which see.... ad val. If of Millinery supplies, which see. ad val.	25%	25%
Beans, (See Fruits, etc.)..... ad val.	10%	10%
Bean Oils and other China Oils not other- wise provided for..... ad val.	Free	10%
Beef, Bacon, Pork, Ham, and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats..... ad val.	25%	25%
Bells, Bits, Bridles (See Hardware)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Belting, Belts, other than cotton or leather. ad val.	Free	10%
Bicycles..... ad val.	10%	10%
Birds—if intended for improving species, free by C. C.; otherwise dutiable.... ad val.	10%	10%
Bitters, Brandied Fruits, (See Brandy).		
Blankets—wool, cotton or mixed..... ad val.	Free	10%
Blinds, (See Doors)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Books, blank or printed..... ad val.	Free	10%
² Books or other publications in Hawaiian, free.		
Bonnets, Braids, Buttons, (See Millinery). ad val.	10%	10%
Boots and Shoes..... ad val.	Free	10%
Bran..... ad val.	Free	10%
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and all other spirits or strong waters of whatever name or description, and all liquors, cor- dials, bitters, brandied fruits, mer- chandise sweetened or mixed, con- taining alcohol or spirits of the strength of 30% or upwards, and not exceeding 50% proof*..... per gall.	\$ 3 50	\$ 3 50

*As determined by Tralle's hydrometer.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S</i>	<i>All Other</i>
All exceeding 50% shall pay acoholic duty in proportion to its strength...per deg.	.10	.10
Brass, or brass goods, not otherwise provided for ad val.	10%	10%
Bread and breadstuffs of all kinds ad val.	Free	10%
Bricks ad val.	Free	10%
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware ad val.	25%	25%
Bronzes (See Paintings) ad val.	25%	25%
Brushes—Hair, Tool, Nail and other toilet . ad val	25%	25%
—Paint, Shoe, Scrub, Whitewash or other ad val.	Free	10%
Buhach ad val.	Free	10%
Building Stone, curbing, stepping, etc . . . ad val	10%	10%
Bullion ad val.	Free	10%
Butter ad val.	Free	10%
Camphor (See Drugs) ad val.	10%	10%
Camphor Trunks per nest of 4	2 00	2 00
Camphor Trunks per nest of -	1 00	1 00
Camphor Trunks single, each	.50	.50
Candies ad val.	25%	25%
Candles ad val. ³	Free	10%
3 Other than wax, which is dutiable.		
Cards, playing, blanks or printed ad val.	Free	10%
Carriages of all descriptions ad val.	25%	25%
Catechu (See Tanning Materials), free by Civil Code.		
Cement ad val.	Free	10%
Cheese ad val.	Free	10%
China Boots and Shoes per pair	.25	.25
China Matting per roll	1 00	1 00
China Oils ad val.	25%	25%
China Slippers per pair	.10	.10
China Tobacco per lb.	.50	.50
Cigarettes and all descriptions of paper Cigars ad val.	Free	25%
Cigars and Cheroots (See Tobacco) per M	Free	10 00
Cigar-holders (See Pipes, etc.) ad val.	25%	25%
Claret (See Wines).		
Clothing, cotton ad val.	Free	10%
Clothing, not otherwise specified ad val.	10%	10%
Clocks and Watches, in whole or in part, not otherwise specified ad val.	10%	10%
Clocks, if without glass and of wood ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Coal, Coke, free by Civil Code and by treaty.		
Coffee, whether ground or prepared, or not..per lb.	.07	.07
Coins, gold and silver, free by Civil Code.		
Collars, Corsets, Cuffs and Sleeves (see		
Millinery ad val.	4 10%	10%
4 If of cotton, free under the treaty.		
Copper and Composition Sheathing, nails		
and bolts..... ad val.	Free	5 10%
5 Except copper sheathing and all descriptions		
of sheathing metals, which is free.		
Cordage (see Naval Stores)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Cordials (see Brandy and Wines).		
Cotton and manufactures of Cotton, bleach-		
ed and unbleached, and whether or		
not colored, stained, painted or		
printed..... ad val.	Free	10%
Crockery and Glassware of every descrip-		
tion..... ad val.	10%	10%
Curios, other than art goods or bronzes... ad val.	10%	10%
Curry or Curry Powder..... ad val.	10%	10%
Dates ad val.	10%	10%
Dental Materials not otherwise provided for. ad val.	10%	10%
Doors, Sashes and Blinds ad val.	Free	10%
Diplomatic Representative, For—All goods		
imported for their private use and		
consumption. Sec. 517, Art. 6		
Civil Code, free.		
Drugs and Medicines not otherwise pro-		
vided for, patent or other..... ad val.	10%	10%
Caustic Soda, Sal Soda, Oil of Sas-		
safras, Palm Oil and Borax, when		
imported for use in the manufacture		
of soap, free.		
The importation of opium, or any		
preparation thereof, except by the		
Board of Health is strictly prohib-		
ited;		
Dry Goods—Manufactures of cotton or		
wool, textile fabrics made of a com-		
bination of wool, cotton, silk or linen,		
or of any two or more of them, other		
than when ready made clothing... ad val.	Free	10%
Linens, and all manufactures of		
which flax, grass-cloth, or a similar		
material shall form the principal part. ad val.	10%	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Satins, silks and silk-velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material.....ad val.	25%	25%
All other goods and all mixtures not otherwise provided for .....ad val.	10%	10%
Edgings, Embroideries of all kinds.....ad val.	25%	25%
⁶ If of cotton, free under the treaty.		
Eggs.....ad val.	Free	10%
Engines and parts thereof .....ad val.	Free	⁷ 10%
⁷ Unless exempt by Special Act for the encouragement of certain industries—Coffee and Ramie, and Fruit Cannery, Laws of 1892.		
Fans of all kinds .....ad val.	⁸ 25%	25%
Manufacturers of paper and wood, free by ⁸ treaty.		
Feathers—Fancy, for millinery purposes...ad val.	25%	25%
Common, for upholstering purposes.ad val.	10%	10%
Fertilizers, natural or manufactured, and all material exclusively for the manufacture thereof, free by Act of August, 1882.		
Fire Arms.....ad val.	⁹ 25%	25%
⁹ If mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel, otherwise free under the treaty.		
Fire works and Fire-crackers.....ad val.	25%	25%
Fish and Oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof.....ad val.	Free	10%
Floor Cloth.....ad val.	10%	10%
Flour, Meal, Bran, etc. (see Bread and Breadstuffs) .....ad val.	Free	10%
Foreign Navies, For—All supplies when imported and used as such (Sec. 517, Art. 6, Civil Code, free.		
Foreign Whalers, For—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with provisions Sec. 569 to 573 of the Civil Code, free.		
Fringes—Silk.....ad val.	25%	25%
All other .....ad val.	10%	10%
Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables, green, dried or undried,preserved or unpreserved.ad val.	Free	10%
Furniture.....ad val.	¹⁰ Free	10%
¹⁰ Except upholstered or carved, which are dutiable.		
Furs, dressed or undressed.....ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Galvanized Iron, and all manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for..ad val.	Free	10%
Gilt Ware (see Silverplate, etc.) .....ad val.	25%	25%
Gimps, for clothing or upholstering.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gin (see Brandy)		
Glass and Glassware of every description..ad val.	10%	10%
Gloves—Kid and all other leather and skin gloves .....per doz pairs	3 00	3 00
Gloves and Mitts not otherwise provided for..... ¹¹	25%	25%
¹¹ Unless of manufacture free by treaty.		
Gold or Silver Leaf.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gold and Silver Coin, free by Civil Code. Sec. 517, Art. 6.		
Grain of all kinds.....ad val.	Free	10%
Granite paving, curb, or other stone.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gravestones, marble or other; grindstones.ad val.	10%	10%
Groceries not otherwise provided for...ad val.	10%	10%
Guns and Pistols.....ad val. ¹²	Free	25%
¹² If mounted in ivory, nickel or rubber, dutiable.		
Hair, Haircloth or Hair Mattresses.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hardware, machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes, bolts, rivets, hoop-iron, brads, sprigs and tacks.....ad val.	Free	¹³ 10%
¹³ All pig iron and plate iron of ½-inch thickness and upwards, free by Act of June, 1862.		
Harness, and all manufactures of leather...ad val.	Free	10%
Harness dressing.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hats and caps not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Ham (see Meats).....ad val.	Free	10%
Hay and Grain.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hides, Furs, Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed .....ad val.	Free	10%
Hoes, Horse-shoes (see Hardware) .....ad val.	Free	10%
Hooks and Eyes.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hose, Rubber.....ad val.	10%	10%
Cotton or Leather .....ad val.	Free	10%
Hock (see Wines).		
Hawaiian Government. All goods or articles imported for the use of the several departments of the Hawaiian Government, free by Civil Code, Sec. 517, Art. 6.		

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Hawaiian Whalers. Oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels, free by Civil Code.		
Household Effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad, free by Civil Code.		
Ice .....ad val.	Free	10%
Ink, printing.....ad val.	10%	10%
Ink, writing.....ad val.	Free	10%
Insertions, Laces and Lace Goods of every description .....ad val.	25%	25%
Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof.....ad val.	¹⁴ Free	10%
¹⁴ Other than plated articles.		
Japanese Goods not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Jewelry, and all metal, glass or stone beads.ad val.	25%	25%
Jute Bags or Baggage, matting, etc.....ad val.	10%	10%
Lard.....ad val.	Free	10%
Lead—pig, sheet or pipe .....ad val.	10%	10%
Leather, and all manufactures thereof.....ad val.	Free	10%
Lime and Cement .....ad val.	Free	10%
Linens and Grass Cloth .....ad val.	10%	10%
Linoleum (see Oilcloth) .....ad val.	10%	10%
Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and manufactured in whole or in part.....ad val.	Free	10%
Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Lanterns, etc.....ad val.	¹⁵ 10%	10%
¹⁵ Unless excepted under the treaty provisions, without glass.		
Machinery of all kinds .....ad val.	Free	10%
Matches of all kinds .....ad val.	¹⁶ 10%	10%
¹⁶ Except wooden matches, which are free by treaty.		
Matting—China.....per roll.	1 00	1 00
Matting, other than China.....ad val.	10%	10%
Mattresses .....ad val.	¹⁷ Free	10%
¹⁷ All except hair, which is dutiable.		
Meats—fresh, smoked or preserved .....ad val.	Free	10%
Medicines (see Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Millinery Goods—beads, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, not otherwise provided for ad val.	10%	10%
Models of Invention, if not fitted for use, free by Civil Code.		
Molasses and Syrup of Sugar, the product of any country with which this Government has no treaty per gall.	.....	.10
All other ad val.	Free	10%
Musical Instruments, not otherwise provided for ad val.	¹⁸ 10%	10%
¹⁸ If of wood, or wood and metal, free under the treaty, unless carved or plated.		
Nails (see Hardware) ad val.	Free	10%
Naval Stores ad val.	Free	10%
Nickel-plated Goods ad val.	25%	25%
Oak Bark (see Tanning)	Free	Free
Oats (see Grain) ad val.	Free	10%
Oil Cloth ad val.	10%	10%
Oils, illuminating or lubricating ad val.	Free	10%
Peanut per lb.	.02½	.02½
Bean and other China Oils ad val.	25%	25%
Opium, or any preparation thereof, prohibited, except to the Board of Health. ad val.	15%	15%
Ornamental Work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of paris, or alabaster, and all imitations thereof ad val.	¹⁹ 10%	10%
¹⁹ Other than iron.		
Oysters, Clams, etc. (see Fish) ad val.	Free	10%
Paintings, Pictures, Engravings, Statuary, Bronzes ad val.	²⁰ 25%	25%
²⁰ Other than manufactures of paper.		
Paper and all manufactures thereof ad val.	Free	10%
Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed ad val.	Free	10%
Pens—gold, quill or steel ad val.	Free	10%
Perfumery, other than that which pays a spirit duty ad val.	25%	25%
Petroleum (see Oils) ad val.	Free	10%
Pipes (smoking), pipe-stems, bowls and fixtures, cigar-holders ad val.	25%	25%
Pianos, Organs (parlor), Melodeons ad val.	²¹ Free	10%
²¹ If in carved finish, dutiable.		
Pitch (see Naval Stores) ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Plants (see Trees, etc.).....ad val.	Free	10%
Plated Ware (see Silverplate, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%
Playing Cards .....ad val.	Free	10%
Pork (see Meats) .....ad val.	Free	10%
Porter (see Ale, etc.)		
Powder, blasting .....ad val.	10%	10%
—Not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	25%	25%
Publications in Hawaiian—Act of 1866.	Free	Free
Philosophical, Chemical and other apparatus, Specimens of Botany, Mineralogy, Geology and other Natural Sciences, for the use of Schools and Colleges, free by Civil Code.		
Rice—Cleaned {per lb.	Free	.02½
In the Hull.. } of Act Aug. 14, 1880..per lb.	Free	.01½
Ribbons not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Rivets (see Hardware) .....ad val.	Free	10%
Rosin (see Naval Stores) .....ad val.	Free	10%
Roofing Slates.....ad val.	10%	10%
Rubber Goods of all descriptions.....ad val.	10%	10%
** Except boots and shoes.		
Salt .....ad val.	Free	10%
Sashes (see Doors, etc.) .....ad val.	Free	10%
Seeds, Shrubs (see Trees, etc.).....ad val.	Free	10%
Sheathing Copper and Metal, free by Act of 1868.		
Sheathing Nails and Bolts. ....ad val.	Free	10%
Shingles—Of wood, or metal other than tin.ad val.	Free	10%
Slate or tin.....ad val.	10%	10%
Shooks, Staves and Headings (see Wood) ..ad val.	10%	10%
Silks, Satins, Silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material.....ad val.	25%	25%
Silverplate, Plated Ware or Gilt Ware....ad val.	25%	25%
Skins, dressed or undressed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Soap .....ad val.	Free	10%
Certain articles for the manufacture of, free (see Drugs).		
Specie (see Gold and Silver Coins), free by Civil Code.		
Spikes and Bolts (see Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Spirituuous Liquors, Still Wines and other Beverages made from materials		

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
other than grape juice, shall, if containing 9% and not more than 14% of alcohol, be subject to a duty . . . per gall.	.60	
If containing more than 14% and not more than 21% of alcohol, it shall be subject to pay a duty . . . per gall.	1.00	
If containing more than 21% of alcohol, such liquor shall be subject to duty as provided for spirits of like grade. (Act 79 of 1896.) (See Brandy).		
Starch ad val.	Free	10%
Stationery ad val.	Free	10%
Statuary (see Paintings) ad val.	25%	25%
Sugar—Refined ad val.	Free	10%
Raw per lb.	Free	02½
Tacks (see Hardware) ad val.	Free	10%
Tallow ad val.	Free	10%
Tanning Materials—Oak Bark, Catechu, and other substances used in tanning, free.		
Tar (see Naval Stores) ad val.	Free	10%
Tea ad val.	10%	10%
Textile manufactures of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing ad val.	Free	²³ 10 %
²³ Unless otherwise provided for.		
Tin, Tinware or Tinned Goods ad val.	²⁴ 10%	²⁴ 10 %
²⁴ Except for materials for fruit canning for export. Chapter LIX., Laws of 1892.		
Tobacco Pipes (see Pipes) ad val.	25%	25%
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco . . . ad val.	Free	15%
—China per lb.	.50	.50
—Cigars and Cheroots other than U.S. per M.		10 00
Toilet Brushes, Toilet Powders ad val.	25%	25%
Toys, when made of paper, wood or metal other than tin ad val.	Free	10%
—All other ad val.	10%	10%
Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Seeds ad val.	Free	²⁵ 10%
²⁵ When not intended for sale, free by Civil Code.		
Tricycles, Velocipedes ad val.	10%	10%
Trunks, Camphor each	.50	.50
Trunks, all other not otherwise provided for ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All other</i>
Type, type metal, electrotypes, etc. ad val. ²⁶ Except wood type.	10%	10%
Wagons and Carts for the purpose of agriculture or drayage. ad val.	Free	10%
Watches and Clocks, in whole or in part. . . ad val. ²⁷ Not otherwise provided for.	10%	10%
Wood and manufactures of wood or wood and metal, except Furniture, either upholstered or carved, and Carriages. ad val.	Free	10%
Wool and manufactures of wool other than ready-made clothing ad val.	Free	10%
Wines, Cordials and Bitters above 21% of alcoholic strength, and all other articles containing alcohol or preserved in alcohol, or spirits above that strength and below 30%, unless otherwise provided for. per gal.		2 00
—Sparkling Moselle and Sparkling Hock. per doz. reputed quarts		4 00
per doz. reputed pints		2 00
—Champagne. per doz. reputed quarts		6 00
per doz. reputed pints		3 00
—Claret, Rhine Wine, and other light wines under 21% of alcoholic strength, and not otherwise provided for. per doz. reputed quarts		.40
per doz. reputed pints		.20
per gal., if in bulk		.15
—Grape Wines: For five years from Jan. 1, 1897, no duties shall be levied, collected or paid on any wines imported into the Republic of Hawaii, made from the juice of the grape, which are of less than 18% of alcoholic strength. (Act 62 of 1896.)		
Zinc. ad val.	10%	10%
All other goods, wares or merchandise of whatever description, not provided for in above schedule. ad val.	10%	10%

Importations into the Hawaiian Islands from the United States, entitled to exemption from duties under the Treaty of Reciprocity, must be accompanied by Hawaiian Consular certificate to that effect.

Hawaiian Products Admitted Into the United States, Free by Treaty,

(Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified before the U. S. Consul, or Consular Agent, at the port of shipment.)

Arrow-root; bananas; castor-oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown and other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons	\$50 00
Transient steamers.....	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught.....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot	1 50
Other vessels per ton	05
Outside anchorage charge.....	20 00
Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons.....	30 00
From 200 to 300 tons...\$ 35. From 300 to 500 tons....	40 00
From 500 to 800 tons.. 45. From 800 to 1000 tons. 50	00
From 1000 to 1200 tons. 60. From 1200 to 1400 tons. 75	00
Over 1400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional.	
Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.	
Port Physician's Charges—Boarding vessel outside... ..	25 00
Boarding vessel in port, \$15; at wharf.....	10 00
Harbor Master's Fee—Boarding vessel on arrival or departure, or in moving, each time	3 00
Wharfage—Government or O. R. & L. Co.'s wharves, per ton, per day .....	.02½
Water Rates—To vessels at the wharf, per gallon .....	.00½
To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon .....	.01
To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon...	.01½
Marine Railway—Capacity for 1700 ton vessels in light ballast—Hauling charge, per ton: Steamers 50 cents, sailing vessels 40 cents. Charge after first day, 25 cents per ton for steamers and 20 cents per ton for sailing vessels per day.	

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster-General; W. O. Atwater, Secretary; H. D. Johnson, Supt. Savings Bank Department, J. D. Holt, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, C. H. W. Norton and F. B. Damon, Assistants; L. T. Kenake, Supt. General Delivery and Stamp Department, S. L. Kekumano, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; C. J. Holt, Parcels Post Department; Ladies' window Miss M. E. Low. Jos. Liwai, Chas. Kaanoi, K. Narita, J. T. Figueredo, W. Q. Afong, A. R. Phillips, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa	J. E. Kahoa	Laie.....	Geo. P. Garft
Honouliuli.....	W. J. Lowrie	Punaluu.....	-----
Waianae.....	Aug. Ahrens	Waiahole.....	S. E. K. Papaai
Waialua	A. S. Mahaulu	Kaneohe.....	Bishop Pahia
Kahuku.....	Geo. Weight	Heeia.....	William Fisher

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Tuesday and Thursday, each week, for Kahuku, via Pali, arriving back Wednesday and Friday. For Waianae, by train daily, 9:00 A.M. Or, on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 4:00 P.M.

Mail closes at 9:00 A.M. each day, for Ewa and Honouliuli Plantation, by the railroad, and returns at 12 M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mails are dispatched for Waialua and Kahuku via Pearl City.

Mail for Waimanalo closes every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A.M.

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kealia	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue.....	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea	Jno. Bush	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Kekaha.....	F. W. Glade	Hanapepe.....	C. D. Pringle
Waimea	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli.....	H. Morrison
Hanalei.....	C. H. Willis	Mana.....	G. Borchgrevinck

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUAI.

From Lihue to Mana.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Mana in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Mana on Saturday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Kealia in the afternoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kealia about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	Alfred N. Hayselden	Honokohau.....	D. Taylor Jr
Wailuku	W. A. McKay	Kipahulu.....	A. Buckholtz
Makawao	Jas. Anderson	Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Paia	J. W. Colville
Hamoa.....	F. Wittrock	Hamakuapoko.....	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville.....	D. Center	Huelo	M. Mattson
Ulupalakua	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai.....	Chas. Goheir
Waiakoa.....	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela.....	P. Keaupuni
Keokea.....	D. Kapohakimohewa	Peahi.....	T. K. Pa
Kaupo.....	C. Lake	Waihee.....	W. H. Campbell
Makena.....	J. M. Napoulou	Keanae.....	W. Napihaa

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every week, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamers Kinau, or W. G. Hall from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, once a week; to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, weekly.

If the steamer Claudine leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail for Hana sent by the Kinau or W. G. Hall on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Papaikou.....	G. E. Thrum	Keauhou.....	J. N. Koomoa
Honomu.....	W. D. Schmidt	Kealahakua.....	R. Wassman
Kawaihae.....	W. Hookuanui	Napoopoo.....	
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Hoopulua.....	Jos. Holi
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Hookena.....	T. K. R. Amalu
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Kohala.....	Miss E. D. Low	Hilea.....	Jno. C. Searle
Paaui.....	J. R. Renton	Honuapo.....	Geo. Dawson
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke
Ookala.....	R. Ivers	Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt
Honokaa.....	F. S. Clinton	Punaluu.....	Wm. Fennell
Pohoiki.....	Mrs. R. Rycroft	Waipio.....	Mrs. Ana Thomas
Olaa.....	J. R. Wilson	Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross
Kalapana.....	H. E. Wilson		

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

Special carriers serve the Laupahoehoe Post Office, as follows: On arrival of the Kinau every ten days, a carrier leaves Laupahoehoe distributing mail en route as far as Hakalau, and returns, connecting with the steamer on her down trip to Honolulu. Another carrier is dispatched, on arrival of the Kinau, to serve the district as far as Ookala, and returns as above to meet the steamer on the down trip. These are independent of the regular carrier who goes through from and to Hilo, every ten days.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

Mail leaves Hilo on arrival of Kinau, arriving at Volcano House same day; Waiohinu, 2d day; leaves Waiohinu 3d day early and arrives at Papa; 4th day arrives at Kailua; 5th day remains at Kailua; 6th day returns to Papa; 7th day arrives at Waiohinu; 8th day leaves Waiohinu arriving at Volcano House; 9th day arrives in Hilo; 10th day remains in Hilo, and the following day returns to Waiohinu, etc.

Mail leaves Punaluu for Hilo, via Volcano House, immediately on arrival of W. G. Hall.

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday. Mail leaves Kawaihae on arrival of Kinau, for Kailua and connecting with the Kau carrier at Hookena.

A special carrier now leaves Mahukona for Kawaihae immediately after arrival of Kinau, with all mails for Hamakua district.

Mail carrier leaves Hilo Tuesday and Saturday, and Monday and Thursday alternately.
* Connects with steamer Kinau at Kawaihae.

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	J. H. Mahoe
Kamalo.....	H. McCorriston	Lanai.....	Mrs. T. L. Hayselden

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Postals, each.	Regis. Fee. §	Papers, ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter, ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samples† ea. rate of 2 oz.
All countries in the Universal Postal Union.....	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, except United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and New South Wales, to which countries samples of merchandise not exceeding 350 grams. (12 ounces) may be mailed.

†Papers to United States, Mexico, Canada and Australasian Colonies, 2 ounces 1 cent.

§Register Fee with return receipt, 15 c.

INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL RATES.

DESTINATION.	Letters $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Postals.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other matter.
				Limit of each rate	Postage each rate	
Inter-Island	* 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz	1 ct.†	1 c. per oz. §
Islands of the Pacific ..	10 cts.	3c	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. per 4 oz.

*Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

†Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines, and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

§Drop or city letters or printed circulars, 1 cent.

PARCEL POST RATES.

To UNITED STATES of America, 12 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; the greatest length and girth combined, six feet.

To CANADA, 20 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

To UNITED KINGDOM—via Canada—24 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Under the same condition as applied to Canada.

Colonies.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.
New Zealand.....	\$.16	\$.29	\$.41	\$.54	\$.66
Australia..... 25c lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Weight of Package not to exceed 5 lbs.

Length, two feet; breadth and depth, one foot.

159-164 missing where bound

OCEAN STEAMER TIME TABLE FOR 1897.

DATE DUE	STEAMER	FROM	WHERE BOUND	TO SAIL
Jan.	1—Coptic.....	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco...	Jan. 1
	5—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to "	13
	7—Monowai.....	Colonies...	En route for "	7
	10—Rio de Janeiro..	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	10
	14—Peru.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	14
	14—Mariposa.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	14
	23—Coptic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	23
	29—City of Peking..	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	29
Feb.	2—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to " ...	Feb. 10
	4—Alameda.....	Colonies...	En route for "	4
	7—Doric.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	7
	9—Gaelic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	9
	11—Monowai.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	11
	20—City of Peking..	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	20
	26—Belgic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	26
M. r.	2—Australia.....	San Fran..	Return to " ...	Mar. 10
	4—Mariposa.....	Colonies...	En route for "	4
	7—Peru.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	7
	11—China.....	San Fran..	" " Chin and Japan..	11
	11—Alameda.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	11
	20—Belgic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	20
	23—Rio de Janeiro..	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	23
	30—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to " ...	Apl. 1
Apl.	1—Monowai.....	Colonies...	En route for "	7
	3—Gaelic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	3
	8—Coptic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	8
	8—Mariposa.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	8
	17—Rio de Janeiro..	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	17
	23—Doric.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	23
	27—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to " ...	May 5
	29—Alameda.....	Colonies...	En route for "	Apl. 29
May	4—China.....	China & Jap.	" " "	May 4
	6—Monowai.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	6
	8—City of Peking..	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	8
	18—Doric.....	San Fran..	" " "	18
	23—Peru.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	23
	25—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to " ...	June 2
	27—Mariposa.....	Colonies...	En route for "	May 27
June	1—Coptic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	June 1
	3—Alameda.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	3
	5—Belgic.....	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	5
	15—Peru.....	San Fran..	" " "	15
	20—Gaelic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	20
	22—Australia.....	San Fran..	Returns to " ...	30
	24—Monowai.....	Colonies...	En route for "	24
	29—City of Peking..	Chi. & Jap.	" " "	29
July	1—Mariposa.....	San Fran..	" " Colonies	July 1
	3—Rio de Janeiro..	San Fran..	" " China and Japan..	3
	14—Gaelic.....	San Fran..	" " "	14
	18—China.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco....	18

Ocean Steamer Time Table for 1897.--Continued.

DATE DUE	STEAMER	FROM	WHERE BOUND	TO SAIL.
	20—Australia.....	San Fran...	Returns to	" 28
	22—Alameda.....	Colonies....	En route for	" 22
	27—Belgic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " " "	" 27
	29—Monowai.....	San Fran...	" " Colonies.....	" 29
Aug.	3—Doric.....	San Fran...	" " China and Japan.	Aug. 3
	12—China.....	San Fran...	" " " "	" 12
	15—Coptic.....	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco...	" 15
	17—Australia.....	San Fran...	Returns to	" 25
	19—Mariposa.....	Colonies....	En route for	" 19
	24—Rio de Janeiro.	Chi. & Jap..	" " " "	" 24
	26—Alameda.....	San Fran...	" " Colonies.....	" 26
	31—Peru.....	San Fran...	" " China and Japan	" 31
Sep.	9—Coptic.....	San Fran...	" " " "	Sep. 9
	14—City of Peking.	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco...	" 14
	14—Australia.....	San Fran...	Returns to	" 22
	16—Monowai.....	Colonies....	En route for	" 16
	23—Mariposa.....	San Fran...	" " Colonies.....	" 23
	24—Doric.....	Chi. & Jap..	" " San Francisco...	" 24
	28—Gaelic.....	San Fran...	" " China and Japan.	" 28
Oct.	9—City of Peking.	San Fran...	" " " "	Oct. 9
	12—Belgic.....	Chi. & Jap..	" " San Francisco...	" 12
	12—Australia.....	San Fran...	Returns to	" 20
	14—Alameda.....	Colonies....	En route for	" 14
	21—Monowai.....	San Fran...	" " Colonies.....	" 21
	22—Peru.....	Chi. & Jap..	" " San Francisco...	" 22
	28—China.....	San Fran...	" " China and Japan.	" 28
Nov.	6—Belgic.....	San Fran...	" " " "	Nov. 6
	9—Rio de Janeiro	Chi & Jap..	" " San Francisco...	" 9
	9—Australia.....	San Fran...	Returns to	" 17
	11—Mariposa.....	Colonies....	En route for	" 11
	18—Alameda.....	San Fran...	" " Colonies.....	" 18
	19—Gaelic.....	Chi. & Jap..	" " San Francisco...	" 19
	25—Coptic.....	San Fran...	" " China and Japan.	" 25
Dec.	4—Rio de Janeiro.	San Fran...	" " " "	Dec. 4
	7—Australia.....	San Fran...	Returns to San Francisco....	" 15
	9—Monowai.....	Colonies....	En route for	" 9
	10—Doric.....	Chi & Jap..	" " " "	" 10
	16—Mariposa.....	San Fran...	" " Colonies.....	" 16
	19—China.....	Chi. & Jap..	" " San Francisco...	" 19
	25—City of Peking.	San Fran...	" " China and Japan.	" 25

The foregoing table of Ocean Steamers for the year 1897 embrace simply the several lines scheduled to touch at this port to and from San Francisco, by which the regular mails will be received, or dispatched. Additional to the above list is the established line of Canadian-Australian steamers monthly, between Sydney and Vancouver, touching at Fiji and Honolulu en route. The non-receipt of their new time table, and prospective addition of a third steamer to the line, precludes the possibility of including them at present writing. Also; the monthly call of the Portland line of steamers to the Orient via Honolulu, with possible regular call on their return trips, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamers between Yokohama and Seattle, touching at this port en route.

COURT CALENDAR.

The several terms of Circuit Courts are held chronologically throughout the year as follows:

First Wednesday in January, in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in February, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in March, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in April, in the town of Kailua, N. Kona, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in May, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in June, in the town of Wailuku, Island of Maui; first Wednesday in July, in the town of Honokaa, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in August, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in September, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in October, in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in November, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in December, in the town of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu,

On the first Monday of February, May, August and November.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui,

On the first Wednesday of June, Wailuku, and on the first Wednesday of December in Lahaina.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits).

On the first Wednesday of April, in Kailua, N. Kona, and on the first Wednesday of October, in North Kohala.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

On the first Wednesday of January, in Hilo, and on the first Wednesday of July, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai,

On the first Wednesdays of March and September, in Lihue.

The terms of the Circuit Courts may be continued and held from the opening thereof respectively until and including the twenty-fourth day thereafter, excepting Sundays and legal holidays.

SUPREME COURTS.

The terms of the Appellate Court are held as follows: On the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

James A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.

William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

W C Wilder, Cecil Brown, C M Cooke, Jno Ena, J A Kennedy, A G M Robertson, D L Naone, P C Jones, Jno Nott, C Bolte, J P Mendonca, G W Smith, T B Murray, M P Robinson, S K Ka-ne.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.

Hawaii—J. Kauhane, F. S. Lyman, F. Northrup, H L Holstein.

Maui—H. P. Baldwin, A. Hocking W. Y. Horner

Oahu—Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, Henry Waterhouse, H. W. Schmidt, W. C. Wilder, J. N. Wright.

Kauai—W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hawaii—E. E. Richards, Robert Rycroft, E. C. Bond, G. B. Kamaooha.

Maui—W. P. Haia, A. Pahi, E. M. Hanuna.

Oahu—A. G. M. Robertson, D. L. Naone, E. C. Winston, James Davis, L. K. Halualani, J. C. Cluney.

Kauai—S. K. Kaeo, W. McBryde.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Commander in Chief, President Sanford B Dole
Adjutant General, John H Soper
Ordnance Officer, Major Geo C Potter
Quartermaster, Major Curtis P Iaukea
Aid-de-Camp, Captain W A Kinney
Aid-de Camp, Captain J W Pratt

First Regiment, N G H

Colonel Commanding, R H McLean
Lieut Colonel, J H Fisher
Major 1st Battalion, Geo F McLeod
Major 2nd Battalion, J W Jones

Regimental Staff

Regimental Surgeon, Major, C. B. Cooper
Ordnance Officer, Captain A Gartenburg
Quartermaster, Captain W. G Ashley
Adjutant, Captain John Schaefer
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, R. P. Myers
Surgeon 1st Battalion, J. T. Wayson
Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Louis T. Kenake
Adjutant 2nd Battalion, Ed Towse

Line-Officers

Company "A."

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, W Fetter, 2nd Lieut, Henry Klemme

Company "B."

Capt, E O White, 1st Lieut, E A Jacobson, 2nd Lieut, H A Giles.

Company "C."

Capt, J M Camara, Jr. 1st Lieut, M Costa, 2nd Lieut, E Silva.

Company "D."

Capt, C J McCarthy, 1st Lieut, O Bergstrom, 2nd Lieut, C S Crane.

Company "E."

Capt, A Coyne, 1st Lieut, Jno Evensen, 2nd Lieut, ———

Company "F."

Capt, C W Ziegler; 1st Lieut, H Ludewig, 2nd Lieut, ———

Company "G."

Capt, John Kea; 1st Lieut, S L Kekumano, 2nd Lieut, Gustave Rose.

Company "H."

Capt, T B Murray; 1st Lieut, W W Carlyle, 2nd Lieut, E H F Wolters.

First Company of Sharp Shooters.

Capt, W E Wall, 1st Lieut, J L McLean. 2nd Lieut, Jno Cassidy.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon A F Judd
First Associate Justice, Hon W F Frear
Second Associate Justice, Hon W A Whiting

Clerk Judiciary Department, Henry Smith

Circuit Judges.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon A W Carter
Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon A Perry
Second Circuit, Maui, Hon J W Kalua
3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Hon E G Hitchcock
Fifth Circuit, Kauai, Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS:

Henry Smith, ex officio
1st clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, Geo Lucas
2nd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, J. A. Thompson
3rd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, P D Kellett, Jr
Second Circuit, Maui, Goodale Armstrong
3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Daniel Porter
Fifth Circuit, Kauai, R W T Purvis

INTERPRETERS, ETC.

Hawaiian, W Luther Wilcox
Chinese, Li Cheung
Japanese, C A Doyle
Stenographers, J W Jones, O B Braddick

District Magistrates.

OAHU.

G De La Vergne, Honolulu
W L Wilcox (Deputy), " "
S Hookano, Ewa
J Kekahuna, Waianae
Wm Rathburn, Koolauloa
Ed Hore, Waialua
E P Aikue, Koolaupoko

MAUI.

W H Halstead.....	Wailuku
D Kahaulelio.....	Lahaina
P N Kahokuoluna.....	Makawao
J K Iosepa.....	Hana
J K Piimanu.....	Kipahulu, Hana
S E Kaleikau.....	Honuaula
J H Mahoe.....	Molokai
S Kahooalahala.....	Lanai

KAUAI.

H K Kahele.....	Lihue
Chas Blake.....	Koloa
J W Lota.....	Hanalei
J K Kapuniai.....	Waimea
David Kua.....	Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai.....	Hilo
Jos P Sisson (Deputy).....	Hilo
R. H. Atkins.....	North Kohala
S M Mahuka.....	South Kohala
E W Barnard.....	North Hilo
J W Moanauli.....	Hamakua
Wm Kamau.....	Puna
J H Waipuilani.....	Kau
George Clark.....	North Kona
T H Wright.....	South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	Henry E. Cooper
Secretary of Department.....	Major Geo C Potter
Clerk of Department.....	A St M Mackintosh
Stenographer of Department.....	Miss K. Kelly
Stenographer Ex-ec. Council.....	B L Marx
Secretary Chinese Bureau.....	Jas W Gilvin

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Republic of Hawaii.

United States—His Ex Albert S Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	
Great Britain—A G S Hawes, Commissioner and Consul-General.	
Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavero, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	
France—Mons Louis Vossion, Consul and Commissioner; Mons. A Vizzavona, Chancier of Legation.	
Japan—Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, H Shimamura, K Mimashi, Secretary.	

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul - General, Ellis Mills ; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W Porter Boyd.	
Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)	
Netherlands.....	J H Paty
Belgium.....	H Focke
Austria-Hungary.....	J F Hackfeld
Sweden and Norway.....	Acting C S Weight
Denmark.....	H R Macfarlane
German Empire.....	J F Hackfeld
Mexico.....	H Renjes
Peru.....	Bruce Cartwright
Chili.....	Julius Huting
Great Britain, Vice-Consul.....	T R Waker
Russia, Acting Vice-Consul.....	J F Hackfeld
Spain—Vice-Consul.....	H Renjes
China—Commercial Agent, Goo Kim Fui; Assistant Commercial Agent, Wong Kwai.	
United States Cons'l Ag't, Hilo.....	T C Furneaux
U S Consular Agent, Kahului.....	A J Dickens
Acting.	
U S Consular Agt, Mahukona, Acting, C J Falk	

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

United States—Francis M Hatch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C.	
Secretary and Charge d' Affaires F P Hastings.	
New York—E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.	
San Francisco—C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington.....	J F Soper, Vice and Deputy Consul-General.
Chicago—Fred W Job, Consul-General for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.	
Philadelphia.....	Robert H Davis, Consul
Boston.....	Gorham D Gilman, Consul General for New England States.
Portland, Or.....	J McCracken, Consul
Port Townsend, Wash.....	James G Swan, Consul
Seattle.....	Jno H Carter, Consul
Tacoma, Washington.....	J T Steeb, Acting Consul
San Diego, Cal.....	H P Wood, Consul
Detroit.....	A L Bresler, Consul

Mexico.

Mexico, Col W J P Gress, Consul-Gen'l; W A De Gress, Vice-Consul.	
Manzanillo.....	Robert James Barney, Consul
Ensenada.....	Jas Moorkens, Vice-Consul

Central and South America.

Valparaiso, South America.....	David Thomas
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	
Lima, South America.....	F L Crosby, Consul
Monte Video, S America.....	C Hughes, Consul

Phillipine Islands.

Iloilo.....	Geo Shelmerdine, Consul
Manila.....	Jasper M Wood, Consul
Cuba.....	Geo A Cadell, Consul

Great Britain.

London.....	Manly Hopkins, Consul-Gen'l
Cyril Hopkins Vice-Consul.	
Liverpool.....	Harold Janion, Consul
Bristol.....	Mark Whitwell, Consul
Hull.....	W Moran, Consul
Newcastle on Tyne.....	E Biesterfeld, Consul
Falmouth.....	C R Broad, Consul
Dover (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.	
Swansea.....	H Goldberg, Consul
Cardiff.....	J Bovey, Consul
Edinburgh and Leith.....	E G Buchanan, Consul
Glasgow.....	Peter Denniston, Consul
Dundee.....	J G Zoller, Consul
Dublin.....	R Jas Murphy, Consul
Queen town.....	Geo B Dawson, Consul
Belfast.....	W A Ross, Consul
Middlesborough.....	B C Atkinson, Consul

British Colonies.

Toronto, Ontario, J E Thompson, Consul General	
Col Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.	
Montreal.....	Dickson Anderson, Consul
Kingston, Ontario.....	Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
Rimouki, Quebec, J N Foullet Q C, Vice-Consul	
St John's, N B.....	Alan O Crookshank, Consul
Yarmouth, N S.....	Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C.....	R P Rither, Consul
General for British Columbia.	

Vancouver, B. C.... F W McFarland Vice-Consul
 Gibraltar..... Horacio Schott, Consul
 Sydney, N S W.... J H Armora, Acting Consul-
 General.
 Melbourne, Victoria..... G N Oakley, Consul
 Brisbane, Queensland... Alex B Webster, Consul
 Hobart, Tasmania,..... Hon. Audley Coote,
 Consul
 Launceston..... Geo Collins, Vice-Consul
 Newcastle, N S W..... W J Gillam, Consul
 Auckland, N Z..... J Macfarlane, Consul
 Dunedin, N Z..... W G Neill, Consul

France and Colonies.

Paris..... Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires
 and Consul-General; A N H Teyssier, Vice-
 Consul.
 Marseilles..... Consul
 Bordeaux..... Ernest de Boissac, Consul
 Dijon..... H Vielhomme, Consul
 Libourne..... Charles Schaessler, Consul
 Tahiti, Papeete..... F A Bonet, Consul
 Cette..... J Chavasse, Vice-Consul
 Grenoble..... J L Garcin, Vice-Consul

Germany.

Bremen..... H F Glade, Charge d'Affaires and
 Consul-General.
 Bremen..... John F Muller, Consul
 Hamburg..... Edward F Weber, Consul
 Frankfurt-on-Maine..... Joseph Kopp, Consul
 Dresden..... Augustus P Russ, Consul
 Karlsruhe..... H Muller, Consul

Austria.

Vienna..... Hugo von Schonberger, Consul

Spain and Colonies.

Barcelona..... Enrique Minguez, Consul-General
 Cadiz..... James Shaw, Consul
 Valencia..... Julio Solar, Consul
 Malaga..... F T de Navarra, Consul
 Cartagena..... J Paris, Consul
 Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcon y Que-
 vedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul
 Santa Cruz..... A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul
 Arcife de Lanzasrotte—E Morales y Rodriguez,
 Vice-Consul.

Portugal and Colonies.

Lisbon..... A F de Serpa, Consul-General
 Oporto..... Narciso T M Ferro, Consul
 Madeira..... L de F Branco, Consul
 St Michaels..... B M de Faria Maria, Consul-
 General, A da S Moreira, Consul
 St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....
 Vice-Consul.
 Lagos..... M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

Italy.

Rome..... Dwight Benton, Consul-General
 Hale P Benton, Vice and Deputy Con.-Gen'l
 Genoa..... Raphael de Luchi, Consul
 Palermo..... Angelo Tagliavia, Consul

Netherlands.

Amsterdam..... D H Schmuil, Consul-General
 Dordrecht..... P J Bouwman, Consul

Belgium

Antwerp..... Victor Forge, Consul-General
 Ghent..... E Coppieters, Consul
 Liege..... Jules Blanpain, Consul
 Bruges..... Emile Van den Brande, Consul

Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm... C A Engvalls, Acting Consul-General
 Christiania..... L Samson, Consul
 Lyskil..... H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul
 Gothemburg..... Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

Japan.

Tokio..... R Walker Irwin, Minister Resident
 Kobe..... C P Hall, Vice-Consul
 Yokohama..... Dr Stuart Eldredge, Consul

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior..... Jas A King
 Chief Clerk of Department..... J A Hassinger
 Clerks—J H Boyd, H C Meyers, Geo Ross,
 S Mahaulu, Edwd S Boyd, Gus Rose.
 Registrar of Conveyances..... Thos G Thrum
 Deputy Registrar..... R W Andrews
 Supt Public Works and C E..... W E Rowell
 Superintendent Water Works..... A Brown
 Clerk of Water Works..... J W Pratt
 Electoral Registrar..... Wray Taylor
 Inspector Electric Lights..... Jno Cassidy
 Road Supervisor, Honolulu..... W H Cummins
 Commissioner of Patents..... C B Ripley
 Physician Insane Asylum..... Dr G Herbert

Bureau of Agriculture.

President..... ex-officio J A King
 Commissioner..... Jos Marsden
 Members... A Herbert, E W Jordan, T J King,
 Wray Taylor.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii, Hilo—D H Hitchcock, N C Wilfong,
 G K Wilder.
 Mahukona..... John S Smithies, Chas J Falk.
 Kahului, Maui..... J W L Zumwalt

Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander..... Surveyor-General
 C J Lyons..... Assistant in charge of office
 F S Dodge..... Assistant in charge of city work
 W E Wall..... Assistant
 S M Kakanui, C J Willis.

Board of Immigration.

Jas A King..... President
 Members—Jos Marsden, D B Smith, Jos B
 Atherton, Jas G Spencer, J Carden.
 Wray Taylor..... Secretary

Commission of Public Lands.

Jas A King, J F Brown and F S Dodge
 J F Brown..... Agent Public Lands
 C P Iaukea..... Secretary
 Robt W Atkinson..... Clerk
 O Sorensen..... Draughtsman

SUB-AGENTS.

1st District, Hilo and Puna..... E D Baldwin
 2nd " Hamakua..... Chas Williams
 3rd " Kona and Kau..... J Kaelemakule
 4th " Maui..... W O Aiken
 5th " Oahu..... C P Iaukea
 6th " Kauai.....

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C Ntley
 Hamakua.....
 North Kona..... J Coerper, P Born, J Kaelema-
 kule.

South Kona.... R Wassmann, J Todd, J Gasper
 North Kohala.... H L Holstein, R Hind, Jr,
 D H Kaailaau.
 South Kohala....
 Kau..... D W Kaaemoku, C Meinecke.

MAUI.

Lahaina.... L M Baldwin, G H Dunn, H Dick-
 enson.
 Wailuku.... W A McKay, W H Halstead, Geo
 Hons.
 Makawao.... W F Pogue, J Wagner, A Tava-
 res, Jr.
 Hana.... J Nakila.
 Molokai.... J H Mahoe, D Kailua, D McCor-
 riston.

OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae.... A Ahrens, J T Campbell
 J Kahoa.
 Waialua.... H Wharton, A Cox, A Kaili.
 Koolaupoko.... H C Adams, Wm Henry, D
 M Kapalau.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—
 Hilo..... J H Maby, L Severance,
 L E Swain, V A Carvalho.
 Hamakua.... J W Moana ili, J Kanakaoluna, J
 W Kapololu.
 North Kohala.... E de Harne, J S Smithies, W
 Wilson, H K Molale. J A M Osorio.
 South Kohala..... James Bright
 North Kona..... D Alawa, J Kaelemakule
 S Haanio.
 South Kona.... D W Kanui, J Holi, W J
 Wright, H T Mills.
 Puna..... H J Lyman, H E Willson.
 Kau..... T C Wills, C Meinecke
 Maui—
 Wailuku.... M P Waiwaiole, Geo Hons, S E
 Kaleikan, W E Maikai. Miss Kalua, G K
 Kunukau, W E K Maikai.
 Lahaina.....
 Makawao.... H Kawainaka, J Anderson, W F
 Mossman, T K Pa.
 Hana.... J K Nakila, J K Iosepa, J K Saun-
 ders, C Lake.
 Kaanapali..... S M Sylva
 Molokai.... R W Meyer, D Kailua, K Kainuwai.
 W Notley.

Lanai.....
 Oahu—
 Kona.... J H Boyd, J M Vivas, E M Naku-
 ina, J M Camara Jr.
 Koolaupoko..... E P Aikue
 Koolauloa.... W Henry, M Nakuaau
 Waianae.... H D Johnson, J Kaupu S Kekela.
 Ewa..... H K Meemano
 Waialua..... J F Anderson
 Kauai—
 Koloa..... E Strehz
 Lihue..... J H K Kaiwi
 Kawaihau.... H Z Austin, W H Williams
 Hanalei.... P Nowlein, S N K Kakina H K
 Anahu
 Waimea..... S E Kaula
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... B H Brown
 Hamakua.....
 North Kohala.... G P Tulloch

South Kohala.....
 Kau.....
 Puna.....

MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson
 Wailuku..... G Armstrong

OAHU.

Kona..... Mrs E M Nakuina
 Koolaupoko..... E P Aikue
 Koolauloa.... W Rathburn
 Waialua..... A S Mahaulu
 Ewa and Waianae.... J E Kahoa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue..... S R Hapuku
 Waimea.....
 Hanalei and Kawaihau..... S Kaiu

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu..... J R Shaw, P R Isenberg Jr. W
 Hoogs,
 Hawaii.... W H Shipman, A Wall, J R Wilson
 J S Smithies, C J Falk, E P Low
 Maui..... S F Chillingworth, J L W
 Zumwalt
 Kauai..... S Hundley. W H Rice Jr

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu..... F M Hatch, S M Kaaukai,
 W F Dillingham, R W Andrews.
 Ewa..... A Kauhi
 Waianae..... J Kekahuna
 Waialua.... A S Mahaulu
 Koolauloa.... E P Aikue
 Koolaupoko..... A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson.,
 Wailuku..... S F Chillingworth
 Makawao..... D H Aukai
 Hana, Kaupo..... C Lake
 Kipahulu..... J K Nakila

MOLOKAI.

Molokai—Kalaupapa,..... Ambrose Hutchinson
 Kamalo..... D McCorrison

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala..... D S Kahookano, C H Pulaa
 S Kohala.....
 Hamakua..... J W Leonhart
 Hilo.... G W A Hapai, A B Loebenstein, B B
 Macy, G E Thrum
 Puna.....
 Kau..... C Meinecke,
 S Kona..... T K R Amalu,
 N Kona..... D Alawa

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Koloa.....
 Waimea.....
 Lihue..... S W Wilcox, J B Hanaikie
 Hanalei..... E G J Bryant
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

Notaries Public.

Hawaii..... D Porter, E W Barnard,
 D H Hitchcock, T H Wright J S Smithies,
 W Vredenberg F L Winter, S Haanio, D H
 Kahaulelio, J H Waipuilani, F M Wakefield,
 H T Mills J J Rice, G K Wilder, W Horner,

Jas Bright, G P Tulloch, W P Fennel, R A Lyman, E D Baldwin, R W Podmore, T Aiu, S W Kekuewa, H J Ahi, S H Mahuka, J Greig, S Lazaro, J K Nahale, A W Heydtmann, W Hookuanui, C Williams, H E Wilson. Z Paakik, A W Hobson.

Maui....C H Dickey, W F Mossman, E Helekunihi, E H Bailey, J H S Kaleo, P N Kahokuoluna, H C Ovenden, G Armstrong. M P Waiwaiole, G H Dunn, Geo Hons, G Kunukau, B K Kaiwiaeaa, J K Saunders, H T Hayselden, A N Kepoikai, F W Hardy, J H Babcock, S E Kaleikau.

Oahu.....J H Paty, Jas M Monsarrat, N M Lowrey, J A Magoon, A B Wood, J M Camara Jr, J A Hassinger, J L Kaulukou, D Lamb, N Fernandez, H Holmes, W L Peterson, A M Brown, J K Kaupu, E A Jones, J M Vivas, W G Ashley, A W Carter, J H Barenaba, E M Nakuina, W J Forbes, J W Girvin, C A Long, W M Graham, W R Castle, C D Chase, S H Kalamakee, J M Poepoe, Wm Henry, W L Stanley, C A Doyle, J W Jones, H E Wilder, G A Davis, A V Gear, J H Fisher, C P Laukea, H C Meyers, W A Henshall, J Q Wood.

Kauai...Jno M Kealoha, Th Brandt, W E H Deverill, E Strehz, R W T Purvis, P Nowlein, H Z Austin, C Blake, C H Bishop, Z Kaina, E Omstead.

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu, J A Hassinger, H G Crabbe, Moses Keliiaa, John Lucas, C D Chase, H E Wilder.

Waialua.....S H Kalamakee

Koolaupoko.....

Ewa and Waianae...J Kahoa, H T Taylor.

Hawaii—Hilo.....L Severance, L E Swain, J H Maby, J Mattoon, A V Caryalho.

N Kona.....T Aiu, J W Smith

S Kona.....W J Wright, H T Mills.

Hamakua.....C Williams, J L Kanakaoluna

N Kohala...D S Kahookano, G P Tulloch, C J Falk, G H Kaailau.

S Kohala.....Jas Bright

Kau.....W J Yates, T A L Wills.

Maui—Lahaina....T C Forsyth, L M Baldwin, H Dickson.

Wailuku...D Quill, S E Kaleikau, M P Waiwaiole, A N Kepoikai, Geo Hons.

Makawao.....F W Hardy

Hana.....J K Nakila, B K Kaiwiaeaa

Kauai—Koloa.....E Strehz

Lihue.....J B Hanaikae

Hanalei.....J W Loka, J Kaina

Waimea.....C D Pringle, S E Kaula, H Kapukui.

Kawaihau.....S Kain, J M Kealoha, H Z Austin.

Niihau.....J B Kaomea

Board of Health.

President.....W O Smith

Members: T F Lansing, C A Brown, D Kelipio,

Dr N B Emerson, Dr C B Wood, Dr F R Day,

Secretary.....Chas Wilcox

Executive officer: C B Reynolds; Agents, W T

Monsarrat, S Ku, J D McVeigh. L L La

Pierre, Manager, Garbage Service.

Sanitary Inspectors...N P Jacobson, and C N Rose.

Port Physician.....Dr F R Day

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr H W Howard; Waialua and Koolau Dr R H Reid. Ewa and Waiana Dr J Weddick. Kalihi Station, Dr L F Alvarez.

KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei, ———; Puna, Dr St D G Walters; Koloa, J K Smith.

MAUI—Makawao, Dr P J Aiken, Hana, Dr R J McGettigan, Wailuku; Dr E S Goodhue, Lahaina, ———.

HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo, Dr R B Williams; N Hilo, Dr L S Thompson; Puna, Dr W L Moore, Kau, Dr Victor J Capron; Kohala, Dr B D Pond; S Kona, Dr H A Lindley; N Kona, Dr A McWayne.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, Dr A Mouritz. LEPER SETTLEMENT, Dr R Oliver

Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr G P Andrews, Dr G H Herbert, Dr C B Cooper.

Road Boards.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....H Deacon, W W Goodale

North Hilo...W G Walker, M Bronc, A Chal-

mers

Puna.....J W Mason, H R Rycroft, H J

Lyman.

Kau.....G C Hewitt, S Kauhane, J Ikaika,

Hamakua.....A Lidgate, J Watt, D Forbes.

N Kohala.....J Hind, G F Renton, R Hall

S Kohala...W Vredenburg, J Kauwe.

N Kona.....M F Scott, W G Wait, M F

Crane.

S Kona...A J Wilson, S Lazaro, K Buchholtz.

MAUI.

Lahaina.....L Ahlborn, D Kahaulelio, R C

Searle.

Wailuku...C B Wells, D Center, L M Baldwin.

Hana...D H Napihaa, P McLean, J S Garnett,

Makawao...C H Dickey, P Joseph, W H King

Molokai...D McCorriston, S Tremble, J H

Mahoe.

OAHU.

Koolaupoko.....F Pahia, D M Kapalua, E P

Aikue.

Koolauloa...Geo Weight, W Rathburn, M

Nakuaau.

Waialua.....Ed Hore, H Wherton, A Cox.

Ewa and Waianae...J T Campbell, L

Warren, Aug Ahrens.

KAUAI.

Koloa.....J K Farley, A McBryde, M Kalua

Lihue.....S G D Waters, J H K Kaiwi, W

H Rice.

Kawaihau...S N Hundley, D Lovell, Dr J

Weddick.

Hanalei...C H Willis, E J G Bryant, J Kaina

Waimea...J K Kapuaia, T Brandt, E E Conant

Niihau.....J B Kaomea, G H Moore

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance.....S M Damon

Registrar of Public Accounts.....W G Ashley

Auditor General..... H Laws
 Collector General of Customs..... J B Castle
 Clerk of Registrar..... Ed R Stackable
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Oahu... Jona Shaw
 Deputy " " " " W Wright
 2nd Deputy " " " " Alex D Thompson
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui... C H Dickey
 " " " " Hawaii... H C Austin
 " " " " Kauai... J K Farley
 Collector Port of Hilo... A W Richardson
 Collector Port of Kahului... E H Bailey
 Collector Port of Lahaina.....
 Collector Port of Mahukona..... J S Smithies
 Collector Port of Kealahou.....
 Collector Port of Kawaihae.....
 Collector Port of Koloa..... E Strehz
 Collector Port of Waimea..... C B Hofgaard
 Port Surveyor, Kahului..... J W L Zumwalt
 Port Surveyor, Hilo..... A Johnstone

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector..... Jas B Castle
 Deputy Collector..... F B McStocker
 Entry Clerks..... L K McGrew, J F Clay, L M Scott.
 Statistical Clerks..... W Chamberlain, J B Gibson, G A Turner.
 Appraiser.....
 Asst. Apr. and Ex..... A B Lyons, Zerbe, Dowsett.
 Store keepers..... J J Kelly, H Peters, S McKeague.
 Dist. Inspectors..... W A Needham, Kanuha Manoha, Bicknell, Grovas, Storey, Morton,
 Office boy..... E Stratmeyer
 Harbor Master..... Capt A Fuller
 Pilots as Commissioned—J C Lorenzen, A Macauley, M N Sanders, J Hilbus, J Farnsworth, J Lyle, W Babcock, C Peterson, B Whitney.
 Port Surveyor..... G C Stratmeyer

Post Office Department.

J M Oat..... Postmaster-General
 W O Atwater..... Book-keeper and Cashier
 H D Johnson..... Savings Bank Department
 F B Oat..... Money Order Department
 L T Kenake..... General Delivery Department

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General..... W O Smith
 Deputy Attorney-General..... E P Dole
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands..... A M Brown
 Deputy Marshal..... H R Hitchcock
 Clerk to Marshal..... H M Dow
 Sheriff of Hawaii..... L A Andrews
 Sheriff of Maui..... L M Baldwin
 Sheriff of Kauai..... F W Carter
 Jailor of Oahu Prison..... J A Low
 Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauh, Waianae, G W Nawaakoa Waialua, Andrew Cox;
 Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, F Pahia.

Kauai—Sheriff, F W Carter; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, and Kawaihau, J H Coney; Koloa, J S Hipa; Waimea, E Omstead; Hanalei, J Kakina.
 Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Geo Trimble
 Maui—Sheriff, L M Baldwin; Deputy Sheriffs; Lahaina, W J Sheldon; Wailuku, W Scott; Makawao, W H King; Hana, C R Lindsey.

Hawaii—Sheriff, L A Andrews Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, H S Overend; South Kohala, Z Paakiki; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Na-

hale; South Kona, S Lazare; Kau, W J Yates
 Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, R S Lyman.

Board of Prison Inspectors

F J Lowrey, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

Department of Public Instruction.

Minister of Public Instruction..... H E Cooper
 Commissioners—W D Alexander W A Bowen,
 Mrs B F Dillingham, Mrs E W Jordan, H von Holt.
 Inspector General..... H S Townsend
 Asst. Insp. and School Agr. for Oahu, J F Scott
 Secretary..... Dr C T Rodgers

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... L Severance
 Puna..... J E Eldarts
 Kau..... C Meinecke
 North and South Kona..... F D Mills
 South Kohala..... Miss E W Lyons
 North Kohala..... Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua..... A B Lindsay

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai..... H Dickenson
 Wailuku..... G Armstrong
 Hana..... F Wittrock
 Makawao..... Mrs A E Dickey
 Molokai..... R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu..... J F Scott
 Ewa..... W J Lowrey
 Waianae..... Aug Ahrens
 Waialua..... J F Anderson
 Koolauloa and Koolaupoko..... Wm Henry

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau..... T H Gibson
 Koloa, Lihue..... J K Burkett
 Hanalei..... W E H Deverill
 Kawaihau..... G H Fairchild

Chamber of Commerce.

President..... FA Schaefer
 Vice-President..... J I Dowsett
 Secretary and Treasurer..... J B Atherton

Hawaiian Sugar Planters Ass'n.

Re-organized Nov 1895, from the Planter's Labor and Supply Co

President..... J F Packfeld
 Vice-President..... J B Atherton
 Secretary..... C Eolte
 Treasurer..... P C Jones
 Auditor..... F A Schaefer

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston..... C Brewer & Co
 Philadelphia..... C Brewer & Co
 New York..... Bruce Cartwright
 Liverpool..... T H Davies & Co
 Lloyds, London..... T H Davies & Co
 San Francisco..... H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna..... F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer..... President
 J B Atherton..... Vice-President
 J A Gilman..... Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co
 Planters' Line, San Francisco....C Brewer & Co
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco..Castle & Cooke
 Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
 Canadian & Australian, SS Line.T H Davies & Co
 Oregon R & S Nav Co., Portland to China and
 Japan.....T H Davies & Co
 Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan to
 Seattle.....W G Irwin & Co
 Pacific Mail S S Company....H Hackfeld & Co
 Occidental & Oriental S S Co..H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Liverpool Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line S F....H Hackfeld & Co
 San Francisco and Honolulu..F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu (Steam) Fire Department.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as
 volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was
 changed to a PAID DEPARTMENT.

Officers for 1890-92:

Fire Commissioners.....A Brown, C Crozier,
 J H Fisher.
 Chief Engineer.....Jas H Hunt
 Senior Foreman.....John Clark
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 location, King
 Street near Richards.
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Central
 Station, Union street.
 Chemical Apparatus, located at Maunakea
 street, corner Pauahi.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
 location, Central Station, Union street.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.**Fire Alarm Signals.**

4 Hotel and Fort.
 5 " " Nuuanu
 6 " " Maunakea
 7 " " Richard
 8 " " Punchbowl
 9 King and Kekaulike
 12 " " Nuuanu
 13 " " Fort
 14 " " Alakea
 15 " " Punchbowl
 16 Queen and Maunakea
 17 " " Nuuanu
 18 " " Fort
 19 " " Richard
 21 " " South
 23 " " Kakaako
 24 Allen and Fort
 25 P M S S Co Wharf
 26 Smith and Pauahi
 27 Beretania and Maunakea
 28 " " Nuuanu
 30 " " Fort
 31 " " Emma
 32 " " Punchbowl
 34 Nuuaau " Vineyard
 35 " " School
 36 " " Kuakini
 37 " " Judd
 38 Liliha " Judd
 39 " " School
 41 " " King
 42 King and Dowsett Lane
 43 Iwilei
 45 R R Depot

46 School and Fort
 47 Punchbowl and Pauoa Road
 48 " " Emma
 49 " " Miller
 51 Kinau and Miller
 52 " " Alapai
 53 King and Alapai
 54 " " Kapiolani
 56 Beretania and Kapiolani
 58 Pensacola and Wilder Avenue
 59 " " Beretania
 61 Piikoi and King
 62 " " Kinau
 63 " " Lunalilo
 64 Wilder Avenue and Kewalo
 65 " " Makiki
 67 " " Punahou
 67 Beretania and Keaumoku
 69 " " Punahou
 71 Beyond Punahou Street
 82 King and Keaumoku
 73 Waikiki
 74 Harbor

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....The President
 Vice-President.....F A Schaefer
 Sec'y Actng....F A Schaefer | Treas...J H Paty
 Auditor.....M P Robinson
 Physicians.....Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper
 Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, J H Paty,
 F A Schaefer, M P Robinson.

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.
 President.....J I Dowsett
 Vice-President.....T May
 Secretary, F A Schaefer | Treasurer, T R Walker
 Ex Com, J B Atherton, R Lewers, J F Hackfeld

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.
 President.....A B Wood
 Vice-President.....
 Secretary.....W A Love
 Treasurer.....E A Jones
 General Secretary.....

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.
 President.....Mrs J M Whitney
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J D Garvin, Mrs
 H W Peck, Mrs P C Jones.
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs R Jay Greene
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan

Y. W. C. T. U.

Organized Jan. 1889.

President.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Vice-President.....Miss H S Judd
 Recording Secretary.....Miss Agnes Judd
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs E W Peterson
 Treasurer.....Miss C Gilman

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.
 Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
 President.....Hon A F Judd
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse

Corresponding Secretary.....Rev O P Emerson
Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer, W W Hall | Auditor, J B Atherton

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.
President.....O H Gulick
Vice-President.....Dr A B Lyons
Recording Secretary.....W L Howard
Cor Secretary.....Miss M A Chamberlain
Elective Members..Theo. Richards and Miss A Judd.
Treasurer.....L A Dickey

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
Recording Secretary.....Mrs G P Andrews
Home Cor Sec'y.....Mrs W A Bowen
Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs A F Judd
Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners.

President.....Mrs Theo Richards
Vice President.....Miss Snow
Rec. Secretary.....Miss H Forles
Cor. Secretary.....Miss E C Damon
Treasurer.....Mrs T W Hobron
Directress.....Miss Judd
Asst. Directress.....Miss Sexton

Free Kindergarten and Childrens' Aid Association.

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
Vice Presidents Mrs W F Allen, Mrs S B Dole
and Mrs T R Walker
Rec. Secretary.....Miss M Hopper
Treasurer.....Mrs F M Swanzy
Finan. Secretary.....Mrs H C Colman
Auditor.....W A Bowen

Oahu College.

President.....F A Hosmer, A M
Chem. and Nat. Science.....A B Ingals, A M
Math and Mechan. Drawing.....A L Colston, C E
Lat, Polit, Econ.....W H Babbitt, A B
Greek, Hist., etc.....Miss F Kelsey
Business Depart.....J L Howard, A B
German and French.....Miss A L Hasforth
Music Vocal and Inst.....Miss J R Axtell
Drawing and Painting.....B F French
Matron.....Miss E Crozier
Supr Agr Dept.....F W Barwick

Oahu Preparatory.

Principal.....S P French
Miss H K Sorensen, Miss C A Gilman, Miss M L Millard, Teachers.

Kawaiahaoh Girl's Seminary.

Miss P Paulding.....Principal
Assistants: Misses J R Brockie, M L Barnum,
J Haman, J Jonsson, L Royston, Mrs M Mahe-
ona and Miss A Aikue.

Kamehameha School.

Principal.....Theo Richards
Vice Principal.....U Thompson

Normal Dept.....R F Woodward
Mathematics.....A A Macurda
Language.....T J Penfield
Drawing.....C F Perry
Mechanist.....L C Lyma
English.....Miss K Pope
Music.....Mrs F E Wolfenden
Matron.....Miss Lisle
Supt. Hospital.....Mrs U Thompson
Tailoring.....D Kanuha
Farm and Labor.....Geo E Rugg
Asst Forging.....J Smith

Preparatory Department.

Principal.....Miss A E Knapp
Matron.....Miss A E Mudge
Assistants—Misses J Gearhardt, Alma Krusen
and E H Bicknell.

Kamehameha Girls School.

Principal.....Miss Ida H Pope
Assistants—Misses C B Albright, F N Albright,
W E Hammond, Helen Harding, Cordelia Cly-
mer, Jenny Deuzer and Mrs J N Sturgeon.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President.....C R Bishop
Vice President.....W F Allen
Secretary and Treasurer.....B Cartwright
Relief Com.....J Emeleuth, C B Ripley

Hawaiian Relief Society.

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs S C Allen
Vice-President.....Mrs E K Pratt
Secretary.....Mrs E B Nakuina
Treasurer.....Mrs F W Macfarlane

Pacific (Formerly British) Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two
doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Cleghorn
Sec'y.....J M Monsarrat | Treas.....J G Spencer
Auditor.....W F Allen
Managers—Dr C B Cooper, L M Vetteson and
Geo Boardman, with the above officers com-
prise the Board.

Hawaiian Medical Association.

Organized May 24, 1895

President.....Dr J S McGrew
Vice-President.....Dr R W Myers
Secretary and Treas.....Dr L F Alvarez

Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Organized June 17, 1895

President.....P C Jones
Vice-President.....A F Judd
Secretary.....Jno Effinger
Registrar.....W D Alexander
Treasurer.....W J Forbes

Amateur Athletic Association.

Organized May 1st., 1895

President.....Chas Crane
Vice-President.....Geo Angus
Secretary.....H A Giles
Treasurer.....D F Thrum

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....	H A Widemann
Vice-President.....	J F Hackfeld
Secretary.....	John F Eckart
Treasurer.....	H Schultze
Auditor.....	H J Nolte

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....	Mrs Canavarro
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs C M Hyde
Secretary.....	Miss Finckler
Treasurer.....	M A Gonsalves

Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.

President.....	M G Silva
Vice-President.....	M Rodrigues
Secretary.....	A G Pestana
Treasurer.....	M R A Viera

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....	Mrs W F Allen
Vice-Presidents.....	Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H Hobron.
Secretary.....	Mrs S M Damon
Treasurer.....	Mrs E W Jordan

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....	A G S Hawse
Vice-President.....	Rev A Mackintosh
Sec'y.....	R Catton | Treas..... J A Kennedy

Honolulu Lahai Society.

Organized, 1878

President.....	Kapiolani
Vice-President.....	Mrs M C Berkeley
Secretary.....	Mrs Eugenia M Reis
Treasurer.....	Mrs F W Macfarlane

Y M. C. A. Orchestra.

Organized November 1, 1895.

President.....	H F Wichman
Treasurer.....	W A Love
Secretary.....	Wray Taylor

The above officers with Alex Tenberg and Jos Marsden constitute the Executive Committee.

Young Hawaiians Institute.

Organized Aug. 19, 1894.

President.....	Chas Wilcox
Vice-President.....	W J Cuelho
Recording Secretary.....	J N K Keola
Financial Secretary.....	J M Kea
Treasurer.....	N Fernandez
Marshal.....	S Meheula

Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, in the Foster Block, Nuuanu street below King.

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....	C R Bishop
Vice-President.....	M M Scott
Secretary.....	H A Parmelee
Treasurer.....	Miss M A Burbank

Hawaiian Historical Society.

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.

Annual meeting November 28.

President.....	W R Castle
Vice-Presidents.....	S B Dole, W F Allen, J S Emerson.
Recording Secretary.....	Rev C M Hyde, D.D.
Corresponding Secretary...	Prof W D Alexander
Treasurer.....	T R Mo-sman
Librarian.....	Miss M A Burbank
Assistant Librarian.....	Dr N B Emerson

Kilohana Art League.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....	D Howard Hitchcock
Vice-President.....	Miss Annie Parke
Secretary.....	C W Dickey
Treasurer.....	Mrs W M Graham

Honolulu Choral Society.

Organized Dec. 4 1894. Annual meeting in Dec

President.....	Rev Alex Mackintosh
Vice-President.....	Miss Hopper
Sec'y.....	W Dillingham | Treas..... W E Brown
Musical Director.....	Miss Grace Richards

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized December, 1885.

President.....	Walter E Wall
Vice-President.....	F S Dodge
Secretary and Treasurer.....	J L McLean

Honolulu Cemetery Association.

President.....	J I Dowsett
Secretary.....	J H Paty
Treasurer.....	B Cartwright

Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W R Farrington, Editor.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W R Farrington, Editor

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. D Logan, Editor.

The *Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sundays) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. Ed Towse, Editor. Weekly issue on Mondays.

Hawaiian Coml. Journal, issued every Tuesday, Gallagher, Editor and Manager.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month; Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F L Hoogs, Editor and Publisher.

The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The Honolulu Diocesan Magazine, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.

The Kuokoa (native), weekly, issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jos M Poepoe Editor.

O Luso, (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, J S Ramos, Editor.

O Directo (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, A J Rego, Editor.

As Boas Novas (Portuguese) sectarian monthly. A H R Vieira, Editor.

The Hawaiian-Chinese News, issued weekly, Editor.

Chinese Times, issued weekly, Chow Tin Ching Editor.

The Independent issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.

Aloha Aina (native) issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issue every Saturday. Jos Nawahi, Editor and Manager.

Ka Makaanana, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.

Hinode Shinbun, issued semi-weekly, in the Japanese language. G Sato, Editor.

The Yamato, (Japanese) semi-weekly. S Anno Editor.

Hawaiian Shinpo issued daily in Japanese. B Shimizu, Editor.

Anasagashi, (Japanese) issued weekly, on Saturdays, T Mori, Editor.

Handicraft, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. T Richards, Editor.

Hilo Tribune, issued weekly, on Saturdays by the Tribune Publishing Co., E D Sparrow, Editor.

The Hawaii Herald, issued weekly at Hilo, on Thursday's by the Herald Publishing Co., C G Campbell, Editor.

Proessive Educator, issued monthly during school year at Lahainaluna, O Abbott, Editor.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thum, Editor and Publisher.

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN LODGE, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets in Masonic Hall, on second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION. No. 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall, on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLOHO COUNCIL No 1, of KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

PACIFIC LODGE No 822 A F & A M, meets at Hall of Hawaiian Lodge every second Monday of the month.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Saturday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Wednesday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

ALOHA LODGE No 3 Knights of Pythias; meets Saturday evening at their Hall in Custom House, in Kahu ui, Maui.

MAILE LODGE, No. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honolulu, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, Kot P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

COURT CAMOIS, No 8110, A O F, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P hall.

Geo. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Geo C WILKIE CAMP, Sons of Veterans; meets on third Tuesday of each month in K and P hall.

CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 353, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort st., every Monday evening.

Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH. Congregational. (Independent) cor. Beretania and Richards sts, Rev D P Birnie Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev H W Peck, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 A M and 7:30 P M, at their new church, corner of Beretania and Miller st. Sunday School meets at 10 A M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Rev J M Monroe, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 A M and 7:30 P M, at their new house of worship, Alakea street, near King. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M.

SALVATION ARMY, services held nightly at hall on Hotel street between Nuuanu and Konia, with Sunday services at the usual hours.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Gulstan F Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis; Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square. First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, and Rev V H Kitcat. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning prayer, with sermon at 11 A M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P M. Evening Prayer with sermon 7:30 P M. Holy Communion at 11 A M the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 10 A M. Daily prayer at 7 A M.

Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer with sermon, 9:45 A M; Evening prayer with sermon 6:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9:45 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, every Friday, at 7:30 P M. **Chinese Congregation**. Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:30 P M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev A V Soares Pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hours. Sunday school at 3 pm. Chapel situated corner Punchbowl and Miller streets.

JAPANESE UNION CHURCH, (Connected with Hawaiian Board Missions), Rev K Okumura Pastor. Hold Services at the Lyceum, at 10 AM. Preaching at 11 AM., and 7:30 P M, Sunday Services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 PM. and evening school Mondays Thursdays and Fridays.

Japanese Church. Rev H Kihara, Pastor. Hold services in hall in Smith street.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

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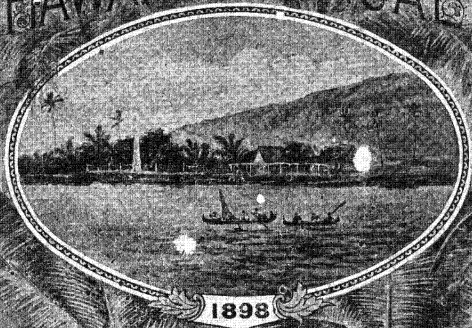
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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1898

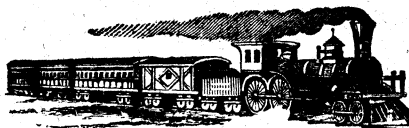
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PERTAINING TO HAWAII

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR
OF PUBLICATION

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Compiler and Publisher, HONOLULU, H. I.

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HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

FOR

❧ 1898 ❧



A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL
AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.



THOS. G. THURM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

Twenty-fourth Year of Publication.

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HONOLULU:
PRESS PUBLISHING CO., STEAM PRINT.
1898.

1898

Counting-house Calendar.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
FEB.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22	9 16 23 29	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26
MAR.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26
APRIL	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
MAY	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
JUNE	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25

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Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JULY	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	1 9 16 23 30
AUG.	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27
SEPT.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24
OCT.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29
NOV.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26
DEC.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31

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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1898.

The 120th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.
The fifty-fifth year since the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, and recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

Sixth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

Second half of the fourth year and first half of the fifth year since declaring the REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year.....	Jan. 1	* Birthday Hawaiian Republic.....	July 4
* Downfall of the Monarchy.....	Jan. 17	American Anniversary.....	July 4
Chinese New Year.....	Jan. 21	* Regatta Day (Third Sat.).....	Sept. 17
Kamehameha III. Birthday.....	Mar. 17	* Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....	Nov. 28
Good Friday.....	April 8	Thanksgiving Day.....	Nov. 24
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24	* Christmas.....	Dec. 25
Decoration Day.....	May 30		
* Kamehameha Day.....	June 11		

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Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day.....	May 19
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 23	Whit Sunday.....	May 29
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 27	Trinity Sunday.....	June 5
Good Friday.....	April 8	Advent Sunday.....	Nov. 27
Easter Sunday.....	April 10	Christmas.....	Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1898.

In the year 1898 there will be six Eclipses, three of the Sun and three of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon Jan. 7th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun Jan. 21st., not visible in the Hawaiian Islands. Its track passes through Central Africa and Northern India and ends in Siberia.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon July 3rd, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun July 18th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands, but visible in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun Dec. 12-13, visible only in the Southern Pacific Ocean, within the Antarctic Circle.

VI. A Total Eclipse of the Moon Dec. 27th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

For Planetary Phenomena, see page 183.

FIRST QUARTER, 1898.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
7	Full Moon....	1.54.3	P.M.	6	Full Moon....	7.54.2	A.M.	7	Full Moon....	10 58 7	P.M.
15	Last Quarter...	5.14.5	A.M.	13	Last Quarter..	2.04.7	P.M.	14	Last Quarter.	9.18.0	P.M.
21	New Moon....	8.54.7	P.M.	21	New Moon....	9.10 6	A.M.	21	New Moon...	10 07.1	P.M.
29	First Quarter..	4.02.7	A.M.	28	First Quarter..	0.43.3	A.M.	29	First Quarter.	9.10 2	P.M.
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Sat...	6 38	1 5 30	1	Tues..	6 37 4	5 50 6	1	Tues..	6 20 3	6 04 6
2	SUN..	6 38	4 5 30	2	Wed..	6 37 0	5 51 2	2	Wed..	6 19 5	6 05 0
3	Mon..	6 38	7 5 31	3	Thurs.	6 36 6	5 51 9	3	Thurs.	6 18 7	6 05 4
4	Tues..	6 38	9 5 32	4	Fri...	6 36 2	5 52 5	4	Fri...	6 17 9	6 05 8
5	Wed..	6 39	1 5 32	5	Sat...	6 35 8	5 53 1	5	Sat...	6 17 1	6 06 2
6	Thurs.	6 39	3 5 33	6	SUN..	6 35 3	5 53 7	6	SUN..	6 16 2	6 06 6
7	Fri...	6 39	5 5 34	7	Mon..	6 34 8	5 54 2	7	Mon..	6 15 4	6 06 9
8	Sat...	6 39	7 5 34	8	Tues..	6 34 3	5 54 8	8	Tues..	6 14 6	6 07 3
9	SUN..	6 39	9 5 35	9	Wed..	6 33 8	5 55 3	9	Wed..	6 13 7	6 07 7
10	Mon..	6 40	1 5 36	10	Thurs.	6 33 3	5 55 8	10	Thurs.	6 12 8	6 08 0
11	Tues..	6 40	2 5 36	11	Fri...	6 32 8	5 56 3	11	Fri...	6 11 9	6 08 4
12	Wed..	6 40	3 5 37	12	Sat...	6 32 2	5 56 8	12	Sat...	6 11 1	6 08 7
13	Thurs.	6 40	4 5 38	13	SUN..	6 31 6	5 57 4	13	SUN..	6 10 2	6 09 0
14	Fri...	6 40	4 5 38	14	Mon..	6 31 0	5 57 9	14	Mon..	6 09 3	6 09 3
15	Sat...	6 40	4 5 39	15	Tues..	6 30 4	5 58 4	15	Tues..	6 08 4	6 09 7
16	SUN..	6 40	4 5 40	16	Wed..	6 29 7	5 58 9	16	Wed..	6 07 5	6 10 0
17	Mon..	6 40	4 5 40	17	Thurs.	6 29 1	5 59 4	17	Thurs.	6 06 6	6 10 3
18	Tues..	6 40	3 5 41	18	Fri...	6 28 5	5 59 8	18	Fri...	6 05 6	6 10 6
19	Wed..	6 40	3 5 42	19	Sat...	6 27 8	6 00 3	19	Sat...	6 04 7	6 10 9
20	Thurs.	6 40	2 5 42	20	SUN..	6 27 1	6 00 8	20	SUN..	6 03 8	6 11 2
21	Fri...	6 40	1 5 43	21	Mon..	6 26 4	6 01 3	21	Mon..	6 02 9	6 11 6
22	Sat...	6 39	9 5 44	22	Tues..	6 25 8	6 01 8	22	Tues..	6 02 0	6 11 9
23	SUN..	6 39	8 5 44	23	Wed..	6 25 1	6 02 2	23	Wed..	6 01 1	6 12 2
24	Mon..	6 39	6 5 45	24	Thurs.	6 24 3	6 02 6	24	Thurs.	6 00 2	6 12 5
25	Tues..	6 39	4 5 46	25	Fri...	6 23 5	6 03 0	25	Fri...	5 59 2	6 12 8
26	Wed..	6 39	2 5 46	26	Sat...	6 22 7	6 03 4	26	Sat...	5 58 3	6 13 1
27	Thurs.	6 39	0 5 47	27	SUN..	6 21 9	6 03 8	27	Mon..	5 57 4	6 13 4
28	Fri...	6 38	8 5 48	28	Mon..	6 21 1	6 04 2	28	Tues..	5 56 4	6 13 7
29	Sat...	6 38	4 5 48					29	Wed..	5 55 5	6 14 0
30	SUN..	6 38	1 5 49					30	Thurs.	5 54 6	6 14 3
31	Fri...	6 37	7 5 50					31	Mon..	5 53 7	6 14 7

The steady increase in the importation of musical instruments into the Hawaiian Islands the past three years may be indicative of the growth of the musical tastes of the people. The values for 1894, '95 and '96 were \$8,889.55; \$12,339.58 and \$21,440.82 respectively. Last year's list comprised 54 pianos, 25 parlor organs, 569 guitars, 33 banjos, 28 mandolins, 47 Violins and sundry other discordant or harmonious instruments—according to circumstances.

SECOND QUARTER, 1898.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
6	Full Moon...	10.49.6	A.M.	5	Full Moon...	8.03.7	P.M.	4	Full Moon...	3.41.3	A.M.
13	Last Quarter...	3.58.4	A.M.	12	Last Quarter...	11.05.8	A.M.	10	Last Quarter...	7.34.1	P.M.
20	New Moon...	11.50.7	A.M.	20	New Moon...	2.28.2	A.M.	18	New Moon...	5.49.3	P.M.
28	First Quarter...	3.34.7	P.M.	28	First Quarter...	6.43.9	A.M.	26	First Quarter...	5.24.0	P.M.

Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Month	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri...	5 52 8	6 15 0	1	SUN..	5 28 9	6 25 2	1	Wed..	5 17 2	6 38 2
2	Sat...	5 51 9	6 15 3	2	Mon..	5 28 2	6 25 6	2	Thurs.	5 17 1	6 38 6
3	SUN..	5 51 0	6 15 6	3	Tues..	5 27 6	6 26 0	3	Fri...	5 17 1	6 39 0
4	Mon..	5 50 1	6 15 9	4	Wed..	5 27 0	6 26 4	4	Sat...	5 17 0	6 39 4
5	Tues..	5 49 3	6 16 3	5	Thurs.	5 26 4	6 26 8	5	SUN..	5 17 0	6 39 7
6	Wed..	5 48 4	6 16 6	6	Fri...	5 25 8	6 27 2	6	Mon..	5 17 0	6 40 1
7	Thurs.	5 47 5	6 16 9	7	Sat...	5 25 3	6 27 6	7	Tues..	5 17 0	6 40 5
8	Fri...	5 46 6	6 17 2	8	SUN..	5 24 7	6 28 0	8	Wed..	5 17 0	6 40 9
9	Sat...	5 45 7	6 17 5	9	Mon..	5 24 3	6 28 5	9	Thurs.	5 17 0	6 41 2
10	SUN..	5 44 8	6 17 8	10	Tues..	5 23 8	6 28 9	10	Fri...	5 17 0	6 41 5
11	Mon..	5 44 0	6 18 1	11	Wed..	5 23 3	6 29 3	11	Sat...	5 17 1	6 41 9
12	Tues..	5 43 2	6 18 4	12	Thurs.	5 22 9	6 29 7	12	SUN..	5 17 2	6 42 2
13	Wed..	5 42 4	6 18 7	13	Fri...	5 22 5	6 30 2	13	Mon..	5 17 3	6 42 5
14	Thurs.	5 41 5	6 19 0	14	Sat...	5 22 0	6 30 6	14	Tues..	5 17 4	6 42 8
15	Fri...	5 40 7	6 19 4	15	SUN..	5 21 6	6 31 0	15	Wed..	5 17 6	6 43 1
16	Sat...	5 39 9	6 19 7	16	Mon..	5 21 2	6 31 4	16	Thurs.	5 17 7	6 43 4
17	SUN..	5 39 1	6 20 1	17	Tues..	5 20 9	6 31 9	17	Fri...	5 17 9	6 43 6
18	Mon..	5 38 3	6 20 4	18	Wed..	5 20 5	6 32 3	18	Sat...	5 18 0	6 43 9
19	Tues..	5 37 4	6 20 8	19	Thurs.	5 20 2	6 32 7	19	SUN..	5 18 2	6 44 1
20	Wed..	5 36 6	6 21 1	20	Fri...	5 19 9	6 33 1	20	Mon..	5 18 4	6 44 4
21	Thurs.	5 35 8	6 21 5	21	Sat...	5 19 5	6 33 5	21	Tues..	5 18 6	6 44 6
22	Fri...	5 35 1	6 21 8	22	SUN..	5 19 2	6 34 0	22	Wed..	5 18 8	6 44 8
23	Sat...	5 34 3	6 22 2	23	Mon..	5 18 9	6 34 4	23	Thurs.	5 19 0	6 44 9
24	SUN..	5 33 6	6 22 6	24	Tues..	5 18 6	6 34 9	24	Fri...	5 19 3	6 45 1
25	Mon..	5 32 9	6 22 9	25	Wed..	5 18 3	6 35 3	25	Sat...	5 19 6	6 45 2
26	Tues..	5 32 2	6 23 3	26	Thurs.	5 18 1	6 35 8	26	SUN..	5 19 9	6 44 4
27	Wed..	5 31 5	6 23 7	27	Fri...	5 17 9	6 36 2	27	Mon..	5 20 2	6 44 5
28	Thurs.	5 30 8	6 24 1	28	Sat...	5 17 7	6 36 6	28	Tues..	5 20 5	6 44 0
29	Wed..	5 30 1	6 24 4	29	SUN..	5 17 6	6 37 0	29	Wed..	5 20 8	6 44 7
30	Thurs.	5 29 5	6 24 8	30	Mon..	5 17 4	6 37 4	30	Tues..	5 21 1	6 44 8
				31	Sat...	5 17 3	6 37 8				

The total value of fresh fruits imported into these islands during the year 1896 was \$14,154.97, most of which were received from California and sister states to the north. Of the variety, apples predominated with 44 barrels and 7,099 boxes; oranges next with 1,468 boxes, followed by limes 675, pears 476, lemons 357, plums 280, grapes 180, cherries 165, peaches 137, and unspecified 578 boxes.

THIRD QUARTER, 1898.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
3	Full Moon....	10	42.1 A.M.	1	Full Moon....	5.53.8 P.M.		7	Last Quarter....	0 20.8 P.M.	
10	Last Quarter....	6	12.8 A.M.	8	Last Quarter..	7 43.0 P.M.		15	New Moon.....	1.40 2 P.M.	
18	New Moon.....	9	17.2 A.M.	17	New Moon.....	0.04.1 A.M.		22	First Quarter...	4.09 4 P.M.	
26	First Quarter...	3.06.9 A.M.		24	First Quarter.	10.02.1 A.M.		29	Full Moon.....	0 40.5 P.M.	
				31	Full Moon....	2.20 3 A.M.					
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri...	5 21 4	6 45 8	1	Mon...	5 33 3	6 38 5	1	Thurs.	5 43 4	6 15 7
2	Sat...	5 21 7	6 45 9	2	Tues...	5 33 6	6 38 0	2	Fri...	5 43 7	6 14 8
3	SUN...	5 22 1	6 45 9	3	Wed...	5 34 0	6 37 5	3	Sat...	5 43 9	6 13 9
4	Mon...	5 22 4	6 45 9	4	Thurs.	5 34 4	6 36 9	4	SUN...	5 44 2	6 13 0
5	Tues...	5 22 8	6 45 8	5	Fri...	5 34 8	6 36 3	5	Mon...	5 44 4	6 12 1
6	Wed...	5 23 1	6 45 8	6	Sat...	5 35 2	6 35 7	6	Tues...	5 44 7	6 11 2
7	Thurs.	5 23 5	6 45 8	7	SUN...	5 35 5	6 35 1	7	Wed...	5 45 0	6 10 2
8	Fri...	5 23 8	6 45 7	8	Mon...	5 35 9	6 34 5	8	Thurs.	5 45 2	6 09 3
9	Sat...	5 24 2	6 45 6	9	Tues...	5 36 3	6 33 9	9	Fri...	5 45 5	6 08 3
10	SUN...	5 24 5	6 45 6	10	Wed...	5 36 6	6 33 2	10	Sat...	5 45 8	6 07 3
11	Mon...	5 24 9	6 45 5	11	Thurs.	5 37 0	6 32 5	11	SUN...	5 46 0	6 06 4
12	Tues...	5 25 3	6 45 3	12	Fri...	5 37 3	6 31 9	12	Mon...	5 46 3	6 05 4
13	Wed...	5 25 7	6 45 1	13	Sat...	5 37 7	6 31 2	13	Tues...	5 46 5	6 04 5
14	Thurs.	5 26 1	6 45 0	14	SUN...	5 38 0	6 30 5	14	Wed...	5 46 8	6 03 5
15	Fri...	5 26 5	6 44 8	15	Mon...	5 38 3	6 29 7	15	Thurs.	5 47 0	6 02 5
16	Sat...	5 26 9	6 44 5	16	Tues...	5 38 7	6 29 0	16	Fri...	5 47 3	6 01 6
17	SUN...	5 27 3	6 44 3	17	Wed...	5 39 0	6 28 3	17	Sat...	5 47 5	6 00 6
18	Mon...	5 27 7	6 44 1	18	Thurs.	5 39 3	6 27 5	18	SUN...	5 47 8	5 59 7
19	Tues...	5 28 1	6 43 8	19	Fri...	5 39 6	6 26 7	19	Mon...	5 48 0	5 58 8
20	Wed...	5 28 5	6 43 5	20	Sat...	5 39 9	6 25 9	20	Tues...	5 48 3	5 57 8
21	Thurs.	5 28 9	6 43 2	21	SUN...	5 40 2	6 25 1	21	Wed...	5 48 5	5 56 9
22	Fri...	5 29 3	6 42 9	22	Mon...	5 40 5	6 24 3	22	Thurs.	5 48 8	5 55 9
23	Sat...	5 29 7	6 42 5	23	Tues...	5 40 8	6 23 5	23	Fri...	5 49 0	5 54 9
24	SUN...	5 30 1	6 42 2	24	Wed...	5 41 1	6 22 7	24	Sat...	5 49 3	5 54 0
25	Mon...	5 30 5	6 41 8	25	Thurs.	5 41 4	6 21 8	25	SUN...	5 49 5	5 53 0
26	Tues...	5 30 9	6 41 4	26	Fri...	5 41 7	6 20 0	26	Mon...	5 49 8	5 52 0
27	Wed...	5 31 3	6 40 9	27	Sat...	5 42 0	6 20 1	27	Tues...	5 50 1	5 51 1
28	Thurs.	5 31 7	6 40 5	28	SUN...	5 42 3	6 19 2	28	Wed...	5 50 4	5 50 2
29	Fri...	5 32 1	6 40 0	29	Mon...	5 42 6	6 18 4	29	Thurs.	5 50 7	5 49 3
30	Sat...	5 32 5	6 39 6	30	Tues...	5 42 9	6 17 5	30	Fri...	5 51 0	5 48 3
31	SUN...	5 32 9	6 39 1	31	Wed...	5 43 2	6 16 6				

Notwithstanding the general adoption of electric lights in Honolulu, Hilo and other parts of the islands, Hawaii's kerosene oil bill for 1896 was \$79,371.24, and her peanut oil bill—also largely used for lighting purposes—amounted to \$18,198.37. The value of all other oils imported the same year, mostly lubricating, shows a total value of \$5,089.33. The foregoing is exclusive of oils entered in bond.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1898.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
7	Last Quarter...	8	34 7 A.M.	6	Last Quarter...	3	57.7 A.M.	5	Last Quarter...	11	35.6 P.M.
15	New Moon.....	2	07.3 A.M.	13	New Moon.....	1	50.3 P.M.	13	New Moon...	1	13.1 A.M.
21	First Quarter...	10	39.2 P.M.	20	First Quarter...	9	34.9 A.M.	19	First Quarter...	4	51 6 P.M.
29	Full Moon....	1	43.2 A.M.	27	Full Moon.....	5	09.2 P.M.	27	Full Moon.....	1	09.2 P.M.

Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat...	5 51 3	5 47 4	1	Tues..	6 03 3	5 23 9	1	Thurs.	6 21 5	5 17 3
2	SUN..	5 51 6	5 46 5	2	Wed..	6 03 8	5 23 3	2	Fri...	6 22 2	5 17 4
3	Mon..	5 51 9	5 45 6	3	Thurs.	6 04 3	5 22 8	3	Sat...	6 22 8	5 17 5
4	Tues..	5 52 1	5 44 7	4	Fri...	6 04 9	5 22 3	4	SUN..	6 23 5	5 17 7
5	Wed..	5 52 4	5 43 8	5	Sat...	6 05 4	5 21 9	5	Mon..	6 24 1	5 17 9
6	Thurs.	5 52 7	5 42 9	6	SUN..	6 05 9	5 21 4	6	Tues..	6 24 8	5 18 1
7	Fri...	5 53 1	5 42 0	7	Mon..	6 06 5	5 21 0	7	Wed..	6 25 4	5 18 3
8	Sat...	5 53 4	5 41 1	8	Tues..	6 07 1	5 20 6	8	Thurs.	6 26 0	5 18 6
9	SUN..	5 53 7	5 40 3	9	Wed..	6 07 7	5 20 2	9	Fri...	6 26 6	5 18 9
10	Mon..	5 54 1	5 39 4	10	Thurs.	6 08 2	5 19 9	10	Sat...	6 27 3	5 19 2
11	Tues..	5 54 4	5 38 6	11	Fri...	6 08 8	5 19 5	11	SUN..	6 27 9	5 19 6
12	Wed..	5 54 8	5 37 8	12	Sat...	6 09 4	5 19 2	12	Mon..	6 28 5	5 19 9
13	Thurs.	5 55 1	5 39 9	13	SUN..	6 10 1	5 18 9	13	Tues..	6 29 1	5 20 3
14	Fri...	5 55 5	5 36 1	14	Mon..	6 10 7	5 18 5	14	Wed..	6 29 7	5 20 7
15	Sat...	5 55 8	5 35 3	15	Tues..	6 11 3	5 18 3	15	Thurs.	6 30 3	5 21 0
16	SUN..	5 56 2	5 34 5	16	Wed..	6 11 9	5 18 0	16	Fri...	6 30 8	5 21 4
17	Mon..	5 56 6	5 33 8	17	Thurs.	6 12 5	5 17 8	17	Sat...	6 31 4	5 21 9
18	Tues..	5 56 9	5 33 0	18	Fri...	6 13 1	5 17 6	18	SUN..	6 31 9	5 22 3
19	Wed..	5 57 3	5 32 2	19	Sat...	6 13 8	5 17 4	19	Mon..	6 32 4	5 22 8
20	Thurs.	5 57 7	5 31 5	20	SUN..	6 14 4	5 17 2	20	Tues..	6 32 9	5 23 2
21	Fri...	5 58 2	5 30 7	21	Mon..	6 15 0	5 17 1	21	Wed..	6 33 5	5 23 7
22	Sat...	5 58 6	5 30 0	22	Tues..	6 15 7	5 17 0	22	Thurs.	6 34 0	5 24 3
23	SUN..	5 59 0	5 29 3	23	Wed..	6 16 3	5 17 0	23	Fri...	6 34 5	5 24 8
24	Mon..	5 59 5	5 28 6	24	Thurs.	6 17 0	5 17 0	24	Sat...	6 35 0	5 25 3
25	Tues..	5 59 9	5 28 0	25	Fri...	6 17 6	5 17 0	25	SUN..	6 35 5	5 25 9
26	Wed..	6 00 4	5 27 4	26	Sat...	6 18 2	5 17 0	26	Mon..	6 35 9	5 26 4
27	Thurs.	6 00 9	5 26 7	27	SUN..	6 18 9	5 17 0	27	Tues..	6 36 4	5 27 0
28	Fri...	6 01 4	5 26 1	28	Mon..	6 19 5	5 17 0	28	Wed..	6 36 7	5 27 6
29	Sat...	6 01 8	5 25 5	29	Tues..	6 20 2	5 17 1	29	Thurs.	6 37 0	5 28 2
30	SUN..	6 02 3	5 24 9	30	Wed..	6 20 9	5 17 2	30	Fri...	6 37 3	5 28 8
31	Mon..	6 02 8	5 24 4					31	Sat...	6 37 6	5 29 4

Beside the food products of these islands retained for home consumption, the importations of fish, flour, groceries and provisions into these islands in 1896 were invoiced at \$728,225.32, while the hay and grain bill for our animals amounted to \$273,752.71; or over a million dollars a year that Hawaii expends abroad for her food deficits for man and beast. Over \$800,000 of this is from the United States, and naturally mostly from the Pacific Coast.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO

	MILES		MILES.
Bell Buoy	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pearl River Bar	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Makapuu Point	17	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu	39
Mokapu	29	Waialua Anchorage	50
Kahuku	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena	54

HONOLULU TO

Laeokalaau, S.W. pt. Molokai ..	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii	147
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement ..	50	Kealakekua, " (direct)	154
West point of Lanai	50	" " (via Kawaihae)	186
Lahaina, Maui	72	S.W. pt. Hawaii " "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	125	Hilo, " (direct)	192
Maalaea, "	85	" " (windward)	206
Makena, "	96	" " (via Kawaihae)	230
Mahukona, Hawaii	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai	98	Hanalei, Kauai	125
Koloa, "	102	Niihau	144
Waimea, "	120		

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluaaha, Molokai	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai	9	Makena "	18

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii	10	Hilo, Hawaii	85
Waipio, "	40	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii	20
Honokaa, "	50	Kailua, "	34
Laupahoehoe, "	65	Kealakekua, "	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East point of Hawaii	20	Punaluu, Hawaii	70
Keauhou, Kau, "	50	Kaalualu, "	80
North point of "	70	South Point of Hawaii	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

Oahu and Molokai	23	Maui and Lanai	8
Diamond Head to S.W. point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe	6
Molokai and Lanai	8	Hawaii and Maui	26
Molokai	8	Kauai and Oahu	61
	8	Niihau and Kauai	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco	2100	Auckland	3810
Portland, Or.	2460	Sydney	1480
Panama	4620	Hongkong	8040
Tahiti	2380	Yokohama	4430
Samoa	2290	Victoria, B. C.	2360
Fiji	2700	Ocean Island	1250

OVERLAND DISTANDS.

Revised expressly for the ANNUAL by C. J. Lyons, Esq., in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.)

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

[The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.]

MILES.		MILES. INTER.	
Bishop's corner (Waikiki).....	3.2	Kahana.....	25.2 4 5
Waikiki Villa.....	3.6	Punaluu.....	27.2 2.0
Race Course.....	4.5	Hauula.....	30.2 3.0
Diamond Head.....	5.9	Laie.....	33.2 3.0
Kaalawai.....	6.0	Kahuku Mill.....	36.0 2.8
		Kahuku Ranch.....	38.8 2.0
MILES. INTER.			
Thomas Square.....	1.0	Moanalua.....	3.4
Pawaa corners.....	2.0 1.0	Kalauao.....	7.4 4.0
Kamoiilili.....	3.3 1.3	Ewa Church.....	10.2 2.8
Telegraph Hill.....	5.0 1.7	Kipapa.....	13.6 3.4
Waialae.....	6.2 1.2	Kaukonahua.....	20.0 6.4
Niu.....	8.8 2.6	Leilehua.....	20.0
Koko Head.....	11.8 3.0	Waialua.....	28.0 8.0
Makapuu.....	14.8 3.0	Waimea.....	32.4 4.4
Waimanalo.....	20.8 6.0	Kahuku Ranch.....	39.4 7.0
Waimanalo, via Pali....	12.0		
		Ewa Church.....	10.2
Nuuanu Bridge.....	1.1	Waipio (Brown's).....	11.2 1.0
Mausoleum.....	1.5 0.4	Hoaeae (Robinson's)....	13.5 2.3
Electric Reservoir.....	2.7 1.2	Barber's Point L. H....	21.5 8.0
Honolulu Dairy.....	2.9 0.2	Nanakuli.....	23.5 2.0
Luakaha.....	4.3 1.4	Waianae Plantation.....	29.9 6.4
Pali.....	6.2 1.0	Kahanahaiki.....	36.9 7.0
Kaneohe (new road)....	10.7 4.5	Kaena Point.....	42.0 5.1
Waiahole.....	17.7 7.0	Waialua to Kaena Point	12.0
Kualoa.....	20.7 3.0		

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

MILES.		MILES.	
Moanalua.....	2.76	Waiawa.....	12.52
Puuloa.....	6.23	Waipio.....	13.58
Halawa.....	8.14	Waikele.....	14.57
Aiea.....	9.37	Hoaeae.....	15.23
Kalauao.....	10.20	Ewa Plantation Mill.....	18.25
Waiau.....	10.93	Waianae Station.....	33.30
Pearl City.....	11.76		

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

MILES. INTER.		MILES. INTER.	
Koloa.....	11.0	Wailua River.....	7.7 4.4
Lawai.....	13.8 2.8	Kealia.....	11.9 4.2
Hanapepe.....	20.0 6.2	Anahola.....	15.7 3.8
Waimea.....	27.1 7.1	Kilauea.....	23.6 7.9
Waiawa.....	31.5 4.4	Kalihiwai.....	26.6 3.0
Nualolo.....	44.8 13.3	Hanalei.....	31.8 5.2
		Wainiha.....	34.8 3.0
Hanamaulu.....	3.3	Nualolo (no road).....	47.0 12.2

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Spreckelsville.....	3.5		Makawao Court House..	10.5	5.0
Paia.....	5.5	2.0	Makawao Seminary.....	13.4	2.9
Hamakuapoko Mill.	8.6	3.1	Olinda.....	16.7	3.3
Haiku.....	10.2	1.6	Haleakaia, Edge Crater.	22.5	5.8
Halehaku.....	16.0	5.8	Haleakala Summit.....	24.7	2.2
Huelo.....	19.5	3.5	Maalaea.....	9.9	
Keanae.....	27.2	7.7	End of Mountain Road..	15.4	5.5
Nahiku.....	32.7	5.5	Olowalu.....	19.6	4.2
Ulaino.....	36.3	3.6	Lahaina Court House...	25.5	5.9
Hana.....	42.3	6.0	Waiehu.....	3.3	
Reciprocity Mill.	45.3	3.0	Waihee.....	4.8	1.3
Wailua.....	48.9	3.6	Kahakuloa.....	10.1	5.5
Kipahulu Mill.....	52.2	3.3	Honokohau.....	14.5	4.9
Mokulau.....	56.6	4.4	Honolua.....	17.4	2.4
Nuu.....	62.1	5.5	Napili.....	20.0	2.6
Wailuku.....	3.1		Honokawai.....	23.8	3.8
Waikapu.....	.5	5.4	Lahaina Court House...	29.3	5.5
Maalaea.....	9.9	4.4			
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	4.7			
Mana.....	22.3	7.7			
Ulupalakua.....	25.6	3.3			
Kanaio.....	28.9	3.3			
Pico's.....	35.5	6.6			
Nuu.....	41.0	5.5			
Paia.....	5.5				

MAKENA TO

Ulupalakua.....	3.3	
Kamaole.....	7.1	3.8
Waiakoa.....	12.1	5.0
Foot of Puu Pane.....	15.8	3.7
Makawao Seminary.....	18.9	3.1
Makawao Court House..	21.8	2.9

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hamakua boundary....	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	54.0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill.....	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep Station.	14.0	
Mana.....	7.7		Napuu.....	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoe.....	15.0	7.3	Keawewai.....	8.0	
Keanakolu.....	24.0	9.0	Waika.....	11.0	3.0
Puakala.....	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa.....	13.0	2.0
Laumaia.....	36.5	2.5	Puuhue.....	17.0	4.0
Humuula*Sheep Station,			Kohala Court House...	22.0	5.0
via Laumaia.....	47.5	11.0	Mahukona.....	22.0	
Auwaiakewa.....	12.5		Puako.....	12.0	
Humuula Sheep Station.	29.0	16.5			

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Native Church.....	1.00
Niuli Mill.....	2.80	Union Mill.....	2.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa....	1.15	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Honomakau.....	2.55
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
		Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40	Honoipu.....	7.20
Kohala Mill.....	.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hind's Mill.....	7.0		Dr. Wight's Corner.....	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner.....	8.0	1.0	Niulii Corner.....	12.8	1.3
Court House.....	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch....	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner.....	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue.....	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner.....	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA—KAWAIHAE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.
Puu Ainako.....	4.4		Mana, Parker's.....	19.5
Puuiiki, Spencer's.....	7.7	3.3	Keawewai.....	6.0
Waiaka, Catholic Church	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch.....	10.0
Puupule, Parker's.....	10.8	1.3	Kohala Court House.....	15.0
Waimea Court House....	11.8	1.0	Mahukona.....	11.0
Waimea Church.....	12.2	0.4	Napuu.....	20.0
Kukuihaele Church.....	22.1	9.9	Puako.....	5.0

KONA—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou.....	6.0		Kawaihae.....	42.0	4.6
Holualoa.....	9.6	3.6	Honaunau.....	4.0	
Kailua.....	12.0	2.4	Hookena.....	7.7	3.7
Koloko.....	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana.....	15.2	7.5
Makalawena.....	19.6	3.6	Hoopuloa.....	21.6	6.4
Kiholo.....	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.....	24.8	3.2
Ke Ahu a Lono boundary	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87.....	32.0	7.2
Puako.....	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch.....	36.5	4.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House (Lee's)..	13.0		Honuapo.....	32.6	5.0
Kapapala.....	18.0	5.0	Naalehu.....	35.6	3.0
Pahala.....	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu.....	37.1	1.5
Punaluu.....	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch.....	43.1	6.0

THROUGH PUNA.—FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Keauu.....	9.2	Opihikao.....	30.0
Makuu.....	15.0	Kaimu.....	37.0
Sand Hills, Nanawale.....	18.5	Kalapaua.....	38.0
Kapoho (Lyman's).....	22.0	Panau.....	45.0
Pohoiiki, Rycroft's.....	26.0	Volcano House.....	61.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Shipman's.....	1.7	Mountain View.....	16.8
Edge of Woods.....	4.1	Mason's.....	17.5
Cocoonut Grove.....	8.0	Hitchcock's.....	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen.....	24.7
Furneaux.....	13.2	Volcano House.....	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Papaikou, Office.....	4.7	Waikauamalo Bridge.....	18.8
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Lydgate's House.....	26.1
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bottom Kawaiii Gulch.....	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch.....	23.2
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kapulena Church.....	20.6
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.3
Kaala Church.....	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Kukaiau Gulch.....	8.0	Edge Waipio.....	26.5
Horner's.....	8.5	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe.....	9.0	Waimanu (approximate).....	32.5
Notley's, Paauilo.....	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
Kaumoali Bridge.....	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill....	1.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	“ “ Paauhau Mill....	1.0
Wm. Horner's, Paauhau.....	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Paauhau Church.....	16.3	Kukuihaele.....	0.7
Holmes' Store, Honokaa.....	18.0		
Honokaia Church.....	20.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

	FEET.		FEET.
Kaala, Waianae Range.....	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	292
Palikea, “ “.....	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali....	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island. .	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe....	696
Olympus, above Manoa.....	2447	Olomana, sharp peak in Kailua..	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia...	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina....	498	Ohulehule, sh'p peak in Hakipuu	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School St.	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's..	358
“ “ second bridge...	77	“ “ cor. above Elec-	
“ “ corner Judd St..	137	tric Light Works.....	429
“ “ Cemetery gate..	162	Nuuanu Road, large bridge....	735
“ “ Mausoleum gate.	206	“ “ Luakaha gate....	848
“ “ Schaefer's gate..	238	“ “ Pali.....	1207

MAUI.

Haleakala.....	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Niania, Makawao.....	6850
Piihola, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua.....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Ulupalakua, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	“Sunnyside,” Makawao.....	930
Puu Olai, near Makena.....	250	Paia Foreign Church, about....	850

HAWAII.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	3971.6	Lower edge forest, Hamakua....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's, Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

MOLOKAI, ETC.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Loa.....	1382	Olokui Peak.....	4600
Kualapuu Hill.....	1018	Kamakou Peak.....	4958
R. W. Meyer's, Kalae.....	1485	Kaunuohua.....	4535
Puu Kolekole.....	3951	Kahoolawe (Moaula Hill).....	1427
Kaapahu Station.....	3563	Molokini.....	160
Kaulahuki.....	3749	Lanai.....	3400
Kalapamoa.....	4004		
Kaolewa Pali, overlooking Leper Settlement.....	2100		

HAWAII'S ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE Etc. SINCE 1879.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Export Values.	Custom House Receipts.
1880	\$ 3,673,268 41	\$ 4,968,444 87	\$ 1,295,176 46	\$ 402,181 63
1881	4,547,978 64	6,885,436 56	2,337,457 92	423,192 01
1882	4,974,510 01	8,299,016 70	3,324,506 69	505,390 98
1883	5,624,240 09	8,133,343 88	2,509,103 79	577,332 87
1884	4,637,514 22	8,184,922 63	3,547,408 41	551,739 59
1885	3,830,544 58	9,158,818 01	5,328,273 43	502,337 38
1886	4,877,738 73	10,565,885 58	5,688,146 85	580,444 04
1887	4,943,840 72	9,707,047 33	4,763,206 61	595,002 64
1888	4,540,887 46	11,903,398 76	7,362,511 30	546,142 63
1889	5,438,790 63	14,039,941 40	8,601,150 77	550,010 16
1890	6,962,201 13	13,142,829 48	6,180,628 35	695,956 01
1891	7,438,582 65	10,395,788 27	2,957,205 62	732,594 93
1892	4,028,295 31	8,181,687 21	4,153,391 90	494,385 10
1893	4,363,177 58	10,962,598 09	5,599,420 51	545,754 16
1894	5,104,481 43	9,678,794 56	4,574,313 13	524,767 37
1895	5,714,017 54	8,474,138 15	2,760,120 61	547,149 40
1896	7,164,561 40	15,515,230 13	8,350,668 73	656,895 82

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.
 Width, 9,200 feet or 1.74 miles.
 Elevation, 13,675 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA.

(The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the World.)

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.
 Width of valley, 2 miles.
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

AREA, ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in stat. sq. miles.	Acres.	Height in feet.	Population. 1896
Hawaii.....	4,210	2,000,000	13,800	33,285
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	17,726
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,030	40,205
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	15,228
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,000	2,307
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000	105
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	164
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	.....

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1896.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 67,324 02	\$	\$	\$ 67,324 02
Animals and Birds	65 40	50,096 63	1,471 34	51,633 37
Building Materials	59,488 27	56,844 60	4,305 91	120,638 78
Clothing, Hats, Boots	134,460 58	155,573 03	2,517 71	292,551 32
Coal and Coke .....	.....	1,575 37	134,071 48	135,646 85
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	47,264 35	.....	216 28	47,480 63
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	65,627 02	.....	1,554 18	67,181 20
Dry Goods {	Cottons	236,407 55	.....	311,891 21
	Linens .....	.....	.....	12,633 94
	Silks .....	.....	.....	20,953 16
	Woolens	5,680 81	265 71	69,368 27
	Mixtures	737 14	.....	10,932 59
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc	91,424 31	9,643 99	217 50	101,285 80
Fertilizer, Bonemeal, etc .....	.....	.....	332,238 71	332,238 71
Fish (dried and salt)	30,436 74	49,904 61	.....	80,341 34
Flour	1,653 66	155,345 63	.....	156,999 29
Fruits (fresh)	633 89	13,471 08	.....	14,154 97
Furniture	34,748 69	56,107 09	781 95	91,637 73
Grain and Feed	473 60	273,279 11	.....	273,752 71
Groceries and Provisions	199,540 12	319,529 28	1,815 29	520,884 69
Guns and Gun Materials	9,156 09	3,315 09	3,575 24	16,046 42
Gun Powder	7,278 55	.....	248 13	7,526 68
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools	60,929 32	206,133 31	10,845 83	277,906 46
Iron, Steel, etc.	17,941 90	15,892 38	5,106 42	38,940 70
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	24,156 71	.....	1,150 00	25,306 71
Leather	1,021 63	40,527 65	.....	41,549 28
Lumber	208 80	254,952 31	80 53	255,241 64
Machinery	85,733 10	246,529 72	10,841 87	343,104 69
Matches	1,130 47	14,456 85	.....	15,587 32
Musical Instruments	3,841 27	15,648 80	1,950 75	21,460 82
Naval Stores	5,330 95	36,743 54	5,847 85	.....
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	19,216 37	80,886 83	1,555 74	101,658 94
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine Perfumery and Toilet Articles	51,489 26	1,465 91	455 69	53,410 86
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc	27,526 54	5,450 68	.....	32,977 22
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials. Shooks, Bags and Containers	48,771 44	44,847 56	1,388 74	95,007 74
Spirits	183,411 05	9,150 95	5,549 08	198,111 08
Stationery and Books	3,743 37	.....	136 25	3,879 62
Tea	8,652 39	69,945 67	14,016 61	92,614 67
Tin, Tinware and Materials	30,755 51	.....	19 75	30,775 26
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	9,802 20	.....	1,123 47	10,925 67
Wines (light)	21,960 75	133,403 94	28 90	155,393 59
Sundry Personal & Household Effects	142,018 36	.....	222 00	142,240 36
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above	4,063 72	.....	20,701 40	24,765 12
Charges on Invoices	147,249 14	64,846 78	15,485 69	227,581 61
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	55,483 18	24,518 61	3,102 74	83,304 53
	904 90	.....	.....	904 90
Discounts,	\$ 1,898,125 42	\$ 2,659,592 14	\$ 582,888 74	\$ 5,140,606 30
	12,702 50	4,253 24	.....	16,955 74
Total at Honolulu	\$ 1,885,422 92	\$ 2,655,338 90	\$ 582,888 74	\$ 5,123,650 56
Total at Kahului	33,211 98	170,045 65	40,179 64	243,437 27
Total at Hilo	24,321 49	292,339 94	89,995 09	406,656 52
Total at Mahukona	11,514 36	107,874 81	31,123 63	150,512 80
Total at Waimea, Kauai .....	.....	60 50	.....	60 50
Value Goods in Bond, net .....	.....	.....	.....	139,334 76
Total Hawaiian Islands	\$ 1,954,470 75	\$ 3,225,659 80	\$ 744,187 10	\$ 6,063,652 41
Specie .....	.....	.....	1,100,908 99	.....

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1896.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM		VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIRITS FROM	
U. S. Pacific Ports.....	\$ 651,069 44	U. S. Pacific Ports.....	\$ 39,772 56
U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	14,765 23	U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	414 02
Great Britain.....	636,328 19	Great Britain.....	12,690 45
Germany.....	103,058 59	Germany.....	8,406 70
Australia and N. Z.....	22,175 54	Australia and N. Z.....	1,534 30
China.....	236,151 72	China.....	62,306 00
Japan.....	264,849 34	Japan.....	3,330 83
Canada.....	9,493 12	Canada.....	2,086 82
Islands of Pacific.....	527 08	France.....	5,794 08
France.....	8,322 98	Other Countries.....	2,998 10
Other countries.....	5,732 52		
Total at all ports..	\$1,954,470 75	Total at all ports.....	\$139,334 76

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM		RESUME OF IMPORTS, 1896.	
		TOTAL.	%
United States....	\$1,532,526 25	United States...\$5,464,208 20	76.27
Great Britain.....	106,782 70	Great Britain... 755,801 34	10.54
Germany.....	36,061 32	Germany..... 147,526 61	2.06
China.....	616 25	China..... 299,070 97	4.17
Japan.....	8,303 63	Japan..... 276,483 80	3.86
Australia and N. Z.....	87,934 81	Austra. and N. Z 113,644 65	1.58
Canada.....	41,402 05	Canada... 52,981 99	.75
Islands of Pacific.....	4,069 25	Islands of Pacific 4,596 33	.06
France.....	3,603 96	France... 17,721 02	.25
Other countries.....	23,795 87	Other countries. 32,526 49	.46
Total.....	\$1,845,096 09	Total.. \$7,164,561 40	100.00

CLASS AND VALUE OF GOODS IN BOND.

Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter. \$	7,496 63	Spirits.....	62,067 58
Clothing, Boots, Hats.....	7 50	Tea.....	85 00
Crockery, Etc.....	71 95	Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.	39,442 23
Drugs, Etc.....	1,010 80	Wines, Light.....	19,120 18
Fish.....	222 86	Sundries by Statute.....	315 40
Hardw., Agr. Implmts, Etc.	358 57	Charges on Invoices.....	2,467 35
Jewelry, Etc.....	35 18		
Musical Instruments, Etc.....	16 00	Total	\$139,462 99
Oils, illuminating.....	5,760 00	Less Discount	128 23
Shooks, Bags, Etc.....	985 70		
		Total.....	\$139,334 67

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1896.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties, Goods	\$223,993 23	Customs Guards	709 50
Impt Dts, Goods, Bonded.	32,099 77	Labor	279 06
Import Duties, Spirits	88,372 64	Realizations	263 70
Impt Dts, Spirits, Bonded.	163,728 06	Cartage	56 50
Blanks	17,075 50	Impt Dts, Gds Appraised..	3,564 47
Passports	2,782 00		
Fees	11,419 47		\$656,895 82
Lights	1,440 07		
Buoys	592 00		
Hospital Fund	15,622 43		
Registry	1,851 11		
Coasting License	3,156 92		
Fines and Forfeitures	1,110 33		
Storage	11,967 23		
Pilotage	29,001 63		
Wharfage	34,139 60		
Towage	13,670 60		

Receipts by Customs Districts.

Total at Honolulu	\$ 643,623 84
Total at Kahului	5,061 38
Total at Hilo	6,108 84
Total at Mahukona	2,072 50
Total at Waimea	29 26
Total for 1895	\$ 656,895 82

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AT THE
VARIOUS HAWAIIAN PORTS, 1896.

PORTS.	FREE BY TREATY GOODS.	GOODS & SPIRITS PAYING DUTY.	GOODS & SPIRITS BONDED.	GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE	TOTAL.
Honolulu	\$2,655,338 90	\$1,885,422 92	\$ 139,334 76	\$1,683,797 73	\$6,363,894 31
Hilo	292,339 94	24,321 49	.....	89,995 09	406,656 52
Kahului	170,045 65	33,211 98	.....	40,179 64	243,437 27
Mah'k'na	107,874 81	11,514 36	.....	31,123 63	150,512 80
Waimea	60 50	.....	.....	.....	60 50
	\$3,225,659 80	\$1,954,470 75	\$ 139,334 76	\$1845,096 09	\$7,164,561 40

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1896.

Total Value Honolulu Exports	\$11,275,845 53
Total Value Kahului Exports	1,455,848 04
Total Value Hilo Exports	1,893,727 95
Total Value Mahukona Exports	889,808 61
	\$15,515,230 13
Less Total Value Foreign Goods Exported	79,192 90
Value Domestic Exports	\$15,436,037 23

TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HAWAIIAN EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1896.

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES. *		AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.		IS. OF PACIFIC, CHINA & JAPAN.		CANADA.		TOTAL.	
	99.64 per Cent.		.17 per Cent.		.03 per Cent.		.16 per Cent.		100.00 per Cent.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....lbs	443,565,807	\$14,932,010 08	1,100	\$ 44 00	2,375	\$ 118 75	.....	.....	443,569,282	\$14,932,172 83
Rice.....lbs	5,014,850	194,903 97	.....	.....	10,641	413 19	.....	.....	5,025,491	195,317 16
Coffee.....lbs	236,788	45,444 46	16,502	3,060 00	2,365	466 40	23,379	4,679 53	255,655	53,950 39
Bananas.....bnchs	120 659	121,273 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,754	3,815 55	126,413	125,089 30
Wool.....lbs	336,931	25,112 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,888	8,184 53	462,819	33,297 38
Hides.....pcs	25,079	60,311 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,079	60,311 29
Pineapples.....pcs	135,498	13,719 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,953	1,630 66	147,451	15,349 96
Goat Skins.....pcs	12,647	4,447 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,647	4,447 00
Sheep Skins.....pcs	7,886	1,053 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,886	1,053 81
Molasses.....gals	13,230	833 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,655	375 88	15,885	1,209 72
Betel Leaves.....bxs	125	612 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	612 50
Taro Flour.....lbs	4,200	58 25	.....	.....	30	3 00	.....	.....	4 230	61 25
Plants, Seeds pkgs	.....	699 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699 00
Sundry Fruit value	.....	685 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	699 50
Awa.....pkgs	14,120	988 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,120	988 50
Bones & Horns...	59,231	529 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,231	529 50
Curios.....value	.....	550 0	.....	1,140 00	.....	.....	.....	20 0	.....	1,710 00
Canned Fruits,doz	1,138	2,276 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,138	2,276 00
Sundries.....	.....	2,687 8	.....	3,57 00	.....	402 81	.....	414 53	.....	6,562 14
Foreign Products	.....	51,900 75	.....	18,289 65	.....	3,272 00	.....	5,730 5	.....	79,192 90
Total.....	.....	\$15,460,098 15	.....	\$25,590 65	.....	\$ 4,676 15	.....	\$24,865 18	.....	\$15,515,230 13

* Of this division U. S. Atlantic Ports took 107,434,401 lbs Sugar, valued at \$3,607,087.91, or 23.24 % of total value of exports for the year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1892-95.

ARTICLES.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar, lbs.	263,656.715	\$ 7,276,549 24	330,822,879	\$ 10,200,958 37	306,684,993	\$ 8,473,609 10	294,784,819	\$ 7,975,590 41
Rice, lbs.	11,516,328	463,651 89	7,821,004	317,472 84	7,803,972	327,381 09	3,768,762	161,547 16
Hides, pcs.	21,622	52,846 51	19,203	43,230 26	21,603	34,168 54	19,180	47,234 14
Bananas, bnchs...	105,375	104,945 00	108,239	105,095 73	123,004	123,507 12	105,055	102,599 25
Wool, lbs.	288,969	32,185 23	391,592	32,258 82	261,337	18,8 6 03	227,987	17,873 14
Molasses, galls.	47,988	5,061 07	67,282	5,928 96	72,979	6,950 11	44,970	3,037 83
Goat Skins, pcs.	3,449	1,422 55	5,911	2,311 25	6,759	2,304 70	6,466	2,038 20
Awa, lbs.	8,179	776 00	16,725	2,000 00	32	203 10	12,600	1,304 50
Betel Leaves, bxs.	121	536 00	111	505 00	114	612 50	119	640 00
Coffee, lbs.	13,568	3,238 00	49,311	10,951 36	189,150	38,117 50	118,755	22,823 68
Tallow, lbs.	792	45 00	13,250	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep Skins, pcs.	5 358	938 70	6,785	1,341 25	6,472	820 10	6,564	798 90
Taro Flour, lbs.	1,568	121 00	3,050	270 50	1,100	70 00	.....	22 20
Guano, tons	61	2,132 00	60,748	734 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Apples, pcs.	40,171	10,139 00	19,042	10,364 50	44,903	9,889 81	65,213	8,783 84
Sundry Fruits, bxs	333	609 00	777	818 50	.....	2,200 25	.....	878 00
Canned Fruits. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	972 82
Sundries. ....	.....	4,721 86	.....	7,916 58	.....	14,494 42	.....	11,363 54
Total Value. ....	.....	\$ 7,959,938 05	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 8,358,106 79

For 1896 see preceding page.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1889-96.

NATIONS.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American....	185	125,196	224	153,098	233	169,472	212	160,042
Hawaiian...	44	56,670	35	43,641	21	26,869	11	4,340
British.....	22	21,108	16	22,912	33	52,866	30	59,317
German.....	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,239	3	4,701
All others....	9	12,268	9	9,980	10	8,401	11	8,201
Total....	269	218,579	293	236,701	311	274,852	722	242,579

NATIONS.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Americans....	219	177,422	259	187,647	219	183,876	247	243,983
Hawaiians...	27	20,134	13	11,435	28	22,592	26	25,049
British.....	58	111,655	67	132,085	60	119,841	88	175,120
German.....	5	5,062	6	6,708	9	10,805	8	9,705
Japanese.....	4	7,167	3	4,155	.....	.....	9	16,735
All other....	2	2,245	2	1,814	2	1,703	8	7,405
Total....	315	323,685	350	343,844	318	337,817	386	477,997

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1896.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1,138	677	195	940	603	238
Australia and New Zealand.....	85	36	10	83	26	18
Oregon & Washington	26	9	5	5	3	2
China and Japan.....	10,160	1,231	219	3,803	711	260
Islands in the Pacific.	3	5	3	9	3	.....
Brit. Columbia.....	95	56	27	86	44	22
Other Countries.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	11,510	2,015	459	4,927	1,390	540

Total arrivals for year, 13,984; total departures, 6,857. Excess of arrivals; 7,127.

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
From San Francisco.....	2,620	2,233	3,935	3,212	2,816	3,673
From China, Japan.....	833	329	2,939	1,399	2,157	3,695
From Australia and N. Z.....	1,319	559	1,373	1,113	830	1,292
From Vancouver.....	.....	9	.....	377	228	361
From Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
Totals.....	4,772	3,130	8,247	6,101	6,118	9,021

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, 1867 TO 1896.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Shit ping.				Spirits. Gallons Cons d.	Haw. Reg. Vessels.	
						Ves. No.	Nat'l No.	Mer. No.	Tons.	Whal. No.	No.	Tons.
1867....	\$ 1,957,410	\$ 1,679,661	\$ 1,324,122	\$ 355,539	\$ 220,599	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	11,456
1868....	1,935,790	1,808,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793
1869....	2,040,068	2,336,358	1,743,291	623,067	215,798	6	127	75,656	102	17,016	61	10,528
1870....	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855
1871....	1,625,884	1,892,069	1,733,094	158,974	181,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068
1872....	1,746,178	1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	128,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407
1873....	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	228,655	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,561
1874....	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	293,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875....	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376
1876....	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877....	2,554,356	3,676,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994
1878....	3,946,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,426	11	232	163,640	27	36,360	55	7,949
1879....	3,742,978	3,781,718	3,655,504	116,214	359,671	6	231	151,576	25	43,166	63	10,023
1880....	3,673,268	4,908,445	4,889,194	79,251	402,182	15	239	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149
1881....	4,547,979	6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	13	258	159,341	19	40,085	60	9,338
1882....	4,974,510	8,299,017	8,165,931	133,085	505,391	6	238	172,619	32	50,064	60	9,351
1883....	5,624,240	8,133,344	8,036,227	197,117	577,333	13	267	185,316	18	61,272	64	11,589
1884....	4,637,514	8,184,923	8,067,649	117,274	551,737	11	241	187,826	23	70,160	53	9,826
1885....	3,830,545	9,069,318	8,958,664	110,654	502,337	6	253	190,138	26	80,115	51	9,250
1886....	4,877,738	10,565,886	10,448,975	16,910	580,444	6	310	222,372	20	100,703	58	13,529
1887....	4,943,841	9,529,447	9,435,204	94,243	595,003	12	254	210,703	23	74,913	57	12,244
1888....	4,540,887	11,707,599	11,631,435	76,164	546,143	18	246	221,148	17	68,247	61	15,406
1889....	5,438,791	13,874,341	13,810,072	64,271	550,010	20	271	218,785	19	74,816	57	15,403
1890....	6,902,201	13,282,729	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	55	14,222
1891....	7,438,583	10,395,788	10,107,316	115,147	732,595	11	310	284,155	17	88,536	51	13,430
1892....	4,028,295	8,181,687	8,081,538	00,149	494,385	10	262	238,622	20	86,441	50	13,851
1893....	4,363,178	10,962,598	10,742,658	75,500	545,754	13	315	323,685	17	46,428	53	19,565
1894....	5,104,481	9,678,795	9,591,310	87,485	524,707	15	350	343,844	19	41,136	51	21,495
1895....	5,714,018	8,474,138	8,358,107	116,031	547,149	8	318	337,817	10	39,053	52	21,679
1896....	7,164,561	15,515,230	15,436,037	79,193	656,806	14	386	477,997	5	44,168	59	29,024

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1869; GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALS. MOLASSES	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW	LBS. GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS.	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,297	60,936	51,889	400,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	\$ 1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091.59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,666	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711		3,876	1,656,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585.38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	597,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,555,355.37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082.91
1876	20,572,429	130,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,067	11,175	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,091,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	309,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,130	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,993	25,309	339,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,503.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,780,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,054,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,020	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,305	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	58,936	10,540,375.17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,684,200	400	5,300	28,639	50,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	71,335	9,435,204.00
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,603	.....	7,130	24,491	204,743	17,589	562,289	.....	.....	.....	105,630	11,631,434.88
1889	242,165,835	54,612	9,669,896	.....	43,673	27,158	77,125	17,215	241,925	.....	.....	.....	105,630	13,810,070.54
1890	259,798,462	74,926	10,579,000	.....	88,593	28,196	93,876	8,661	374,724	.....	.....	.....	97,204	13,023,304.16
1891	274,983,580	55,845	4,900,450	.....	3,051	26,427	27,225	7,316	97,119	.....	.....	.....	105,375	10,107,315.67
1892	293,656,715	47,988	11,516,328	.....	13,568	21,622	792	3,449	288,969	.....	.....	.....	108,239	8,081,538.00
1893	306,822,879	67,282	7,821,094	.....	49,311	19,826	13,250	6,759	391,592	.....	.....	.....	123,004	10,742,638.50
1894	368,684,993	72,979	7,803,972	.....	180,150	21,603	.....	6,759	261,337	.....	.....	.....	123,004	9,591,309.87
1895	294,784,819	44,970	3,768,762	.....	118,755	19,180	.....	6,466	227,987	.....	.....	.....	105,055	8,474,138.15
1896	443,569,282	15,885	5,025,491	.....	255,655	25,079	.....	12,647	462,819	.....	.....	.....	126,413	15,436,037.23

TABLE OF ANNUAL LICENSE RATES.

Fee and Stamp.	Fee and Stamp.
ALCOHOL. (Bond \$1000)....\$ 52 00	KEROSENE OIL FOR FUEL ² 11 50 (Bond \$1000.)
AWA. Upset price at Auction: District of Honolulu.\$1000	LICENSE TO HUNT WITH FIRE-ARMS. Island of Oahu..... 5 50
" Hilo, or	LIVE STOCK..... 255 00
Wailuku... 500	LIVERY STABLE.
" Lahaina... 250	District of Honolulu..... 51 00
Each other District... 100	" Wailuku or Hilo 26 00
And Stamps.	LODGING OR TENEMENT HOUSE 2 50 Certif. Agent Board of Health.
AUCTION. District of Honolulu, (Bond \$3000)..... 613 00	MARRIAGE CEREMONY, To perform, no fee.
Each other Dis (Bond \$500). 16 50	MERCHANDISE.
AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	If annual gross sales are less than \$20,000..... 51 00
Honolulu..... 10 50	If \$20,000 or over, $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1% of annual gross sales, and stamps.
Each other Dis. 5 50	Application must be sworn to.
AGENT TO ACKNOWLEDGE LABOR CONTRACTS.	MILK. District of Honolulu...\$26 00
Honolulu..... 51 00	Town of Hilo ³ 15 50
BANKING..... 765 00	Each other District..... 5 50
BILLIARD. \$25 00 each table, and stamp.	NOTARY PUBLIC. Honolulu... 10 50
BOWLING ALLEY. \$25 00 each alley, and stamp.	Each other District.... 5 50
BEEF BUTCHER. "Slaughter and sell," Honolulu..... 103 00	PHYSICIAN..... 10 50
Each other District..... 21 50	Recommended by Board of Health.
(Bond \$500.)	PEDDLING CAKE..... 26 00
BEEF BUTCHER. "Sell."	Written recommendation of Marshal or Sheriff of Island.
District of Honolulu. ... 20 50	POISONOUS DRUGS..... 51 00
BOAT. Harbor of Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo or Kahului.	PORK BUTCHER. "Slaughter and Sell," Honolulu... 41 00
With 4 or more Oars.... 8 50	Each other District.... 20 50
With less than 4 Oars.... 4 50	PORK BUTCHER. "Sell."
BOATMAN. Harbor of Honolulu 1 50	Honolulu..... 20 50
COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.	PUBLIC SHOW. \$5 00 for each Performance, and stamp.
Island of Oahu... 510 00	SALMON..... 10 50
Each other island 255 00	STOCK AND SHARE BUSINESS.. 102 00
DRAY, CART, WAGON, ETC.... 3 00	SPIRIT. Dealers..... 511 00
Dis. of Honolulu, Wailuku or Hilo.	Retail..... 1,021 00
DRIVER. Certif. as to Comp't'ncy 1 50	Wholesale..... 511 00
FIRE-ARM ¹ 1 50	(Bond \$1000.)
HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE OR RESTAURANT..... 51 00	Application subject to approval of Marshal or Sheriff.
Certif. of Agt. Board of Health.	TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES ⁴ 10 50
HACK AND PASSENGER VEHICLE.	WINE. Manufacture of, from grapes of Hawaiian growth.
\$1 00 for each person for which the vehicle has a carrying capacity, and stamp.	(Bond \$500). 3 years. No fee.
Certif. of Inspection and capacity.	

¹ Application countersigned and forwarded by Sheriff. All members in good and regular standing of the Police Force, of the Citizen's Guard, of any legally authorized military organization, shall be exempted from the payment of any fee for a license or licenses to possess, carry or use fire-arms. Certificate from commanding officer required.

² Outside the limits of a circuit of three miles from the junction of King and Nuuanu Street.

³ Limited to a circle, the radius of which shall be two miles from the Court House.

⁴ This does not exempt the holder from the payment of a fee for a Mercantile License.

**TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII,
FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS.**

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods End- ing March Up to 1894 Then Dec 31	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance, in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856....	\$ 419,228 16	\$ 424,778 25	\$ 28,096 84	\$ 22,000 00
1858....	537,223 86	599,879 61	349 24	60,679 15
1860....	571,041 71	612,410 55	13,127 52	128,777 33
1862....	528,039 92	606,893 33	507 40	188,671 86
1864....	538,445 34	511,511 10	22,583 29	166,649 09
1866....	721,104 30	566,241 02	169,059 34	182,974 60
1868....	825,498 98	786,617 55	163,567 84	120,815 23
1870....	834,112 65	930,550 29	61,580 20	126,568 68
1872....	912,130 74	969,784 14	56,752 41	177,971 29
1874....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	764 57	355,050 76
1876....	1,008,956 42	919,356 93	89,599 49	459,187 59
1878....	1,151,713 45	1,110,471 90	130,841 04	444,800 00
1880....	1,703,736 88	1,495,697 48	338,880 44	388,900 00
1882....	2,070,259 94	2,282,599 33	126,541 05	299,200 00
1884....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	2,220 42	898,800 00
1886....	3,010,654 61	3,003,700 18	9,174 85	1,065,600 00
1888....	4,812,575 95	4,712,285 20	109,465 60	1,936,500 00
1890....	3,632,196 85	3,250,510 35	491,152 10	2,599,502 94
1892....	3,916,880 72	4,095,891 44	312,141 38	3,217,161 13
1894....	3,587,204 98	3,715,232 83	184,113 53	3,417,459 87
1895....	3,506,183 96	3,172,070 73	69,225 76	3,811,064 49
1896....	2,383,070 78	2,137,103 38	315,193 16	4,101,174 25

BONDED DEBT, ETC., HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JUNE 30, 1897.

Under Loan Act of 1876.....	7%	1,500 00
“ “ “ 1882.....	6%	67,400 00
“ “ “ 1886.....	6%	2,000,000 00
“ “ “ 1888.....	6%	190,000 00
“ “ “ 1890.....	5% and 6%	124,100 00
“ “ “ 1892.....	5% “ 6%	82,100 00
“ “ “ 1893.....	6%	650,000 00
“ “ “ 1896.....	5%	222,000 00
		<hr/> 3,337,100 00
Due Postal Savings Bank Depositors.....		782,074 25
Total.....		<hr/> \$ 4,119,174 25

The Land Act provides that all proceeds of land sales thereunder shall be deposited in the Treasury as a sinking fund toward the redemption of Government Bonds. Up to June 30th, 1897, there had been deposited the sum of \$39,032.71, against which, bonds to the amount of \$35,700 had been called in. Of this sum \$21,100 has been paid, leaving \$14,600 yet to be presented for redemption at the opening of July, 1897.

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1872-1894; SINCE, ANNUAL.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

BIEN'L PERIODS. END, MAR.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS & CARTS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1872	52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894			
1874	53,892	42,708	27,620	50,088	6,073	19,555	3,490	3,296			
1876	58,645	47,988	27,372	48,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056			
1878	94,584	94,378	28,722	47,504	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	39,418	54,106	385,269
1880	143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	—	15,173	5,780	815	64,940	67,472	532,723
1882	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819	Insurance.	13,965	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,674
1886	227,195	262,307	61,745	+	3,303	13,315	10,035	114	118,256	115,298	812,167
1888	252,362	299,974	63,115	+	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,565	885,987
1890	339,390	329,908	69,116		3,063	14,100	13,940		132,286	131,160	1,032,963
1892	358,745	341,205	78,964		4,156	13,660	14,628	Penalty & Costs	152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894	338,894	213,126	78,990		3,867	11,744	11,980	5,476	152,268	152,247	1,068,592
1894 9 mos	167,083	151,580	39,050		1,850	4,698	4,427	3,922	74,891	75,082	522,583
1895	196,608	164,272	43,663	Inheritance	1,803	5,971	5,425	7,297	84,183	83,470	592,692
1896	240,971	210,194	46,655	7,698	1,837	6,302	5,889	7,255	90,297	89,443	706,541

† Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.

1876, Taxes Collected,	\$162,880.	Tax per capita *	\$2.84	1886, Taxes Collected	\$417,103.	Tax per capita * ..	\$4.67
1877, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	3.86	1887, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1878, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	4.23	1888, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1879, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	4.58	1889, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1880, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	4.76	1890, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1881, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	5.18	1891, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1882, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	5.29	1892, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1883, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	5.16	1893, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1884, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	5.07	1894, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1885, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	5.09	1895, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "
				1896, " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "

* Omitting fractions.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION LABORERS,

Compiled by Wray Taylor, Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Dec. 31, 1896

Compiled by Wray Taylor, Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Dec. 31, 1900

NAME OF PLANTATION.	HAWAIIAN.			PORTUGUESE.			JAPANESE.			CHINESE.			S. & Islanders.	TOTAL.	
	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor.				
OAHU.															
Ewa Plantation.....		7		28	27		4	203	17	410	100		30	1,023	
Waianae Co.....		30			55	7	12	130	51	23	81	2	22	436	
Waialua Plantation.....	17	18		1	40	3	12	56	51	14	30	1	3	246	
Kahuku Plantation.....		17			7		8	23	153		155			410	
Lāie Plantation.....		50	22								3			75	
Heeia Agricultural Co.....		05						47	165	18		13		270	
Waimanalo Plantation.....		11			8			1	181	1	121			323	
MAUI.															
Olowalu Sugar Co.....		7						72	17	18	29			147	
Pioneer Mill Co.....	18	40	5	7	4			95	19	10	170	5	25	497	
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	94	187		10	62	1	14	60	190	13	59			704	
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.....		85			45			330	80	6	297			940	
Paia Plantation.....		29		21	93	20	1	63	117	18	41			541	
Haiku Sugar Co.....		34		17	104	11	6	63	78	15	37			430	
Hana Plantation.....		35			28	4	10	3	207	18	104			580	
Hamoa Plantation.....		23			25	1	7	110	34	5	51			256	
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	3	18		3	4			237		25				290	
HAWAII.															
Pāhāhau Plantation.....		5		15	21			211	54		157		21	489	
Hamakua Plantation.....		13			48	3	10	200	37	4	92		15	425	
Kukākau Mill Co.....		2			5			8	17	2	18			52	
Kukākau Plantation Co.....		10		5	8			78	79	27	25		9	256	
Ookala Sugar Co.....		3			19		6	182	33	21	65		10	339	
Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co.....	11	11		11	13		9	184	33	25	180		17	547	
Hakalau Plantation Co.....	11	21		11	15	3	1	300	170	23	191		3	777	
Honoumū Sugar Co.....		2		11	15	2	1	96	392	18			1	555	
Pepeecko Sugar Co.....		39		15	30	2	13	247	172	44	75		5	721	
Oahu Sugar Co.....		43		24	154	1	29	184	519	37	27		18	1,953	

NAME OF PLANTATION.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	HAWAIIAN.				PORTUGUESE.				JAPANESE.				CHINESE.				Total.
	Men contr.	Men day labor	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor	Women.	Minors.	Men contract.	Men day labor	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor	All Others.				
HAWAII—CONTINUED.																	
Waiakea Mill Co.....	.....	4	.....	21	.....	34	21	297	202	41	82	6	.....	13	721
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	14	17	.....	4	.....	21	5	161	74	18	100	12	2	2	442
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.....	43	63	.....	23	.....	29	5	187	78	21	210	112	.....	23	794
Hawi Mill.....	27	12	.....	15	.....	13	4	97	35	24	30	5	.....	2	264
Beecroft Plantation.....	12	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	24	2	4	.....	1	7	2	61
Union Mill Co.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	9	2	69	21	15	30	10	.....	.....	181
Puehuehu Plantation.....	49	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	118
Kohala Sugar Co.....	30	8	.....	29	.....	23	3	103	50	10	103	76	.....	.....	435
Dr. J. Wight, Halawa.....	12	10	.....	2	.....	20	.....	70	22	10	.....	4	.....	3	153
Niuli Mill.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	50	47	6	.....	57	.....	2	222
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	.....	11	.....	8	.....	9	.....	174	67	9	127	3	.....	18	426
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	.....	8	.....	12	.....	32	7	281	44	58	260	1	.....	28	731
KAUAI.																	
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	59	13	186	204	26	67	185	.....	18	801
Makee Sugar Co.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	68	14	85	495	75	115	185	.....	5	1129
Hanamaulu (A. S. Wilcox).....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	67	15	115	104	6	.....	49	.....	.....	385
Lihue Plantation Co.....	12	14	.....	16	.....	31	10	286	72	8	168	15	.....	64	696
Koloa Sugar Co.....	9	6	.....	12	.....	10	5	222	69	17	164	.....	12	1	527
Eleele Plantation.....	18	9	.....	1	.....	12	5	64	11	10	.....	2	6	2	140
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	.....	7	.....	32	.....	50	8	198	305	25	404	100	.....	46	1175
Gay and Robinson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
I. K. Smith, Koloa.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	14	3	.....	34	.....	.....	1	.....	5	67
Waimea Sugar Co.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	47	43	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	4	4	3	3	.....	4	3	75	86	19	21	4	2	12	243	
Meier and Kruse.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	62	63	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	199
H. P. Faye & Co.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	5	78	45	14	74	.....	.....	.....	224
Hanamaulu Mill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	24	30	8	.....	6	.....	10	98
Grove Farm.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	9	.....	67	.....	8	198
	399	1,186	30	375	1,466	116	311	6,497	5,518	878	4,374	1,915	60	55	600	23,780	

PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF SUGAR PLANT'N LABORERS,

(Compiled from latest Report of Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Dec. 31, 1897.)

Islands.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii	594	980	6,245	2,511	24	232	10,586
Maui	580	526	2,010	1,114	45	110	4,385
Oahu	197	211	1,331	973	16	55	2,783
Kauai	244	551	3,307	1,691	30	203	6,026
Total 1896.	1,615	2,268	12,893	6,289	115	600	23,780
“ 1895.	1,584	2,497	11,584	3,847	133	473	20,120
Increase 1896	31	.....	1,309	2,442	.....	127	3,660
Decrease 1899.	.....	231	.....	.....	18	.....	.....

A reference to the detailed table of Sugar Plantation laborers on pages 30 and 31 will show several features of important interest not embodied in the above. The number of day laborers will be seen to be 11,917, or a little over one-half of the total force engaged. The Japanese and South Sea Islanders are about evenly divided in their numbers as to term and day service, while Hawaiians and Portuguese show each but a small proportion of their numbers under contract. Minors, as in the report of the previous year, are confined to the last named nationality, and are reducing in number. While the women laborers, numbering 1024 in all, show a gain of 89 over 1875, it is significant that but thirty Hawaiian females are engaged among all the plantations of the group, and those are confined to one plantation each on Oahu, Kauai and Maui.

The tables of plantation labor given herewith does not include the new Oahu Plantation, as it established since the opening of 1897. Its force of laborers at the opening of August was 600, of various nationalities.

During the year various changes have occurred in the labor population of the country, and under the working of the present law, requiring a proportion of other than Asiatic of all immigrant labor introduced, there has already arrived one company of Germans, comprising 115 men, 25 women and 47 children, all of whom found ready engagements with various plantations.

Chinese arrivals in 1897 to take the place of Japanese whose term were expiring, will alter the proportions of these nationalities of plantation labor, and by the new law all Asiatic laborers must return to their country at the expiration of their term of service, or re-engage: they cannot drift around the country, nor engage in competition with artisans or merchants.

NOTABLE TRIPS OF PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

TRIP.	MILES.	STEAMER.	DATE.	D.	H.	M.	
San Francisco to Honolulu,	2100,	City of Sydney	—, 1880,	6,	14,	0.	
“ “	“	Mariposa,	July, 1883,	5,	20,	0.	
“ “	“	Australia,	April, 1893,	5,	19,	53.	
“ “	“	Alameda,	Dec. 1885,	6,	0,	30.	
“ “	“	China,	July, 1893,	5,	14,	0*	
Honolulu to San Francisco,	“	Zealandia,	Oct., 1882,	6,	10,	45.	
“ “	“	Mariposa,	Aug., 1883,	6,	18,	0.	
“ “	“	China,	Nov., 1893,	5,	14,	10.	
“ “	“	China,	Oct., 1895,	5,	13,	54.	
“ “	“	China,	Sept., 1896,	5;	8,	29*	
“ “	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	5,	20,	0.	
San Francisco to Yokohama,	4764,	San Pablo,	July, 1887,	14,	23,	0.	
“ “	“	China,	Oct., 1893,	9,	4,	17*	
Hongkong “	1595,	China,	—, —,	3,	23,	45.	
Yokohama to San Francisco,	4595,	Arabic,	Oct., 1882,	13,	21,	43.	
“ “	“	China,	—, —,	1893,	12,	00,	45.
“ “ via Hono.	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	15,	21,	0†	
“ to Honolulu,	—	China,	April, 1893,	9,	12,	9.	
“ “	—	China,	Sept., 1896,	9,	10,	11*	
“ “	—	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	9,	12,	39.	
San Francisco to Sydney,	7297,	Alameda,	Dec., 1895,	21,	10,	0*	
Auckland to Sydney,	1286,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	3,	11,	50*	
“ Honolulu,	3810,	Mariposa,	April, 1882,	11,	10,	35.	
“ “	“	Alameda,	July, 1897,	11,	10,	0*	
Sydney to Auckland,	1286,	Zealandia,	Dec., 1890,	3,	20,	51*	
Honolulu to Samoa,	2279,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	6,	7,	45.	
“ Auckland,	3810,	Zealandia,	April 1882,	11,	23,	0.	
“ Victoria,	2342,	Warrimoo,	July, 1896,	6,	22,	19*	
“ “	2342,	Miowera	Aug., 1896,	7,	7,	0.	
Victoria to Honolulu,	2360,	Miowera,	Sept. 1896,	7,	4,	0.	
“ “	2360,	Warrimoo,	Jan., 1896,	7,	1,	9*	
“ Yokohama,	—,	Empress of Japan	July, 1897,	10,	3,	44*	
Vancouver to Sydney,	6999,	Warrimoo,	Nov., 1895,	20,	15,	17*	
“ “	6999,	Miowera,	Sept., 1896,	21,	9,	0.	
Sydney to Honolulu,	—,	Miowera,	Aug., 1896,	14,	0,	30.	
“ Vancouver,	6970,	Warrimoo,	April, 1896,	21,	4,	23*	

* Best record trips. † Including 13 hours stoppage at Honolulu.

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

- 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1879—Am. bktne. Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from S. Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1881—Am. brgtne. Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours fm Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1888—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from S. Francisco to Honolulu.
 1893—Am. bktne. Irngard, 9 days 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1893—Am. bktne. S. G. Wilder, 9 days 14 hours from San Francisco.

LAND STATISTICS.

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF LANDS 1848-55.

Government.....	1,495,000 acres in 1848.
Kuleanas.....	28,658 " "
Crown Lands.....	915,000 " in 1893.
Bishop Estate.....	420,000 " "
Other Chiefs' Lands surveyed before '55.....	133,013
Chiefs' Lands not surveyed before '55.....	1,018,329

Total.....4,010,000 acres.

Total of Chiefs' Lands, including Bishop Estate, 1,571,341 acres.

The foregoing estimate of areas is largely increased by the inclusion of several exceptionally large grants, viz.:

Grant 2769 to J. P. Parker, in Hamakua.....	37,888 acres.
" 2791 to C. C. Harris in Kau.....	184,298 "
" 3343 to C. Spreckels, in Wailuku.....	24,000 "
" 3146 to C. R. Bishop, on Molokai.....	46,500 "
" 2944 to J. M. and F. Sinclair, Niihau.....	61,038 "

Total.....353,714 "

TOTAL AREA OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (KULEANAS.)

Hawaii—Hilo District .	466.35 acres.	Kona District.	2,119.00 acres.
Hamakua " .	2,542.00 "	Kau " .	2,124.18 "
Kohala " .	2,129.16 "	Puna " .	32.18 "
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas	9,412.87 acres.		
" " Maui "	7,379.74 "		
" " Molokai "	2,288.87 "		
" " Oahu "	7,311.17 "		
" " Kauai "	1,824.17 "		
" " Lanai "	441.97 "		

Grand Total28,658.49 "

AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

Hawaii—Hilo.....	6,620.25 acres,	Kohala.....	1,933.00 acres.
Hamakua	8,248.48 "	Kona.....	1,261.79 "
Total Hawaii.....	18,063.52 acres.		
" Maui	17,547.83 "		
" Molokai.....	10,343.62 "		
" Oahu	32,785.62 "		
" Kauai.....	54,272.00 "		

Grand Total.....133,012.59 "

A late estimate of the area of present government lands gave a total in round number of 828,000 acres, which, together with the total amount granted, would give in round numbers 1,495,300 acres as the amount originally held by the government.

TOTAL AREA OF ALL GOVERNMENT GRANTS (LAND SALES) TO
JUNE 1ST, 1896, IN ACRES.

PREPARED FOR THIS ANNUAL BY PROF W. D. ALEXANDER.

HAWAII—Kohala.....	21,691.14		
Hamakua.....	63,821.31		
Hilo.....	26,710.47	Old Hawaii corr'd	388,896.59
Puna.....	18,480.87	Since May, 1893..	17,623.42
Kau.....	215,538.81		
Kona.....	60,277.41	New Hawaii total.	406,520.01
Total for Hawaii....		406,520.01	
OAHU—Kona.....	5,686.68		
Ewa & Waianae	7,407.85	Old Oahu total....	44,868.82
Waialua.....	19,828.77	Since May, 1893..	384.27
Koolau.....	12,329.79	New Oahu total...	45,253.09
Total for Oahu.....		45,253.09	
MAUI—Lahaina.....	364.17		
Kaanapali.....	2,675.00		
Wailuku.....	25,825.51		
Hamakua.....	18,711.53	Old Maui corr'd....	100,638.04
Koolau.....	2,024.72	Since May, 1893....	871.50
Hana.....	6,210.92	New Maui total....	101,509.54
Kapahulu.....	1,540.03		
Kaupo.....	11,537.22		
Kahikinui.....	3,595.67		
Honuaula.....	15,100.84		
Kula.....	13,923.93		
Total for Maui.....		101,509.54	
Molokai.....		56,845.53	
Lanai.....		735.95	
Kauai.....		16,340.25	
Niihau.....		61,088.00	
Grand Total.....		688,292.37	

AREA OF GRANTS ISSUED FROM MAY 31, '93, TILL MAY 31, '96.

HAWAII.	ACRES.	OAHU.	
Kohala.....	170.19	Kona.....	137.58
Hamakua.....	381.90	Waialua.....	232.30
Hilo.....	11,826.06	Waianae.....	6.54
Puna.....	1,069.02	Koolau.....	7.85
Kona.....	4,176.25	Total.....	384.27
Total.....		Molokai.....	884.63
	17,623.42	Kauai.....	1,217.00
MAUI.		Hawaii.....	17,623.42
Kula.....	866.01	Maui.....	871.50
Kaupo.....	2.49	Grand Total	20,980.82
Total.....			
	871.50		

MORTUARY TABLE, HONOLULU, JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1897, COMPARATIVE.
 COMPILED FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	97	95	96	97
Diabetes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhea.....	1	2	2	3	1	2	8	2	7	2	1	1	
Diphtheria.....	b2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	4	
Disease of Liver.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	
Disease of Spine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Dropsy.....	1	1	3	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Drowned.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	
Dysentery.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	
Elephantiasis.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Empyema.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Enteritis.....	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	
Enterocolitis.....	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Exhaustion.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Fever.....	5	9	3	6	3	1	3	5	4	3	3	5	
Fever, Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	1	4	5	3	
Fever, Typhoid.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	2	7	
Gangrene.....	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Gastric Ulcer.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Gastritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Gun Shot Wound.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	
Heart Disease.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	6	3	2	2	3	3	
Heart Failure.....	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	2	1	

^b. Diphtheritic Sore Throat.

MORTUARY TABLE, HONOLULU, JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1897, COMPARATIVE.

COMPILED FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Rupture.....	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	97	95	96	97
Scrofula.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Septicaemia.....	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stomatitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicide.....	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	
Syphilis.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Teething.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Tetanus.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tumor.....	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Ulcerated Throat.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulcer of Stomach.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unknown.....	6	1	5	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	
Uraemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Various (See Note).....	51	52	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Whooping Cough.....	1	1	2	1	7	5	4	8	10	6	4	1	
Total.....	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46	60
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
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	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
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	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
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	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
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	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46
	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51
	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48</	

TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records,

Station.	Observer.	1896.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII.							
Waiakea	R. Kennedy....	5.84	19.63	10.83	7.05	2.68	5.34
Hilo (town)	E. G. Hitchcock	7.58	13.65	11.21	6.59	3.12	5.30
Kaumana	G. H. Williams	11.94	26.22	17.46	9.40	3.29	7.84
Pepeekeo.....	W. H. Rodgers	7.50	17.51	10.03	7.31	3.06	6.09
Honomu	Plantation.....	8.65	17.53	10.81	8.75	2.54	....
Hakalau	Geo. Ross.....	6.70	14.94	11.71	7.88	1.98	6.63
Laupahoehoe	E. W. Barnard.	6.83	13.20	6.16	6.23	2.08	5.80
Ookala.....	W. G. Walker..	5.32	6.14	4.81	6.07	1.79	7.28
Kukaiau	J. R. Renton.	4.33	7.11	1.91	4.91	1.01	5.32
Paaupau	A. Moore.....	4.68	5.08	0.87	3.20	1.68	5.95
Honokaa	J. M. Muir....	5.40	5.64	1.02	3.69	1.60	5.53
Waimea	E. W. Lyons...	2.96	3.60	1.01	1.76	0.70	3.61
Kohala	A. Ostrom.....	5.98	3.80	1.82	4.02	0.64	4.38
Kailua.....	W. S. Yowell..	3.14	5.52	5.94	3.46	0.55	3.79
Kealahakua.....	S. H. Davis....	5.10	4.00	6.85	4.34	1.15	1.97
Kalahiki.....	C. D. Miller...	2.95	2.37	2.01	4.82	0.80	3.79
Naalehu	G. C. Hewitt ..	0.86	12.50	3.14	0.75	6.26	2.61
Pahala	T. C. Wills....	0.74	10.91	1.37	1.45	4.46	2.64
Olaa	J. W. Mason...	10.13	22.77	18.67	10.04	5.68	9.28
Kapoho.	D. B. Lyman...	3.02	5.13	4.58	4.38	4.24	4.01
Pohoiki.....	R. Rycroft....	2.84	6.17	4.61	5.13	3.34	4.54
MAUI.							
Haleakala Ranch.	W. F. Pogue...	0.25	1.00	1.25	0.80	1.86	6.39
Puomalei.....	A. McKibbin...	2.83	3.60	0.63	3.90	1.31	15.06
Paia	D. C. Lindsay..	1.70	0.90	0.14	2.23	1.61	6.94
Kahului	G. P. Wilder...	0.58	0.24	0.12	1.58	1.46	4.38
Kaanapali.....	E. Reiman.....	1.41	3.17	0.00	1.69	0.56	5.99
Olowalu	A. Haneberg...	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.07	0.80	2.37
Hana Plantn.....	K. S. Gjerdum	2.68	2.06	2.84	3.88	3.17	8.35
Molokai	Dr. Mowritz...	3.33	4.18	0.98	3.26	1.14	6.13
Koele.....	F. H. Hayselden	3.07	3.45	1.63	2.61	3.14	6.85
OAHU.							
Punahou	C. J. Lyons....	0.55	3.68	0.64	3.57	3.46	6.70
Kulaokahua	W. R. Castle...	0.00	2.12	0.39	2.04	2.29	6.54
Kapiolani Park...	H. Mc.Cullum..	0.04	3.52	0.00	0.84	3.24	5.58
Manoa	J. Kidwell....	1.22	4.25	1.38	4.88	.....	.....
Pauoa.....	S. E. Bishop...	0.95	3.57	1.20	3.71	4.42	7.47
Nuuanu Avenue...	W. W. Hall...	0.94	4.40	1.25	3.30	3.75	7.80
" Valley.....	Electric Station	2.87	6.13	1.43	6.14	4.77	6.52
Luakaha	Water Works...	4.35	11.29	2.24	7.02	7.52	13.03
Waimanalo	A. Irvine.....	0.94	2.08	0.33	3.41	11.12	9.13
Maunawili	Geo. Gibb.....	2.70	7.63	1.11	5.54	7.76	10.83
Kaneohe	J. P. Mendonca.	0.96	5.14	1.12	4.35	4.87	6.63
Ahuimanu	H. Macfarlane.	3.08	7.83	2.12	5.80	9.92	9.69
Kahuku.....	Geo. Weight...	0.88	3.27	0.85	1.51	3.20	3.68
Waianae.....	A. Ahrens.....	0.00	5.13	0.00	0.00	3.33	4.80
Ewa Plantation...	C. Scrimger...	0.12	3.74	0.37	0.95	3.99	5.26
KAUAI.							
Lihue.....	G. N. Wilcox...	1.14	1.26	0.83	2.39	13.31	5.59
Hanamaulu	W. G. Smith...	1.88	2.44	2.02	2.33	13.86	4.14
Kilauea	H. R. Anahu...	2.22	3.76	3.16	5.16	7.27	4.24
Hanalei.....	W. H. Deverill	2.81	3.92	4.66	7.05	8.34	5.02
Waiawa.....	A. F. Knudsen.	.....	1.06	0.39	0.16	14.37	1.93

THROUGHOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1896-97.

By C. J. Lyons. (Continued from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Feet Elvtn.	1897.						Total.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
HAWAII.								
Waiakea.....	50	3.59	11.20	12.69	3.11	6.43	3.46	91.85
Hilo.....	100	3.28	11.55	13.47	3.66	4.79	3.19	87.34
Kaumana.....	1250	4.47	17.56	19.55	7.22	8.93	5.26	136.14
Pepeekeo.....	100	4.62	9.28	10.29	3.02	4.92	2.36	85.99
Honolulu.....	300	3.01	10.16	9.73	3.37	3.83	2.41	.....
Hakalan.....	200	4.03	8.35	9.04	3.06	4.56	2.13	81.08
Laupahoehoe.....	10	5.68	6.68	8.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ookala.....	400	4.29	8.61	5.90	5.48	2.03	.....	.....
Kukaiau.....	250	2.68	6.02	3.25	3.71	2.24	0.78	43.27
Paauhau.....	300	2.58	4.38	1.12	2.58	1.44	0.32	33.88
Honokaa.....	425	2.38	4.36	1.53	3.16	1.50	0.61	36.42
Waimea.....	2720	5.91	0.75	1.43	1.93	0.76	1.37	25.79
Kohala.....	350	3.86	3.68	1.63	1.40	1.11	.....	.....
Kailua.....	950	2.23	1.76	5.16	2.01	6.93	4.90	45.39
Kealakekua.....	1580	5.05	2.07	3.30	4.08	5.85	.....	.....
Kalahiki.....	800	0.61	1.79	3.04	1.07	2.45	2.20	27.91
Naalehu.....	650	1.75	1.06	3.07	0.81	1.12	1.24	35.17
Pahala.....	1100	2.90	0.40	1.05	0.58	0.68	0.41	27.51
Olaa.....	1650	5.63	16.41	25.58	6.21	9.74	5.53	145.67
Kapoho.....	110	5.41	3.36	6.18	3.25	2.76	.....	.....
Pohoiki.....	10	4.47	2.53	.....	3.19	.....	2.48	.....
MAUI, ETC.								
Haleakala Ranch..	2000	.....	0.74	.....	0.98	1.39	0.51	.....
Puuomalei.....	1400	3.10	3.36	0.58	2.46	1.61	0.61	39.05
Paia.....	180	0.91	1.14	0.54	1.24	0.64	0.55	18.54
Kahului.....	10	1.09	0.06	0.14	0.44	.....	.....	.....
Kaanapali..	15	1.14	0.81	0.75	0.45	1.19	0.20	17.36
Olowalu.....	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.....	0.40	.....
Hana Plan.....	200	2.01	1.81	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mapulehu, Molokai	70	4.82	1.69	1.67	1.63	2.48	1.85	33.16
Koele, Lanai....	1600	1.89	0.83	1.75	0.93	3.01	2.56	29.72
OAHU.								
Punahou.....	50	2.70	1.91	1.87	1.46	1.55	1.44	29.53
Kulaokahua.....	50	2.13	0.89	1.20	0.95	0.96	0.99	20.50
Kapiolani Park...	10	1.02	0.17	0.32	0.06	0.54	1.11	16.44
Manoa.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School Street...	50	1.79	3.10	2.86	2.14	2.10	2.92	36.23
Nuuanu Avenue..	50	1.41	2.84	2.31	1.76	1.87	.....	.....
“ Valley. .	405	4.21	7.32	7.21	2.78	2.95	.....	.....
Luakaha.....	850	4.74	4.84	7.33	2.95	1.78	.....	.....
Waimanalo.....	25	2.48	0.61	1.44	0.31	1.67	0.73	34.25
Maunawili.....	300	4.68	1.75	2.80	0.79	4.06	2.46	52.11
Kaneohe.....	100	2.41	1.19	1.81	1.01	2.07	.....	.....
Ahuimanu.....	350	4.95	2.95	3.99	1.63	4.12	3.74	59.82
Kahuku.....	25	1.60	1.30	1.24	0.85	1.67	2.11	22.16
Waianae.....	15	0.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Honouliuli.....	60	0.59	0.15	0.44	.....	0.45	1.84	.....
KAUAI.								
Lihue.....	200	0.62	3.95	9.52	1.16	3.34	1.95	45.06
Hanamaulu.....	200	0.58	3.89	6.45	0.70	3.80	1.59	43.68
Kilauea.....	325	2.78	9.42	8.83	1.43	4.56	3.03	55.86
Hanalei.....	10	2.09	15.02	19.45	2.17	3.88	2.52	76.93
Waiawa.....	32	0.81	.97	3.26	0.24	0.89	0.91	.....

LATEST CENSUS RETURNS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Taken September 27, 1896.

SUB-DIVISION.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Inhab- ited.	Unin- hab- ited.	Build- ing.	Total.
OAHU--Honolulu	18,775	11,145	28,920	5,153	840	47	6,040
Ewa	2,284	783	3,067	390	67	7	464
Waianae	886	395	1,281	206	2		208
Waialua	926	423	1,349	211	37		248
Koolauloa	1,289	546	1,835	232	37	3	272
Koolaupoko	2,004	749	2,753	493	82	3	578
	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,810
HAWAII--Hilo	9,071	3,807	12,878	1,880	165	7	2,052
Puna	1,228	520	1,748	256	38	3	297
Kau	2,031	877	2,908	437	135	4	576
S. Kona	1,397	930	2,327	403	33	7	443
N. Kona	1,905	1,156	3,061	526	129	7	662
S. Kohala	318	240	558	102	52	1	155
N. Kohala	2,675	1,450	4,125	611	139	2	752
Hamakua	4,007	1,673	5,680	818	268	4	1,090
	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	959	35	6,027
MOLOKAI	1,355	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
LANAI	51	54	105	23	13		36
MAUI--Lahaina	1,529	869	2,398	454	198	3	655
Wailuku	4,098	1,974	6,072	989	165	4	1,158
Makawao	3,261	2,203	5,464	1,177	120	3	1,300
Hana	2,547	1,245	3,792	536	167	8	711
	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
KAUAI--Niihau	76	88	164	31	3		34
Waimea	3,226	1,205	4,431	586	21	1	607
Koloa	1,277	558	1,835	359	21	3	383
Lihue	2,304	1,121	3,425	263	65	1	629
Kawaihau	2,067	695	2,762	387	62		449
Hanalei	1,950	825	2,775	425	130	4	559
Total--Kauai and Niihau ..	10,900	4,492	15,392	2,531	302	9	2,661
RECAPITULATION.							
Oahu	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,010
Hawaii	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	955	35	6,027
Molokai	1,335	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
Lanai	51	54	105	23	13		36
Maui	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
Niihau	76	88	164	31	3		34
Kauai	10,824	4,404	15,228	2,320	299	8	2,627
Totals	72,517	36,503	109,020	17,099	3,081	124	21,104

CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By Districts, Comparative, 1896 and 1890.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.	1896.	1890		1896	1890
Hilo	12,878	9,935	Lanai	105	174
Puna	1,748	834	OAHU.		
Kau	2,908	2,577	Honolulu	29,920	22,907
North Kona	3,061	1,753	Ewa	3,067	2,155
South Kona	2,327	1,812	Waianae	1,281	903
North Kohala	4,125	4,303	Waialua	1,349	1,286
South Kohala	558	538	Koolauloa	1,835	1,444
Hamakua	5,680	5,002	Koolaupoko	2,753	2,499
	33,285	26,754		40,205	31,194
MAUI.			KAUAI.		
Lahaina	2,398	2,113	Waimea	4,431	2,523
Wailuku	6,072	6,708	Niihau	164	216
Hana	3,792	3,270	Koloa	1,835	1,755
Makawao	5,464	5,266	Kawaihau	2,762	2,101
	17,726	17,357	Hanalei	2,775	2,472
			Lihue	3,425	2,792
Molokai	2,307	2,652		15,392	11,859

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1896 COMPARED.

	1890	1896		1890.	1896.
Hawaiians	34,436	31,019	Britons	1,344	2,250
Part Hawaiians	6,186	8,485	Portuguese	8,602	15,191
Chinese	15,301	21,616	Germans	1,034	1,432
Americans	1,928	3,086	French	70	101
Haw.-born, for'gn par.	7,495	*	Other foreigners	419	600
Japanese	12,360	24,407	Polynesian	588	455
Norwegian	227	378			

* Divided into nationality of parents.

Total Population 1890, 89,990. Total Population 1896, 109,020.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1836-96.

ISLANDS.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.	Census 1896.
Hawaii	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754	33,285
Maui	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726
Oahu	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205
Kauai	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	* 8,935	11,643	15,228
Molokai	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	2614	2,652	2,307
Lanai	1,200	600	646	394	348	214		174	105
Niihau	993	790	647	325	233	177	....	216	164
Kahoolawe	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020
All Foreigners		2,119	2,716	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	69,516
Hawaiians		71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,232	40,622	39,504

* Including Niihau

THE CENSUS OF 1896 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITY.	UNDER 15 YEARS.	15 TO 30 YEARS.	30 TO 45 YEARS.	45 TO 60 YEARS.	60 TO 75 YEARS.	OVER 75 YEARS.	TOTAL.
Natives.....	9,991	8,560	6,042	3,579	2,211	636	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....	5,027	2,186	962	239	67	4	8,485
Haw'n-born Frgnrs..	12,844	639	170	63	19	1	13,733
Americans.....	201	708	821	348	166	22	2,266
British.....	94	428	579	317	102	18	1,538
Germans.....	75	302	326	151	53	5	912
French.....	1	12	28	16	15	3	75
Portuguese.....	917	3,369	2,212	1,398	303	33	8,232
Norwegians.....	13	56	112	32	2	1	216
Chinese.....	730	8,655	6,657	2,933	392	15	19,382
Japanese.....	287	13,491	7,958	564	27	2	22,329
Polynesians.....	8	169	145	65	18	4	409
Other Nationalities..	13	97	182	101	27	4	424
Totals.....	30,201	38,669	26,194	9,806	3,402	748	109,020

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALTY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1853.

NATIONALITY.	1853.	1866.*	1872.	1878.	1884.	1890.	1896.
Natives.....	70,036	57,125	49,044	44,088	40,014	34,436	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....	983	1,640	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186	8,485
Chinese.....	364	1,206	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301	13,733
Americans.....	692		889	1,276	2,066	1,928	2,266
Haw'n-born Frgnrs....	309		849	947	2,040	7,495	1,538
British.....	435		619	883	1,282	1,344	912
Portuguese.....	86		395	436	9,377	8,602	75
Germans.....	81		224	272	1,600	1,434	8,232
French.....	60	2,988	88	81	192	70	216
Japanese.....					116	12,360	19,382
Norwegian.....	8				362	227	22,329
Other Foreigners.....	80		364	666	416	419	409
Polynesian.....	4				956	588	424
Totals.....	73,138	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020

* There was no complete division of nationalities noted in the census of 1866.

ESTIMATED POPULATION HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JULY 1, 1897.

	Natives	Chinese	Japanese	Portugese.	All other Foreigners.	Total.
Population as per Census, Sept., 1896.....	39,504	21,616	24,407	15,191	8,302	109,020
Passengers Arrivals, { Excess over departures, 4th Quarter, 1896.....	....	1,377	1,673	....	339	3,389
{ Excess over departures, 6 mos. to July 1, 1897.....	....	2,908	396	*58	207	3,569
Total.....	39,504	25,901	26,476	15,249	8,848	115,978

* Less 3 excess of departures in 1896.

TABLE OF SEX, BY NATIONALITY.

(From latest Census returns, 1896.)

NATIONALITIES.	HAWAIIAN BORN OF FOREIGN PARENTS.			WHOLE POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiians.....				16,399	14,620	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....				4,249	4,236	8,485
Americans.....	401	419	820	1,975	1,111	3,086
British.....	352	360	712	1,400	844	2,250
German.....	252	268	520	866	560	1,432
French.....	10	16	26	56	45	101
Norwegian.....	71	91	162	216	162	378
Portuguese.....	3,606	3,353	6,959	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese.....	1,054	1,024	2,078	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese.....	1,204	1,030	2,234	19,167	2,449	21,616
S. S. Islanders.....	21	25	46	321	134	455
Other Nationalities.....	87	89	176	448	152	600
Totals.....	7,058	6,675	13,733	72,517	36,503	109,020

POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, OF PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP
DISTRICTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

FROM LATEST CENSUS.

NATIONALITIES.	HON'LULU OAHU.	HILO, HAWAII.	LAH'INA, MAUI.	WAIL'KU, MAUI.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Hawaiian.....	7,918	1,868	1,098	2,206	625
Part Hawaiian.....	3,468	480	276	580	171
Hawaiian born foreigners....	4,612	1,933	194	451	612
American.....	1,538	153	44	58	20
British.....	909	130	11	42	21
German.....	383	42	19	24	191
French.....	54	2	....	....	1
Norwegian.....	104	3	2	10	2
Portuguese.....	1,973	1,662	34	295	345
Japanese.....	2,174	5,124	409	1,054	1,066
Chinese.....	6,484	1,404	227	1,295	359
S. S. Islanders.....	59	22	129	29	4
Other nationalities.....	244	27	....	28	8
Total, Census of 1896.....	29,920	12,878	2,398	6,072	3,425
Total at previous Census....	22,907	9,935	2,113	6,708	2,792
Net gain.....	7,013	2,943	285	....	633

TABLE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF, BY NATIONALITY.

[SO FAR AS REPORTED IN CENSUS RETURNS, 1896.]

NATIONALITIES.	PROTESTANTS.	ROMAN CATHOLICS.	MORMONS.
Hawaiians.....	12,842	8,427	4,368
Part Hawaiians.....	3,242	2,633	396
Hawaiian born foreigners....	1,801	6,622	15
Americans.....	1,404	212	34
British.....	1,184	180	7
Germans.....	592	83	2
French.....	6	57	.....
Norwegians.....	154	8	.....
Portuguese.....	146	7,812	1
Japanese.....	711	49	4
Chinese.....	837	67	49
S. S. Islanders.....	178	42	3
Other Nationalities.....	176	171	7
Total.....	23,273	26,363	4,886

NOTE.—This table shows but 54,522 of the population (just about one-half), to have made returns of their religious belief. With 21,535 Japanese and 18,429 Chinese, (probably Buddhists and Confucians,) unreported because not provided for in the schedules, the great difference is largely accounted for.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The ANNUAL is indebted to A. T. Atkinson Esq., General Superintendent of the Census, for the use of tables to condense into the foregoing series, in advance of the publication of his official report. ED.

STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME.

The Standard Time of the Hawaiian Islands is that of Longitude $157^{\circ} 30' W.$, 10 h. 30 m. slower than Greenwich Time. The time of sunrise and sunset given in the tables is of course local time; to correct this to standard time, add or subtract a correction corresponding with the differences between $157^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of the station.

The corrections would be for the following stations.

STATION.	CORRECTION.	STATION.	CORRECTIONS.
Niihau.....	+ 10.8 m.	Wailuku, Maui.....	— 4.0 m.
Mana, Kauai.....	+ 9.0 m.	Haiku, Maui.....	— 4.8 m.
Koloa, Kauai.....	+ 7.9 m.	Hana, Maui.....	— 6.0 m.
Kilauea, Kauai.....	+ 7.3 m.	Kailua, Hawaii.....	— 6.2 m.
Waialua, Oahu.....	+ 2.5 m.	Kohala, Hawaii.....	— 7.0 m.
Kahuku, Oahu.....	+ 2.0 m.	Kukuihaele, Hawaii.....	— 8.0 m.
Honolulu, Oahu.....	+ 1.5 m.	Punaluu, Hawaii.....	— 8.0 m.
Kalae, Molokai.....	— 2.0 m.	Ookala, Hawaii.....	— 9.0 m.
Lanai.....	— 2.5 m.	Hilo, Hawaii.....	— 9.8 m.
Lahaina, Maui.....	— 3.0 m.		

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Department of Education.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1896-97.

ISLANDS.	NO. SCHOOLS 1896.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1896.			NO. SCHOOLS 1897.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1897.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	62	1,841	1,540	3,381	64	2,008	1,703	3,711
Maui & Lanai	38	1,245	1,088	2,333	37	1,319	1,151	2,470
Molokai	5	175	59	234	6	114	64	178
Oahu	66	2,929	2,283	5,212	71	3,429	2,670	6,099
Kauai & Niihau	16	823	633	1,456	17	878	687	1,565
Totals	187	7,013	5,603	12,616	195	7,748	6,275	14,023

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1897.

ISLANDS.	* GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils. Boys.	No. of Pupils, Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils.
Hawaii	50	84	1,640	1,403	3,043	14	32	668
Oahu	34	99	2,100	1,473	3,573	37	143	2,526
Maui and Lanai	28	59	1,130	878	2,008	9	20	462
Kauai and Niihau	14	32	770	617	1,387	3	8	178
Molokai	6	6	114	64	178			
Totals	132	280	5,754	4,435	10,189	63	203	3,834

* Of Government Schools taught in Hawaiian there are now but two, with a total of 48 pupils.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1896 AND 1897.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Hawaiians	5,207	5,480	Norwegians	96	98
Part Hawaiians	2,198	2,448	Chinese	740	921
Americans	386	417	South Sea Islanders	29	28
English	200	256	Japanese	261	397
Germans	253	288	French	8	2
Portuguese	3,186	3,600	Other Foreigners	52	88
Total, 1896,		12,616	Total, 1897		14,023

The nationality of teachers in all schools of the islands, January 1, 1897, was as follows: Hawaiian 64, Part Hawaiian 63, American 226, British 76, German 8, Belgian 7, French 5, Scandinavian 6, Dutch 1, Portuguese 13, Chinese 12, Japanese 2; total, 483.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION STATISTICS.

From 1875 to 1897 inclusive.

Year.	Sugar		Molasses	
	Quantity, Lbs.	Value.	Quantity, Gals.	Value.
1875.....	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388 82	93,722	\$ 12,183 86
1876.....	26,072,429	1,272,334 53	130,073	19,510 95
1877.....	25,575,965	1,777,529 57	151,462	22,719 30
1878.....	38,431,458	2,701,731 50	93,136	12,107 68
1879.....	49,020,972	3,109,563 66	87,475	9,622 25
1880.....	63,584,871	4,322,711 48	198,355	29,753 25
1881.....	95,789,483	5,395,399 54	263,587	31,630 44
1882.....	114,177,938	6,320,890 65	221,293	33,193 95
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981 12	193,997	34,819 46
1884.....	142,654,923	7,328,896 67	110,530	16,579 50
1885.....	171,350,314	8,356,061 94	57,941	7,050 00
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132 12	113,137	14,501 76
1887.....	212,763,647	8,694,964 07	71,222	10,522 76
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883 09	47,965	5,900 40
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302 10	54,612	6,185 10
1890.....	259,789,462	12,159,585 01	74,926	7,603 29
1891.....	274,983,580	9,550,537 80	55,845	4,721 40
1892.....	263,636,715	7,276,549 24	47,988	5,061 07
1893.....	330,822,879	10,200,958 37	67,282	5,928 96
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009 10	72,979	6,050 11
1895.....	294,784,819	7,975,590 41	44,970	3,037 83
1896.....	443,569,282	14,932,172 82	15,885	1,209 72
1897 (to July 1st). . .	375,963,007	11,041,352 74	21,790	1,145 00

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
HONOLULU, FROM 1882 TO JULY, 1896.

	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded
1882.....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883.....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884.....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885.....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,594
1886.....	476,631	254,177	132,895	136,505
1887.....	618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217
1888.....	692,915	333,283	144,430	140,763
1889.....	716,496	369,314	166,398	165,262
1890.....	776,486	359,780	200,399	204,394
1891.....	867,248	393,603	223,620	220,305
1892.....	871,009	531,710	226,715	239,801
1893.....	871,466	427,764	253,279	263,743
1894.....	890,852	504,285	278,207	283,299
1895.....	1,065,324	511,719	302,530	297,038
1896 (6 mos. to July). . .	626,262	266,084	174,533	151,971

The figures given for Inter-island letters received, since 1885, include city drop letters, and letters received from the other islands for forwardance abroad.

VARIETY OF FISH SUPPLYING HONOLULU MARKET.

[Compiled from Reports to the Board of Health.]

Aama.	Oama.	Hihimanu.	Mikiawa.
Aawa.	Oio.	Hinalea.	Moa.
A'u.	Oopu.	Honu (turtle).	Moano.
A'ua.	Olali.	Humuhumu.	Moi.
A'ua'u.	Omaka.	Kahala.	Momomi.
Aha.	Omilu.	Kaku.	Mu.
Ahaaha.	Ono.	Kala.	Nohu.
Ahi.	Opae (Shrimps).	Kawakawa.	Nunu.
Aholehole.	Opelu.	Kihikihi.	Pauu.
Aku.	Opihi.	Kole.	Pakii.
Akule.	Opule.	Kumu.	Palani.
Alaihi.	Uu.	Kupoupou.	Panuhunuhu.
Alalaua.	Uukanipo.	Laenih.	Papai (Crabs).
Aloalo.	Uhu.	Lai.	Pipio.
Aloiloi.	Uku.	Laipala.	Poo'u.
Amaama (mullet).	Ula.	Lauhau.	Poopaa.
Aniholoa.	Ulaula.	Leleiona.	Pualu.
Awa.	Ulapapapa.	Maika.	Puhi (Eels).
Awela.	Ulua.	Maiii.	Puhikii.
Aweoweo.	Upapalu.	Mahimahi.	Wana.
Ea.	Umaumalei.	Malamalama.	Weke.
Enenue.	Halalu.	Malolo.	Welea.
Iaulaula.	Hapuvpuu.	Mamamo.	
Iapake.	Hee (Squid).	Manini.	
Iheihe.	Hilu.	Mano (Shark).	

Of the above list of ninety-seven varieties, all but about twenty-five may be said to be regularly in market. The total number per week range from 38,000 up to 80,000.

HAWAIIAN SILVER COIN.

The following denominations of Hawaiian Silver were coined during the reign of Kalakaua, at the San Francisco mint, and imported for the circulating medium of the islands in 1883 and 1884. They are of the same intrinsic value as the United States silver coins and were first introduced into circulation January 14th. at the opening of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co. in Honolulu. The amount coined was \$1,000,000, divided as follows:

Hawaiian Dollars.....	\$500,000
“ Half Dollars.....	350,000
“ Quarter Dollars.....	125,000
„ Dimes.....	25,000
Total.....	\$1,000,000

CALIFORNIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII.

(Prepared by request for the San Francisco Bulletin, and revised for the Annual.)

IN the steady development of the commercial interests of the Hawaiian Islands it is gratifying to find them so closely identified with San Francisco in all their business relations. The evidence comes not only from the published tables of trade between the two countries, but is supplemented also by investments of California capital in various business enterprises that have no showing in the Customs', or Chamber of Commerce reports of either country, yet which form links of no light consideration in the commercial bond existing between the two.

Being the nearest neighbor to these "gems of the Pacific" and their regular source of supply, it is quite in keeping with natural events that the demands through so prominent and central a market as San Francisco should absorb the lion's share of Hawaiian products, and in these mutual business relations that the American impress or influence should be as prominent as it is found to be.

It is a well known fact that Hawaii ranks high, compared with all other and larger countries, in the annual export trade of San Francisco, and has, for a number of years past been recognized as one of her best customers. This is good evidence that San Franciscans have occasion to rejoice at the commercial prosperity of Hawaii through its improved trade therefrom. Furthermore, investigation shows they participate to a considerable extent also in the declared dividends from Hawaiian investments.

Many readers may not be aware of the fact that of the forty sugar corporations of the islands, claiming a capital stock of \$28,224,300, four of them, representing \$13,800,000 are corporations organized under the laws of the State of California, nearly

all of which stock is held there. Of the remaining stock of \$14,424,300, comprising the other thirty-six corporations, \$2,821,300 thereof stands in the names of persons residing in the United States, most of whom are residents of San Francisco and Oakland. This therefore gives California ownership to \$16,621,300 or nearly 59% of the total value of sugar corporations, in the Hawaiian Islands, and leaves but \$11,603,000 to represent the investments therein of all other American, British, German, Hawaiian or other nationalities resident in the islands, and in England and Germany.

In an exhibit of nationality of investors in all sugar estates and mercantile corporations in the Hawaiian Islands, compiled June, 1893, from sworn official returns to the Minister of Interior, as required by law (to be found in Blount's Report*), out of the total investments of \$36,841,960 shown, \$26,109,166 is accredited to Americans, \$7,216,944 to Britishers, \$2,116,462 to Germans, and the balance \$1,399,118 to all other nationalities. Confining examination to the sugar industry itself the proportion of investments as to nationality show nearly 73% American, a fraction over 18% British, 5½% German and 3½% to all others.

It is needless to say that this amount and predominance of American capital invested in Hawaii has been since the passage of the treaty of reciprocity in 1876, the mutual beneficial working of which has been shown over and again in various ways. The revived cry by opponents as to its one-sidedness must be from the fact that nearly 60% of the benefits from alleged remission of sugar duties go directly into the pockets of California stockholders and 13% more to other Americans at the islands and in the Eastern States, and the balance to be shared by various other nationalities. Yes, this shows it to be a one-sided affair in which Americans get by far the largest share, while Hawaii, for her loss of revenue in the long list of articles admitted free under the treaty takes the chances of enhanced values through improved trade to recoup herself by increased internal taxes.

It is not the province of this article to deal with a controversy that has had able articles, elaborate statistical tables and exhibits from time to time in support of the treaty and illustrative of its mutual benefits, though it may not be out of place to confirm a

* A summary table was given in the Hawaiian Annual for 1894.

few points in dealing with California's participation in the commercial development of Hawaii.

San Francisco banking capital, in years past, has rendered material aid in developing the business interests of the islands, and on several occasions accorded valuable assistance to tide over periods of trade depression. The full extent or amount, of financial help may not be readily ascertained, nor is it germane to the subject, the fact being well known. Capital, proverbially timid, seeks gilt edged securities, especially in foreign investments, and it is a satisfactory commentary on the conservative character of San Francisco capitalists that their judgment of the securities which Honolulu agencies offered proved so sound that the losses, or "penalties of misplaced confidence," if any at all exist, have been "few and far between." This speaks well also for the integrity of the business community of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the rapidly developing coffee industry of the islands the impress of California enterprise and forethought is not so prominent as has been shown exists in the sugar industry; the American capital interested in extending coffee culture being somewhat equally divided between the Eastern, Middle and Western States, but San Francisco merchants have their eye on the prospect of marketing the annual crop just the same.

With the shipping engaged in the Hawaiian trade, however, a far different showing is made and gives emphasis to the fact of San Francisco's identity with the commercial development of the islands. Her merchants and ship-masters have generally held the controlling and at times the sole interest in the various vessels from time to time identified in the Hawaiian trade. The "Regular Dispatch Line" of McRuer & Merrill and the contemporary line of Chas. Walcott Brooks & Co. are both memories of the past, but the "Oceanic Steamship Company," the "Hawaiian" line of Williams, Dimond & Co., the "Planters" line of Welch & Co., the "Matson's" line and others, succeed them in reaping the principal share in the golden harvest of Hawaii's import and export trade.

Some adverse comment has lately appeared with reference to the sugar cargoes shipped direct to the Eastern States by way of Cape Horn. This is not an act of Hawaiian planters or

their Honolulu agents, but by the contractors for our product in the United States who charter the vessels and direct their ports of loading and delivery, and should not be scored against Hawaiian as discriminating against San Francisco shipping interests, especially as has been already shown, California has the largest ownership and naturally the controlling voice in the disposition of the sugar crops.

The total value of imports of the islands for the year 1896 was \$7,164,561.40, and their exports for same period was \$15,515,230.13. The sugar exports amounted to 221,784½ tons, valued at \$14,932,172.83. California's share thereof (59%) represents \$8,809,982, the profits on which are estimated at \$1,918,755; doubtless a satisfactory though not accessive revenue for the year's return upon a capital stock investment, as shown, of \$16,621,300.

Of the total value of exports from the islands for the year 1896 which amounted to \$15,515,230.13, the report of the Collector General of Customs show that U. S. Pacific ports—which is almost wholly San Francisco—received 76.40%, Eastern U. S. ports 23.24 %, and all other countries .36%. The total value of imports for the same period amounted to \$7,164,561.40, of which U. S. Pacific ports furnished 73.08%, U. S. Atlantic ports 3.19%, Great Britain 10.50%, and all other countries 13.19%.

Notwithstanding the apparently healthy condition of Hawaiian trade for years past, by the regular excess of exports over imports, the profitableness of it all is seen to be on the San Francisco side of the investment and the healthiness of it must be unquestionable in that little Hawaii, with as yet but partially developed agricultural possibilities—instanced by the strides of the reviving coffee industry—continues to give much more than she receives, yet withal is making commendable progress.

With the expansion of the sugar industry came the necessary transformation of the inter-island coasting fleet from sail to steam, and it is noteworthy that with the exception of three of these steamers, all have been constructed on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco building eight or nine and fitting them, as also all those built at ports north of her, with machinery. Of the three exceptions one is a Honolulu production and the others were built in Philadelphia and on the Clyde by California capital

especially for the inter-island trade and sold to parties here on their arrival. Of the remaining fleet of seventeen schooners six are the output of San Francisco ship-yards, two are from Port Ludlow—that vied with Port Blakely in building our steamers—three are of island build and the rest are from various quarters of the globe.

Admitting that these and kindred improvements in Hawaiian trade and commerce are the effects of treaty benefits by concessions from the United States, there is no question that the bulk of it is enjoyed by citizens of and residents in that country, of which Californians get the principal share. We of Hawaii admit its reciprocal benefits, as it was designed, but deny the soft impeachment of giving little or no returns therefor. In its practical working it is by no means a one-sided affair in favor of Hawaii, and it is only those who won't see that are blind to its United States'—and especially California—advantages.

The foregoing are but some of the salient points in the commercial relations existing between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, but they are perhaps sufficient to illustrate the fact that what affects the prosperity and welfare of Hawaii—be it annexation, continuance or abrogation of the treaty, is a matter of serious import to California, fully as much so as to Hawaii, not only in its result to the general trade, but in its effects upon the investments that have been shown.

Thos. G. Thrum.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE DESTRUCTION OF HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

SIR:—We, your Committee, duly commissioned on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1897, under and by virtue of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved May 27, A. D. 1896, to supervise with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster General, the Enumeration and Destruction of all Postal Cards and Postage Stamps and Envelopes issued prior to the present issue, beg leave to report that on the 27th day of January, A.D. 1897, your

Committee enumerated the Postage Stamps and Envelopes, as given in the Inventory annexed hereto and which was found to correspond with the lists furnished by the Postmaster General, and Registrar of Accounts; that the said Postage Stamps and Envelopes were then placed in mail bags, sealed with the private seals of your Committee as well as that of the Government, and then deposited in the time vault of the Finance Department until the morning of the 28th, when they were transported to the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Co., and there burned in the presence of the Minister of Finance, the Postmaster General, and of the several members of your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. M. GIFFARD,
 (") J. H. SOPER, } Committee.
 (") F. L. STOLTZ. }

To

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

INVENTORY OF HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES
 ISSUED PREVIOUS TO THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE REPUBLIC
 OF HAWAII AND WHICH REMAINED ON HAND AT THE POST
 OFFICE AND TREASURY, DEC. 31, A.D. 1896.

SURCHARGED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. 1893.

2 Cent Violet.....	4182 $\frac{35}{50}$	Sheets.....	209,135	Stamps
5 " Light Blue.....	5790 $\frac{36}{50}$	"	289,536	"
10 " Chocolate.....	1625	"	81,250	"
12 " Black.....	1978 $\frac{19}{50}$	"	98,919	"
18 " Red.....	1257 $\frac{29}{50}$	"	62,879	"
50 " Red.....	423 $\frac{91}{50}$	"	21,151	"
\$1.00 Red.....	838 $\frac{91}{50}$	"	41,901	"
5 Cent Envelopes.....	7932.			
10 " "	10,293.			

OBSOLETE ISSUES.

2 Cent Red, Kam. IV., Imperf., overprinted "Reprint," 924 $\frac{13}{13}$
 Sheets, 13,873 Stamps.

- 5 Cent Blue, Kam. III., Fac simile of 1853 issue, overprinted "Reprint," $318\frac{9}{20}$ Sheets, 6,365 Stamps.
- 13 Cent Red, Kam. III., Fac simile of 1853 issue, overprinted "Reprint," $415\frac{9}{20}$ Sheets, 8,304 Stamps.
- 5 Cent Blue, Kam. III., 1853 issue, overprinted "Specimen," $363\frac{1}{20}$ Sheets, 7,276 Stamps.
- 13 Cent Red, Kam. III., 1853 issue, overprinted "Specimen," $812\frac{1}{20}$ Sheets, 16,257 Stamps.

In addition to the above Inventory of Stamps your Committee also destroyed 10,000 Reply Postal Cards of the denomination of 2 Cents Blue, issue of 1881. These Postal Cards, however, were not included in the official inventory of the Postal Bureau, but were a consignment sent a few years ago in error by the New York engravers and had never been accepted by the Hawaiian Government.

COTTON; A POSSIBLE HAWAIIAN INDUSTRY.

ATTENTION has been called in the Honolulu press during the past year, to the possibilities of Cotton growing as another industry suited to the climate and soil of these islands, and for which a new market is opening up in Japan in their eager desire for recognition as a manufacturing center.

The cultivation of cotton would be no new thing in Hawaii, considerable experience having been had therewith some thirty years ago. It would be, rather, the revival of a lapsed industry, which, during the time of the civil war in the United States, when prices ruled high, gave satisfactory returns to the small native planters here and there on various parts of the islands.

To Mr. H. M. Whitney, the then publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Nupepa Kuokoa*, belongs the credit of the initial effort toward its cultivation, for not only by his pen in both languages in the journals mentioned, but in distribution of choice seed; in prizes offered; in the purchase of the product and the introduction of machines to clean and prepare the staple for shipment, did he aim to encourage the industry. 1863 is

the first year where cotton figures in the export tables of the Custom House, amounting to 3,122 pounds. The following year it declined somewhat, but jumped the third year to 11,780 pounds, and reached the climax of its production in 1866 with 22,289 pounds. From that time it steadily declined, ceasing entirely in 1874 with its export of 2,355 pounds.

In this twelve years experience, little if any effort was made outside of individual Hawaiians; nothing of organized, systematic, or scientific methods were employed; hence, the discouragements by pokos (cut worms), so numerous in new broken fields, and the decline in price of the staple as the South resumed its productive capacity, proved too much for the individual cultivator of small kuleanas.

The advocate for a new effort in this direction has been devoting considerable time the past year to practical tests in different parts of the islands in support of his views, based on personal experience in the Southern States, believing that it is not only feasible, but by systematic effort on a large scale can be made quite profitable. By request he has prepared the following article on this subject for this issue of the ANNUAL, in the interest of diversified industries for Hawaii.

Cotton (*gossypium*), a genus of the plant *matracea*, is indigenous to all tropical and sub-tropical countries. It has been scientifically divided into and classified under five primary or principal heads, viz.: *Herbaceum*, *arboreum*, *hirsutum*, *religiosum* and *barbadense*. Professor De Candoll, a noted authority, found nineteen species; Dr. Royle referred all to eight, while Sawartz placed all cotton under a single head.

For practical purposes, however, I have found it sufficient to consider all cotton under the three aspects it presents to the commercial world. First, we have the herbaceous cotton, representing the entire product of the Southern States and much of the valuable output of other semi-tropical lands. It is really the cotton of commerce. Next we find the shrub cotton, peculiar to all parts of the tropics, including the Hawaiian Islands. It is grown to some profit in Central and South America, Fiji, India and Egypt. Lastly, we note what may be called tree cotton, peculiar to Egypt but to be found in all

countries bordering the Equator. As a fiber producer, it is comparatively worthless.

In the Temperate Zone the herbaceous and shrub cottons are annuals; but in the tropics they will attain an age of from two to forty years, in the course of which their product will be subject to gradual deterioration. The pod of the shrub species is much larger than that of the herbaceous and is more oval; but the productiveness is almost incomparably less and the staple is much shorter.

The commercial value of cotton is determined, first, by cleanliness, or freedom from dirt, stain or water; second, by the length of staple and fineness of fiber; third, by absence of color. The two general classifications are, long and short staple. Of the first, the Sea Island species of Cotton may be counted upon for the best results. It is distinctively a long staple product. All other Cottons of America and the Orient are classed as short staples, except in rare cases of a particular lot or growth. Besides having the longest staple, Sea Island Cotton is noted for the fineness and strength of its fiber, making it the most valuable of any of the secondary species. It is used in the manufacture of fine yarns, laces and other delicate fabrics, and is also employed in great quantities by silk manufacturers, the fine, soft, glossy fiber blending almost perfectly with the thread of the silk worm.

The three classes of cotton named above will flourish equally in the Hawaiian Islands, though I am inclined to think that the Sea Island species of the herbaceous product will stand a wider range of climate and soil conditions here. That is to say, as an instance, it could be grown successfully at Olaa, while the other species would perhaps not be able to contend against the excessive moisture there. From numerous experiments and minute and constant observation, I am convinced that the general soil of the country meets perfectly the requirements of the Sea Island product, and the climate is certainly as favorable as any in the world. That, too, being the cotton of highest consideration in the markets, it is the species to which this country should naturally direct its entire attention.

One of my best experiments at Sea Island Cotton raising in the Islands was begun September 1, 1896. The seed were

deposited in the ordinary garden soil of Honolulu. I cultivated the plants in the same way as a field of cotton would be worked in the South. The hills, or stalk-stands, were three feet apart each way. When the third leaf appeared, the plants were "thinned" to one stalk at a stand. For two months after this operation, the grass was removed once a week, and fresh earth was turned about the plants whenever the soil became dry and crusted. About the second week in January, a little more than four months after planting, harvest began. The yield in sight was then an average of over 100 bolls, or pods, to the stalk—five times what is, in the South, considered a good crop.

Harvest continued until about March 1. In the meantime new blooms and new pods were constantly appearing. Then I began the second, and most important part of my experiment. I knew from previous observations that the staple would deteriorate in a continuous production from the same stalk, and I believed that a system of pruning could be successfully employed to get around the difficulty. So, about the time mentioned all the limbs of the bushes were cut off, leaving bare stumps, about three feet high, at the service of nature. In a few days new limbs began to appear. They came out at the top and along down the stump almost to the ground. The upward growth of the mother tree having been checked, all of its strength was thrown into the new limbs and fruit. More than double the number of branches came out, and the increase in fruit was nearly three-fold. Pods appeared in clusters on short stems and in large numbers along the branches. In May, or a little more than half the time consumed by the growth of the first crop, the second harvest began.

The cotton produced was equal in every respect to the first crop, and was as fine as any I have ever seen. As a cotton expert, I classed it as Middling Fair. On the Liverpool market it should bring, at the opening of the season in August, from 18 to 20 cents per pound. The experiment proved conclusively that the expense of replanting and recultivating, when a deterioration in the staple is noticed, can be easily avoided and that to the great enhancement of the yield.

Just what there is in cotton in the Hawaiian Islands must be determined by cultivation on a large scale. The small experi-

ments made prove it to be a crop worthy of substantial consideration. It is evident that the yield of the Sea Island product would be far in advance of that realized on Southern plantations; but I am not prepared to say that the crop would, under all circumstances, prove more profitable than cane. It is a cheap crop and one of quick returns. In Louisiana, where only the short staple cotton will grow, a very large acreage in every parish is devoted to the product. Cotton and cane are found growing in adjoining lands. Here, we have the first advantage of being able to produce a cotton worth twice as much per pound, and, second, of running far ahead of the Louisiana planter in the yield per acre—besides having what is an equal if not better market—the mills of Japan—close at hand.

Since preparing the foregoing I have been able to determine, with a greater degree of certainty, by careful experiments on this island, on Maui and on Hawaii, the yield and probable returns of the cotton industry in this country. The calculations are, of course, made upon a basis of average circumstances and are not to be relied upon under all conditions. Everything depends upon the soil, moisture and freedom from very heavy winds.

Under conditions similar to those existing at Ewa, this island, I cannot see why, with almost a continuous yield, five bales of about 500 pounds cotton per acre, of the finest fiber and staple, may not be reproduced in a year. At twenty cents per pound, which is a conservative estimate, the market value of an acre of cotton would be \$550.00. The seed would be worth at least \$25.00 per acre more, bringing the total receipts up to about \$575.00. With labor as cheap as at present, an acre of cotton can be planted, grown, harvested and marketed for \$20. This does not include the rental of lands nor the cost of irrigation.

If my present plans carry, I hope to organize during the coming year a company for the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale. Considerable American support will be enlisted in the enterprise.

L. D. Timmons

THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE.

HOLIDAYS AND THEIR OBSERVANCE IN HONOLULU.

HOLIDAYS and anniversaries, national or otherwise, occupy a prominent place on the ANNUAL'S calendar page, as it does in the Hawaiian mind, if not their heart; for with the easy going, light hearted race, more impulsive than provident, the occasions for gaiety, festivity, excitement and feasting touches them, as may be said, "right where they live." This trait of the race is seen in their ready observance of various individual or family anniversaries, and it matters not whether it be a birthday or death-day commemoration, the preparations for a grand luau, and a gay time thereat, are entered upon with like jollity and must not be interfered with by "previous engagements" or common routine labor. It is not then a matter of wonderment that Hawaiians observed the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee with the same gusto that they did the Fourth of July, nor that they observe any foreign national holiday with the same spirit that they do their own.

That this has ever been so, or at least since foreign anniversaries were introduced or recognized here, may be inferred by the following paragraph in a private journal by a pioneer resident recording the observance of July 4th in Honolulu in 1829.

"Many dinner parties were held and many luaus among the natives were got up. In fact, it would be difficult to say who appeared to take most interest in the occasion, Americans or natives."

Just how much we foreigners have imbibed this Hawaiian trait, whether influenced by them, or through the seductive effects of their climate, might be a fruitful subject for Social Science Club consideration, and it may be of interest to readers, here and abroad—certainly in future years—if a brief record is

given of the Hawaiian holidays of 1897, and how Honolulu's observed them.

For this purpose they are dealt with in chronological sequence rather than in their order of importance.

January 1st., New Year's. This important day of happy greeting and mile-stones of good resolutions to so many nations and peoples has lost none of its hold upon the civilized and educated mind by its transplanting to these isles of the Pacific, though it may be losing some of the customs, of late years, that prevailed when whalers formed a large part of Honolulu's foreign population at the holiday season, from whom the Kanaka boat boys, doubtless, took points as they sought to catch you first with the greeting "Happy New Year," and, if successful, would follow it up with—"Give me a quarter."

This well-wishing for a consideration has been out-grown and the practice of New Year's calls by gentlemen upon their circle of lady friends has become obsolete, as it has elsewhere.

The events of the day of 1897, as for several years past, were of a semi-official, social character. From 11 o'clock till noon the President and Mrs. Dole held an official reception at the Executive building, which was largely attended by officials and citizens. This was followed by the usual New Year's lunch and reception at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. for young men, under the auspice's of the W. C. T. U. and the "Y's," at which the President and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Judge and Mrs. Frear, Mrs. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood and others assisted. In the evening a free concert was given in the Hall. Both events proved successful in drawing a large attendance. Picnic and excursion parties to different attractive points, by railroad or other conveyance, were many, while in the afternoon a foot-ball contest between "towns and gowns" gave an exciting outing to a large gathering at the Makiki Baseball League grounds.

January 17th. Anniversary of the downfall of the monarchy. This has been observed regularly since 1893 but was not established as a National holiday till the Legislature of 1896 made it so.

This year it was celebrated on Saturday the 16th, the leading events being a big luau in the court room of the Police Station by the police force, at which the Attorney General, the Marshal and other officials connected with the department were partici-

pants, and in the afternoon a series of athletic sports and bicycle contests at Kapiolani Park, which gave entertainment to a large number of people.

Chinese New Year fell due in 1897 on February 1st. This day of all days in the year to a Chinaman has forced itself into recognition here for a number of years past, partly owing to their numbers, and partly in having been so "nominated in the bond" twenty or more years ago that "three days holiday" be granted them for the observance of their New Year's festivities. From that time Honolulu households have been ruled once a year for several days, if not more, by their Chinese help. Fire-cracker and bomb explosions were of frequent occurrence day and night, commencing the evening before the new moon and lasting till the day after. Large lighted lanterns decorated their verandahs, while all of them, even the poorest, kept open house to all visitors, to whom they tendered refreshments and delicacies such as their means allowed. Since the formation of the United Chinese Society, official receptions have been held on this day at their building, by Goo Kim, the Chinese consular agent for these islands, assisted by the officers of the Society. A noted feature is the elaborate luncheon provided; the hospitalities extended usually lasting from 12 to 2 p. m.

February 22nd. Washington's birthday. Though not gazetted as a holiday it has nevertheless been observed by many residents here for years past. Of late it has been noticed as a general holiday in a quiet way by the closing of all government offices. Its observance this year was further marked by an afternoon reception on the U. S. S. *Alert*, and the meeting in the evening of the Hawaiian Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The American Relief Fund officers hold their annual meeting on this anniversary to recount the aid needy countrymen have required of them, and strengthen each others hands for future deeds of similar benevolence. They have done this regularly now for 33 years.

March 17th. This is not St. Patrick's day in Hawaii, but the birthday of Kamehameha III., in commemoration of his consideration for his people in giving them lands, their first written constitution and the ballot. For these and kindred deeds, he has been termed "Kauikeaouli the good." As a holiday it is not

observed as it used to be, and has ceased to be gazetted as a national day.

May 24th. Queen Victoria's birthday. This day, usually honored with patriotic observance, had in it this year an extra vein of loyalty by no means limited to British subjects. Gay bunting fluttered to the breeze, and the general invitation by the late Commissioner Hawes to his afternoon reception in Her honor proved a memorable event, the very large attendance indicating the regard felt by all classes, in this mid-Pacific realm, for England's noble Queen.

May 30th. Decoration or Memorial day is a holiday of comparative recent adoption in Honolulu, dating with 1883, but it has found here a responsive, sympathetic field. It was observed this year on Saturday the 29th, with unusual impressiveness. While originating with the G. A. R. organization, and held as a military day, its observance is much more general than many suppose, from its mute appeal in memory of the dear departed. The procession this year—through the presence in port of the *Philadelphia* and *Marion*, and participation of the police force, regulars and mounted—was quite imposing as it marched to the Nuuanu Cemetery, many bearing floral tributes with which to decorate the graves of fallen comrades. The address of the occasion, which was both eloquent and appropriate, was delivered by Col. G. F. Little of Hilo.

June 11th. Kamehameha day is a national holiday that came into existence in the latter part of the reign of Kamehameha V., said to be in honor of the conqueror of the group and founder of the dynasty; but in actual fact, it is the "Derby day" of Hawaii, the annual races taking place at Kapiolani Park. This sport has marked fascination for Hawaiians as well as many others; and the program of events are made to cover a full day. As an offset to the known influences attending the race track, the day is chosen for the annual picnics of the several Sunday Schools of the various foreign churches, and by free tram-car, bus, or railroad conveyance, participants are whirled away to various attractive grounds where games are instituted for the little ones, and busy, self sacrificing committees prepare the good things for romping, hungry crowds. The centers of such attractions this year were Punahou grounds—as for several years past; Allen

Herbert's Kalihi premises, and Remond Grove, while private picnic parties sought the Pali, Tantalus and valley seclusions.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebration was observed June 23rd. as a general holiday. Government, Consular and private flag staffs and vessels in port were gay with bunting. A morning regatta, comprising a series of six aquatic events, gave interest and excitement to a large gathering of people who crowded wharves and shipping, though the absence of trade winds rendered the yacht races tedious and finally void. Special thanksgiving services were held at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10.30 a. m. The house was crowded to its doors. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, and the choir for the occasion comprised 80 voices.

Children's sports were made a feature of the day, and from 10 a. m. till 1 p. m. a gay play field was made of Kapiolani Park grounds. The series of games was succeeded by a long program of field sports by athletic aspirants, the winners of prizes being decorated with gold medals by Mrs. T. R. Walker, on behalf of the committee. One special race had for its prize a fine gold watch, suitably inscribed, the gift of the late Commissioner Hawes. The tram cars and other conveyances did a lively business conveying the many people to and fro. Notwithstanding the full day's enthusiasm, the climax of enjoyment was in evidence at the grand ball in the evening at Independence Park, in honor of the day. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, palms, evergreens and electric lights of special designs. Over 800 people were estimated to be in attendance.

July 4th. Through declaring the Republic of Hawaii, in 1895, on the Anniversary of American Independence, we have since then a dual celebration on this day. The Fourth falling this year on Sunday, its commemoration was set for the following day; though, in fact, certain features took place on the third. Elaborate preparations had been made through various committees for a display of more than usual patriotism. Favorable political prospects, with a prosperous business year, found the community responsive to suggestions for a jubilant celebration that should eclipse all that had preceded it, and, if the crowding of events within limited time is any indication, it can be scored a success.

The presence in port of the *Philadelphia*, which had participated successfully in a water carnival a short time before at San Diego, suggested the introduction of an illuminated carnival in our harbor to accompany an exhibition of fireworks to be set off abreast of the Inter-Island Co's wharf. This feature of the celebration took place on the evening of the third. Unfortunately the wind grew boisterous and interfered somewhat with the success of several pieces, as also with the effective display of the Carnival. The illumination of the Healan and Myrtle boat club quarters; the *Philadelphia*, and the free use of her search lights, as also the Naniwa's, added much to the brilliancy of the scene. The wharves and shipping were thronged with spectators; the band on the *Philadelphia*, and the Government band on the wharf alternating in discoursing patriotic and other airs for the enjoyment of all. Competitive prizes were awarded for originality and effectiveness of design in the several carnival entries. Great guns ushered in the morning of the 5th, arousing the city to an exciting day and busy hands to the completion of decorations. In due time ship and shore were resplendent with colors; the residences, hotels and business houses decorated with flags, shields, bunting etc., and the populace largely badged with "Old Glory" gave an impress to the city quite unmistakable.

A parade of the military companies has of late become a Fourth of July event. The usual turnout of "Antiques and Horribles," so called, gave place this year to a general procession, with sundry floats, which, joining with the military, police and Fire Department, gave a large and imposing procession, which was very successfully carried out under the marshalship of W. H. Hoogs.

Floral decorations were a feature in several divisions of the procession, but markedly so with the Fire Department, which turned out in full force. The bicyclists, both single and tandem, sought effectiveness in the more airy bunting and ribbons, flowers lending tasteful harmony in several schemes. The floats attracted much attention, comprising a Hawaiian fishing company in their canoe beneath a lanai formed of Cocoa-nut leaves; the signing of the Declaration of Independence, enacted by a company of young men in wig and ancient costume; Tug-of-war contest, illustrative of the pending Japan-Hawaiian immigration

controversy. The floats of business firms comprised commendable exhibits by W. W. Dimond, J. T. Waterhouse, the Central Meat Co., Lewis & Co. and People's Ice Co.

A diminutive cart completely covered with flowers, in which a pretty child as prettily dressed, rode, drawn by a shetland pony, attracted much attention enroute. Crowds of spectators lined the streets and blocked sidewalks throughout the line of march, all nationalities enjoying the occasion. Messrs C. B. Ripley, G. C. Beckley, A. T. Atkinson, D. Logan and C. B. Wilson were the judges for prizes in the exhibits.

Shortly after the procession ended, the Opera House opened for the literary and strictly American exercises of the day. It was quickly crowded by a throng eager to welcome and hear Minister Sewall, orator of the day. Nor were they disappointed. The patriotic utterances and imposing airs fell on responsive ears. The afternoon was devoted to field sports and games for all ages at the Makiki base-ball grounds, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The entries were many in each event; and prizes were contested for, followed by a regular league game of base ball, free to all • the gathered throng, at 4 p. m.

From 3 to 6 p. m. the official reception of United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall took place at their Waikiki residence, which was very generally attended. With the effective bunting and palm decorations of house and grounds, the delight of music by the *Philadelphia's* band, and the agreeableness of host and hostess, everybody was charmed. The grand ball in Independence Park pavilion eclipsed all public balls that had preceded it. The decorations were mentioned as specially appropriate to the day, and the occasion was tasty and effective. Invitations had been sent out freely. A large attendance had been planned for and the expectations of the Committee materialized.

July 31st. This used to be a grand Hawaiian holiday in the olden times in commemoration of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag by Admiral Thomas (particulars of which are given in the ANNUAL for 1893), but it was struck out of the calendar of national days by Kamehameha V. Nevertheless, many natives hold it in annual remembrance by luau gatherings throughout the city, as they did this year.

Regatta day. This is a new national holiday, by legislative enactment in 1896, whereby the third Saturday of September is

set apart in deference to the desire of quite a number of Honolulu's populace for the encouragement of aquatic sports. Its first observance, last year, was entered upon with considerable spirit and enthusiasm between rival yachtsmen and contesting crews of the various boat clubs, and, at this writing, the events for this year promise to eclipse it in interest through more varied entries.

Thanksgiving day. Good Americans early engrafted this day in Hawaiian soil, and though not appearing as a national day, is, nevertheless, regularly observed by special and appropriate religious services. Last year it was made also a Hawaiian Thanksgiving day by proclamation of President Dole, and no doubt has come into this country's calendar to stay.

November 28th. Anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian Independence. This is justly a national holiday of much interest to Hawaiians and all interested in the welfare of the country, commemorating, as it does, the compact of England and France, on this date, in 1843, "to consider the Sandwich Islands as an Independent State; and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed."* Without this, Hawaii would have been early shipwrecked in her career, and not left to choose her destiny.

December 25th. As in all Christian lands, Christmas stands out on the calendar of Church and State in Hawaii nei with an individuality which no other holiday possesses. The days and weeks of preparation of tokens of Good will, and the attractive display of Christmas goods make the coming of "Santa Claus" a welcome event.

So general has the custom of giving gifts at this season become, that, not only have Hawaiians learned the joy thereof, but Chinese and Japanese are not strangers to its observance.

Family gatherings and Christmas tree entertainments enliven many homes, as also the various Sunday Schools of the city, sometimes to receive and sometimes to distribute for the joy and comfort of others. In this and other ways the unfortunate lepers on Molokai are always remembered at this glad season. The religious feature of the day is observed by special services in all the foreign churches.

* See Annual of 1893, page 68.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HAWAII AND JAPAN.

BY S. E. BISHOP, D. D.

IN 1895 a law was enacted in Hawaii, which prohibited any immigrant to land who could not produce \$50. The object of this regulation was to prevent destitute immigrants becoming a public burden. This law was repeatedly enforced against white immigrants, and was known to have acted to prevent many more from embarking for Hawaii. In 1896 this law was found to be systematically evaded by Japanese immigrants, increasing numbers of whom were pouring into these Islands. In 1884 the Japanese in Hawaii numbered 116; in 1890 they numbered 12,360; in 1896 they were 24,407, out of a total population of 109,020. In 1895 the whole arrivals of Japanese were 2,398, while during 1896 there were 6,322, of whom 2,273 came during the last three months of the year.

At that rate, in less than ten years the Japanese would form a majority of the whole population, and Hawaii would become a Japanese colony.

Up to a recent date, nearly all the Japanese immigrants were brought here as contract laborers, to supply needed labor on the sugar plantations. These laborers were introduced under a special convention made with Japan in 1886, whereby all such persons were to have special permits previously secured from this Government by the planters, and at the expiration of their contracts, were to be returned to Japan, if they so desired, at the planters' expense. The increase of arrivals in 1896 was due to the efforts of Emigration Companies organized in Japan, which poured into Hawaii many thousands of independent immigrants. In order to evade the law, it was found that each immigrant was supplied with \$50 as a loan from the Emigration Company.

This loan was to be repaid to the Company immediately after the immigrant landed.

After some ineffectual attempts to check these frauds, which were thwarted by appeals to the local Courts, the Government, supported by American precedents, adopted a determined and summary course of treatment. On March 5th, 1897, the Japanese steamer *Shinshiu-Maru* arrived with 670 Japanese passengers for Honolulu. A careful examination of these passengers by the Deputy-Collector, as by law provided, resulted in finding that only 235 of them were qualified to enter the country. It was found that a majority of those immigrants exhibiting \$50 of coin were not the bona fide possessors of the same, but had received it as a temporary loan for the purpose of evading the law. It was also found that a majority of those of the company who claimed to hold contracts to labor were without the required permit from the Government.

The cases of the rejected immigrants were appealed from the Deputy-Collector to the Supreme Court, whose decision was rendered against them on March 17th, following certain decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, to the effect that the inspecting officer had sole jurisdiction to determine the right of immigrants to land under the law, and no other tribunal could interfere.

During the two following days, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Henry E. Cooper, together with the Collector-General, J. B. Castle, carefully reexamined the cases of the 535 persons previously rejected by Deputy-Collector McStocker. A most lenient course was pursued, under which 112 more were passed. The remaining 413 were reshipped to Japan by the ship they came on, which sailed March 20th.

On March 19th, the Japanese steamer *Sakura-Maru* arrived with 316 more immigrants, of whom 163 were similarly rejected. The ship being bound to Seattle, they remained here in charge of the Marshal. On April 8th, the *Kinai-Maru* arrived with 682 free laborers from Japan. After a careful examination, like that of the others, by Messrs. Cooper and Castle, 549 of these were also rejected. On April 18th, the *Kinai-Maru* returned to Japan with these, and the 163 rejected from the *Sakura-Maru*. In all 1125 Japanese immigrants were forcibly rejected as disqualified to enter, and were sent home by the Hawaiian Government.

The Japanese Minister at Honolulu, Mr. Shimamura, strongly protested against these proceedings. Strong language of disapproval was used in a public meeting of Japanese residents. This action of the Hawaiian Government awakened the most serious displeasure in that of Japan, as being in violation of Treaty rights. It also created much excitement among the Japanese public, as manifested by strong denunciations in the Japanese newspapers.

On May 5th, the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa-kan* arrived, bringing Councillor Akiyama, who was commissioned to cooperate with Minister Shimamura, in seeking redress for the injury done. The active correspondence with Minister Cooper was continued, which had been begun by Mr. Shimamura. In anticipation of difficulty arising with Japan, the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* had arrived on April 16th with Admiral Beardslee.

Without describing at length the somewhat voluminous correspondence, the purpose of this historical sketch will be gained, by stating the positions maintained by the contending parties.

After the arrival of Mr. Akiyama with instructions from Tokyo, the Japanese Representatives at once took what the Hawaiian Government considered an extreme and untenable position. They entirely denied that, under her Treaty of 1871 with Japan, Hawaii had any right at all to restrict the entrance and residence of Japanese subjects in these islands. They refused to enter upon any investigation or discussion of whether the persons ostensibly possessing \$50, were in bona fide possession thereof, or had been treated with justice.

The main position taken by the Japanese Representatives was that of planting themselves immovably upon an extreme interpretation of the Treaty of 1871, which, they claimed, gave to the subjects of Japan in Hawaii all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of the "most favored nation." The words of the Treaty upon which they based that claim, are the following, in Article II of that Treaty:

"Article II. The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is

permitted ; they may remain and reside in any such ports and places, respectively, and hire and occupy houses and ware houses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, *enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been, or may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation*, paying at all times such duties and taxes as may be enacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties."

Japan now claims that the words of the article which are here printed in italics, constitute what is known as a "most favored nation" provision, entitling the subject of Japan coming to Hawaii, to all the rights and privileges which are conferred by treaty upon citizens or subjects of any other nation.

The Hawaiian Government controvert this claim of Japan by pointing out that the words upon which that claim rests form a dependent clause, between commas, in a sentence relating solely to persons engaged in trade, and to the privileges of trade to be enjoyed by such persons. These words do not relate to rights and privileges in general, nor to rights and privileges to be employed by Japanese subjects of all classes, but solely to trading privileges to be enjoyed by Japanese traders. They also maintain that so broad and important a "most favored nation" provision as this is claimed by Japan to be, conferring extensive rights upon all classes of Japanese subjects, would not have been made in an obscure and ambiguous clause of a sentence, but would have been expressed clearly by itself in a distinct and separate article.

The Japanese Representatives carry their application of the Treaty still farther by quoting a Treaty made by Hawaii with Spain in 1863, in Article IV of which occur the following words: "In fine, they shall in all respects enjoy the same rights and privileges *which are granted to natives*, and they shall be subject to the same conditions." Japan accordingly claims that under the "most favored nation" provision in their own treaty, Japanese subjects are like those of Spain, entitled to all privileges which are granted to *natives of Hawaii*, including the right to enter the country at will, and the right of voting.

To this, the Hawaiian reply is that this article also had refer-

ence solely to the privileges to be enjoyed by traders as such, and that Spain had never claimed under its provisions the rights of voting franchise, etc., enjoyed by natives.

No progress having been made by the correspondence towards a mutual good understanding, and the attitude of Japan being unyielding, on June 28th, the Government of Hawaii proposed to the representatives of Japan to submit the points in controversy to Arbitration. Two weeks later, word was received in Washington that Japan signified consent to that proposition, and much satisfaction was expressed at the reasonable and friendly disposition shown thereby.

On August 16th, the written reply of the Japanese Government was received in Honolulu. It was such as to seriously abate the hopes previously entertained. "The Japanese Government accepted in principle the suggestion of the Hawaiian Government for arbitration." They now "explain the terms and conditions" deemed "essential to a satisfactory issue," and propose the King of the Belgians as sole arbitrator.

In "defining the scope of the reference" Count Okuma deems it "due to frankness" to state "that the Imperial Government cannot consent that the questions of the bona fides of the possession of \$50 by each of the free laborers, or of the applicability of the Treaty of 1871 to Japanese subjects other than those belonging to the merchant class, shall be regarded as points at issue upon which the decision of the arbitrator is to be invited. If the Government of the Republic are prepared to meet the Imperial Government upon the foregoing essential points, it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be experienced in arriving at an understanding in reference to the questions of minor importance."

Count Okuma fails to specify those "minor" questions. One of them is understood to relate to an increased duty on saki, or rice-wine, of which large quantities are imported from Japan. The two "essential points" which he specifies as the ones impossible to submit to arbitration, are precisely the two great points upon which Hawaii failed to agree, and therefore propose to submit to arbitration.

The reply of Foreign Minister Cooper was made on August 30th. It suggests "that this Government cannot be expected

to give its reply as to whether or not this proposal is acceptable until the points which the Imperial Government are willing to have submitted to arbitration are definitely made known to it."


The negotiations were thus, in September, apparently at a deadlock, Japan claiming extraordinary rights and privileges for her subjects, which Hawaii would not admit, while Japan refused to arbitrate that question. In the meantime the *Naniwa-kan* sailed for home, early in September, thus withdrawing all semblance of menace, if any such had been intended.

IMPORTING TROPICAL FRUITS.

IT seems strange in this tropic land, wherein oranges and limes of excellent quality abound, that Hawaii should be beholden to other markets for a sufficient supply of tropical fruit for local demands, yet in 1896 California supplied these islands with 1,326 boxes of oranges, valued at \$3,282.26, and 722 boxes of lemons and limes valued at \$1,295.45, and from other directions came 300 boxes of limes and 142 boxes of oranges, valued at \$600.30; showing a total outlay of \$5,177.98 for products which with a little enterprise and forethought should figure among our exports, or at least prove sufficient to meet the requirements of our own market. This condition exists solely from the fact that there is no systematic cultivation of tropical fruits, outside of bananas and pineapples, carried on in any of the islands. Perhaps this condition, so far as certain sections of the islands are concerned, may result from the alleged perishable character of tropical fruit and distance from market, but the above showing would indicate that there is at least \$5,000 a year that can be saved to some local fruit raiser instead of its going abroad. On the principle that "a penny saved is two pence earned," this means \$10,000 to Hawaii.

EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS.

 DUCATION in the Hawaiian Islands may be said to have begun with the year 1822, when the first spelling book was printed. The eagerness of the people to acquire the novel and wonderful arts of reading and writing was intense, and for the next few years almost the whole population went to school. These primitive schools were kept from one to two hours in the afternoon, and were called together by the blowing of conch shells. The attendance of the adults, however, gradually fell off, and after 1830 the chief attention of the missionaries was paid to the education of the children. During the next ten years several important schools were founded, which are still flourishing.

ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Soon after the adoption of a written Constitution in 1840, the first school laws were enacted by the King and chiefs in council. In 1843 a department of Public Instruction was organized and placed under the charge of a minister of the Crown, who had the direction of the school agents in each district, and personally inspected all the schools. This arduous position was first held by Mr. W. Richards, at whose death in 1847 it was given to Mr. R. Armstrong, under whose able and energetic administration great progress was made. In 1855 the department was reorganized as a bureau, administered by a Board of Education, consisting of five members, of which Mr. Armstrong was the president until his death in 1860. In 1865 the office of Inspector General was created, and first filled by the late Judge Fornander, the distinguished historian and archaeologist. By an act of the Legislature of 1896, the school system of Hawaii was again constituted a department of the Government. By this Act the Minister of Foreign Affairs is *ex-officio* Minister of Public Instruction, and presides over a board of six Commissioners, appointed

by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is three years, one-third of them retiring every year. Two of the commissioners are ladies.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS.

At the outset, the public schools were all taught in the Hawaiian language, and used Hawaiian text-books. In 1840 a family school for the young chiefs of both sexes was established in Honolulu, in which English was the sole medium of instruction. Ten years later it developed into the present Royal School. Other English schools were afterwards instituted by the Government, in response to a popular demand, at which a fee of \$5.00 a year for each pupil was charged. This class of schools steadily increased in numbers till in 1888, they contained a majority of the school population, when they were made free schools by law. Since then the schools conducted in the Hawaiian language have rapidly diminished, until now they have ceased to exist. The School Act of 1896 requires that the English language shall be the medium and basis of instruction in all public and private schools. The law also requires that every child between the ages of six and fifteen, both inclusive, shall attend either a public or a private school. Special police, called truant officers, are employed in every district to enforce this requirement of the law.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS UNSECTARIAN.

The heterogeneous character of our population makes it vitally important that all the children should be trained in the use of one common language, the English, as well as in the knowledge and practice of their duties in all their relations to others and to the State.

No distinctively religious teaching, however, is given in the Government schools, and no person in holy orders or minister of religion is eligible to fill the office of Minister of Public Instruction or that of Inspector-General. The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii also forbids any aid from the public treasury to "any sectarian, denominational or private school."

THE STATUS OF TEACHERS.

The school system is essentially American in its text books and its methods. The department holds periodical examinations for teachers, and issues three grades of Primary certificates,

according to the percentage obtained. During the past few years a Normal school has been established at Honolulu, with a practice school attached to it, which is supplying a class of teachers acquainted with the peculiar conditions of our schools and the best methods of dealing with them. The teachers have formed associations in the different islands for their own mutual improvement, and a national Summer School is held each year in Honolulu, in which eminent educators from the United States take an active part. Removals of teachers rarely take place, and only for cause. The schools are in session for forty weeks during the year.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The limits of this article forbid any attempt to describe individual Government schools. There are many of them which would be a credit to any country, and the general standard is constantly rising. As might be expected, nearly all of the pupils are in what are called Primary and lower Grammar grades in California.

The highest place among these schools is held by the Honolulu High School, which is justly the pride of the Department, both for the beauty of the building and grounds, and for the high character of the instruction given in it. The Royal School, already referred to, has grown into a school of eleven rooms, and nearly 500 pupils.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The importance of Industrial training is fully appreciated by the Government, although it is as yet but partially provided for. The Lahainaluna Seminary, founded in 1831, and taken over by the Government in 1849, furnishes instruction in agriculture, carpentry, printing and mechanical drawing, and the students have hitherto raised most of their own food. The boys in the Reformatory School are now learning useful trades. The experiment of teaching sewing in the schools has met with great success. A simple form of the Swedish Sloyd system of knife work has been introduced into a number of schools.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

But the best work in this direction is being done by certain Independent schools. The Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian

boys and girls, founded by the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, besides furnishing a good primary and grammar school education, provides a thorough manual training in several branches. The buildings are among the finest in the country, and are fitted with every modern improvement.

The Hilo Boys' Boarding School, which was founded sixty years ago, as a self-supporting industrial school, suggested to Gen. Armstrong the plan of the Hampton Institute. A similar school has been established at Malumalu near Lihue, Kauai, by private benevolence.

There are a number of boarding schools for girls at Honolulu and other places in the Islands, supported by private individuals and Mission funds, which are rendering invaluable services to the nation. These last formerly received grants from the Government, called "capitation fees," which are now discontinued.

The most advanced and comprehensive courses of study are offered by Oahu College, which occupies a beautiful site, in the eastern suburb of Honolulu. This noble foundation has grown out of a small school founded by the American Mission in 1841.

It now possesses a fine and commodious group of modern buildings and extensive grounds. It furnishes what is virtually a High School course, and also a thorough Classical course, besides instruction in modern languages, music, drawing, etc. The high standing which its graduates have taken in the universities of the United States, speaks well for the training which they have received here.

The St. Louis College at Honolulu is conducted by Brothers of Mary from their training college at Dayton, Ohio, who are doing faithful and effective work. It has at present over 500 pupils in its various departments. Iolani College, under the direction of the Anglican Bishop of Honolulu, is a well conducted academy for boys.

KINDERGARTENS.

Free Kindergartens were established in Honolulu in 1892 by an association of benevolent ladies for children of five different races, and have met with a gratifying degree of success. Others have since been opened at Palama, at the Ewa Plantation, at Hilo, and in other places.

STATISTICS.

Over one-fifth of the expenditures of the Hawaiian Government have been for the support of public schools, viz: \$404,000 for the two years ending December 31, 1897. Probably half as much again is expended on independent schools, which would bring up the total amount spent for the cause of education in Hawaii to about \$300,000 per annum.

The average salary paid Government school teachers last year was \$626. The following tables show that 14,023 pupils were enrolled in the schools of the Hawaiian Islands at the close of the year 1896. Of the entire attendance 56.5 per cent was Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, and 25 per cent Portuguese. Of the 14,023 pupils, 10,189 were attending Government schools, and 3,834 Independent schools. The former gave employment to 111 male and 169 female teachers, total 280 teachers, and the latter to 72 male and 130 female teachers, total 202 teachers. Of all teachers in the country 46.5 per cent are Americans. Hawaiians and part-Hawaiian teachers come next, and form 26.5 per cent of the entire teaching force.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

	SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.			PUPILS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Government.....	132	111	169	280	5,754	4,435	10,189
Independent.....	63	72	130	202	1,994	1,840	3,834
Grand Total...	195	183	299	482	7,748	6,275	14,023

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

NATIONALITY.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Hawaiian.....	3,048	2,432	5,480
Part-Hawaiian.....	1,152	1,296	2,448
American.....	219	198	417
British.....	105	151	256
German.....	152	136	288
Portuguese.....	2,066	1,534	3,600
Scandinavian.....	51	47	98
Japanese.....	242	155	397
Chinese.....	641	280	921
South Sea Islanders.....	15	13	28
Other Foreigners.....	57	33	90
Grand Total.....	7,748	6,275	14,023

W. D. Alexander.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS OF 1896.

THE population of the Hawaiian Islands is heterogenous in character, being made up of Hawaiian, American, British, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and other nationalities. The total number of the population in 1896, the date of the last census, was 109,020; males, 72,517, and females, 36,503. Of these 31,019 were full blooded Hawaiians, 23,038 were Americans and Europeans, 24,407 were Japanese, 21,616 were Chinese, and 455 were South Sea Islanders. There remain 8,485 Part-Hawaiians, who derive their descent from American, European, or Asiatic fathers and Hawaiian mothers.

POPULATION IN GENERAL.

The Hawaiian population, of pure birth, is still decreasing, though the rate of decrease was less for the past six years than it was for the similar period before that. From 1884 to 1890 the decrease was 13.9 per cent, while from 1890 to 1896, it was 9.9 per cent.

The Part-Hawaiian population shows a large increase on the other hand, having advanced from 6,186, as reported in 1890, to 8,485 in 1896, a gain of 2,299, or 37.1 per cent.

The Hawaiian born population where both parents are foreigners also shows a wonderful advance, viz: 7,495, as against 13,733, an increase of 6,238, or 83.4 per cent. Of this number 6,959 are Portuguese, thus out of a total pure Portuguese population of 15,191 according to the report, 45.8 per cent were born on the islands. Of the Japanese population, only 8.5 per cent, and of the Chinese 10.3 per cent were born here. These latter may be regarded as the transient population, a people who come and go but do not make their homes on the Islands, whereas the Americans and Europeans do make their homes upon the Islands, bring up their children upon the soil as it were, and form a per-

manent population, a population which, together with the Part-Hawaiians will eventually form the entire backbone of the Island people.

The foreign born population has increased from 41,873 to 55,783, an advance of 13,910, or 33.2 per cent. It is among this section of the population that the great disproportion of the sexes occurs, and of course it is here that the preponderance of the Asiatic comes in. Of this 55,783 mentioned above, 22,329 were Japanese and 19,382 were Chinese, a total of 41,711; of these 36,121 were males and 5,590 were females. These, as has been stated already, must be regarded as in a great measure a floating population, working on the plantations, and returning to their native countries with small accumulations saved from their wages, their places being filled by fresh immigrants.

Summing up the percentage of population it will be found as follows :

	Per cent of the Population.
Hawaiians.....	28.4
Part-Hawaiians.....	7.8
Americans, Europeans and their descendants.....	21.1
Japanese.....	22.3
Chinese.....	19.8
Other Nationalities.....	.6

A KEY NOTE.

The key note of the future is to be found among the survivals of children. If the young children are increasing, there is hope of a healthy state growing up. Now in this direction the prospects are good. The total increase of the population during the six years from 1890 to 1896 was 21.1 per cent, but the increase of children between the ages of one and six years during the same period has been 4,496, or 39 per cent, which is a thoroughly healthy showing.

Analyzing the increase of young children according to nationality there is a gain among Hawaiians of 5 per cent, the figures being 4,514 against 4,275, a gain of 249. Among Part-Hawaiians the increase has been from 1,568 in 1890, to 2,590 in 1896, a gain of 1,022, or 65 per cent. Those children born, both of

whose parents are foreigners, have increased from 5,018 to 8,339, a gain of 3,321, or 66 per cent. These figures are very significant both in their gross totals and in their percentages. It is clear that so small a percentage of increase of children between the ages of one and six years among the Hawaiians is not going to counterbalance the loss during the later years of life, so that we cannot look for anything but a deficit among Hawaiians during the next six years. Allowing that the decrease is 8 per cent instead of 9.9 per cent, as it has been during the past six years, in 1902 there will be 28,538 pure blooded Hawaiians in the group. On the other hand the natural increase of the Americans and Europeans will be very large, even if they were not likely to be reinforced by immigration, which, in the event of annexation, they would be very considerably.

THE WORKERS.

The population of the Islands is an industrious one. Taking the working population to be all those over fifteen years of age there are of all nationalities 56,798 males, of whom 5,094 reported themselves as of no occupation, or who failed to state what their occupation was. This is only 8.96 per cent of the total possible workers. But here the national tendencies show up, for the Hawaiians report 18.21 per cent without occupation, the Part-Hawaiians 21.75 per cent, while the most industrious are evidently the Portuguese, who have only 61, or 1.45 per cent reported as without occupations. In this connection it should be noticed that the non-workers among the Hawaiians are to be found rather among the young men than among the old. Many Hawaiians remain at school after the school age, fifteen, is reached, and many, even though they have left school do not start in any regular occupation. During the last six years the number of female wage earners has increased. In 1890 there were 2,143 females who reported employment, or 5.2 per cent of the total workers. In 1896 there were 3,589, or 6.9 per cent of the total workers, and this ratio will undoubtedly increase during the next six years.

READING AND WRITING.

The literacy of the Islands, based upon a standard of ability to read and write, stands very high, and will bear comparison

with almost any country in the world. Taking all nationalities there are 93,105 over six years of age, and of these 63.90 per cent are able to read and write. But this general statement should be analyzed, as in the following little table, in order to show clearly where literacy is and where illiteracy:

NATIONALITIES.	Number above six years.	Number able to read and write.	Per cent able to read and write.
Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian..	32,390	27,625	85.28
Americans and Europeans other than Portuguese.....	5,319	4,556	85.65
Portuguese.....	9,089	2,252	27.84
Japanese, Chinese and South Sea Islanders.....	41,913	21,421	51.10

This does not include foreigners of Hawaiian birth. It should be noted also that 26.21 per cent of the Hawaiians and 69.21 per cent of the Part-Hawaiians are able to read and write English.

The percentage of those attending school is very high. The total number of children within school age, viz: 6 to 15, was reported as 14,286, the total number attending school was 13,744, or 96.20 per cent. This is a big increase since 1890, when the percentage attending school was 81.59, an enormous gain over 1884, when the percentage was 70.73.

REAL ESTATE.

The total owners of real estate were reported in 1896 as 6,327, while in 1890 the total was 4,695. This is an increase of 1,632, in the six years. This increase is undoubtedly due to the action of the homestead law, and the main part of it is divided among the Hawaiians, Part-Hawaiians and Portuguese. Tabulated it runs as follows:

Nationalities.	1890.	1896.	Inc.
Hawaiian owners of real estate.....	3,271	3,995	724
Part-Hawaiian owners of real estate....	395	722	327
Portuguese owners of real estate.....	234	438	204
Ten other nationalities owners of real est.	795	1,172	377

Thus the three nationalities mentioned here had an increase

of 1,255 owners of real estate, while the other ten nationalities have increased but 377.

Of the 5,966 houses which are dwelt in by their actual owners 51.94 per cent are owned by Hawaiians, 7.64 per cent by Part-Hawaiians, 11.64 per cent by Portuguese, and ten other nationalities together own 28.78 per cent.

Alatau T. Atkinson.

PEARL HARBOR AS A FACTOR UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

DESCRIPTION.—Pearl Harbor is on the south side of the island of Oahu, under the lee of the main sierra of 3000 feet in height, and six miles away. The entrance to the harbor is seven miles west of Honolulu harbor, which, though excellent, is, in comparison, a mere pocket in the fringing reef. Pearl Harbor proper is an inland lake of nearly oval form, six miles by three, lying east and west. It is separated from the ocean by a belt of coral lowland two and a half miles in breadth, together with a reef which is one and a half miles more seaward. There are thus over four miles between the harbor and the open sea. A passage of one-third mile in width connects the harbor with the ocean. The outer end of the passage through the reef is at present obstructed by a sand-bar which can easily be removed by dredging in the same way that the entrance of Honolulu harbor was deepened a few years ago. The map of Pearl Harbor thus resembles an oval fan with the handle on the longer side.

The oval lake is crossed from north to south by two low peninsulas and an island which divides it into four "lochs," containing areas in all of about eight square miles of water. The northern or inland portions of these areas are shoal, owing to the wash of the uplands. Of the remainder about three square miles are from five to ten fathoms deep, admitting the largest ships. An equal area is from two to four fathoms. At several points the water is from four to seven fathoms deep close alongside of

the low coral bluffs. Much of the deep water is in channels between such bluffs, from one-third to one mile wide.

There are several localities where level tracts of ground of several hundred acres each can be secured, suited to the uses of a naval station, adjacent to deep water.

The climate of Pearl Harbor is ideally perfect, swept by the mild trade winds, which have been dried by crossing the sierra. Summer temperature ranges from 70° to 88°; that of winter from 56° to 78°. Little rain reaches beyond the east shore of the harbor, except in the infrequent southerly gales. There are never storms of great severity, endangering ships in harbor. Hurricanes or typhoons are unknown. There is no malaria, owing to absence of humidity. The water supply is copious and of great purity, from Artesian wells. On the west and north shores are situated two of the largest sugar plantations in the group, depending entirely upon irrigation by steam pumps from artesian wells, which will soon deliver nearly 100,000,000 gallons daily. Owing to the charming climate, on the eastern peninsula is located what is becoming a favorite beach resort.

DEFENSIBILITY OF HARBOR.—As shown above, the open sea is four miles distant from the head of the entrance passage. The naval station may be located one or two miles farther inland, thus interposing from five to six miles from the possible approach of an enemy. The length and narrowness of the entrance passage renders its protection extremely easy. A battery on the southern extremity of the west peninsula will rake the whole passage. Batteries on either shore two miles below will compel an enemy cruising outside to keep his distance. The outer reef extends many miles unbroken each way, and forbids boats from landing except through the outer passage. The naval and military officials who have thoroughly inspected the harbor agree that it is eminently safe as a naval station, as well as otherwise perfectly adapted for that purpose.

The greatest value of Pearl Harbor to the naval power hereafter possessing it lies in the fact that it is the only place capable of use as a naval station throughout the eastern two-thirds of the North Pacific, except on the American Coast. Honolulu might, perhaps, at much expense for excavation of reefs, be so used. But it is too near the open ocean for due security. Else-

where in the group, are no enclosed harbors. No enclosed harbor exists in any group for thousands of miles west and south. The naval power owning Pearl Harbor will therefore hold in complete monopoly the mastery of the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator. From a naval point of view, therefore, Pearl Harbor is the chief jewel of the Hawaiian group. It is the main element which perfects the incalculable strategic value of the group.

An enemy of the United States, in possession of Hawaii and its chief harbor, would be within easy striking distance of the Pacific ports of the United States, and could also annihilate the commerce of those ports. Without Hawaii, such an enemy could have no coaling and supply station near enough for offensive efficiency. This has been fully set forth by American naval authorities, especially by Captain Mahan.

It has been understood and held by the Hawaiian Government that the right of the United States to occupy Pearl Harbor terminates with the Treaty of Reciprocity, of which it forms a stipulation. Any doubt on that question would be finally settled by the expected establishment of political union of the islands with the United States. The Great Republic certainly cannot permit so unique a possession as Pearl Harbor to pass into the hands of Great Britain, to which Power it would be eminently desirable as completing her chain of stations between her Canadian and Australasian colonies. New Zealand, Fiji and Fanning's Island need Hawaii as the wanting link to perfect England's chain across the Pacific, and make Britain absolute mistress of this ocean.

Nor are the present longings of Japan for control of Hawaii to be overlooked—neither the prospective influence of Russia in the Pacific. Although not yet prepared to reach out seawards, Russia is preparing to become one of the great Pacific commercial powers. With the completion of the Siberian Railway that position will begin to be assumed, and Russia also become a serious competitor for dominant power in this ocean. To the possession of such power Pearl Harbor is the key.

S. E. Bishop.

THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

WITHIN the narrow limits granted in the present article for discussion of the Labor Problem in Hawaii there is room for no more than a consideration of the important relation thereto of the contemplated political union of Hawaii with the United States. The strongest objection of a material character that is urged against Annexation is that in the termination of the penal contract system, coupled with the prohibition, by American laws, of assisted immigration, impends greater loss and difficulty to the planter eventually than will be offset by any protective policy that is likely to continue indefinitely. This view is held by a number of staunch advocates of Annexation who are frankly willing to pay the price of a possible decadence, or partial decadence of the sugar industry, for the benefits which they believe will be insured to the country at large. If the apprehension of a loss from this cause is well grounded, its importance demands instantly the most thoughtful and careful study; for in the stimulus which potential products will probably receive from Annexation in larger proportion than sugar, it cannot be necessary to destroy that industry which has been the mainstay of the country. The views of the writer upon the practical treatment of the problem were set forth very fully in *The Planter's Monthly* of March, 1897. Did space allow the present article would be but little more than repetition of what was there contained. It is noteworthy, however, that as a plea for the abolition of the penal contract, a result to be expected from Annexation, the views there set out deserve consideration only as an advocacy of what the writer believes to be the truest solution of the labor problem then to confront us. The sudden extinction of the penal contract, while exercising great influence upon the situation, will not prove of so revolutionary a character now as it would have done ten years ago, for there has been a

manifest tendency against it steadily increasing during that period, and a frank deprecation by planters of its supposed necessity, irrespective of Annexation. This is proved by the fact of a material decrease since the earlier days of the sugar industry in the proportion of contract laborers to the total number of laborers employed. As that industry still practically monopolizes the exports of the country, the figures in relation thereto are sufficiently indicative of the whole. The conditions governing sugar production for the four years ending December 31, 1896, appear to be nearly uniform in this relation, and the proportion of contract laborers to the whole number settles down to almost exactly 50 per cent. It is probably safe to say that the number of contracts that would be affected by the consummation of Annexation this winter would not exceed thirteen thousand. To a planter who has been content with this system, and "laissez faire" so far as the social duty and obligations to civilization were concerned, the sudden loss of legal control of half the labor on the estate will naturally appear portentous. Effort to establish a satisfactory substitute for this system has, however, been sufficiently prolonged and successful under differing conditions to throw the burden of demonstration upon the objector, and to justify the demand for reasons overwhelmingly convincing that the loss of contract labor would be fraught with any disaster to, or even handicap the progress of the country. Until that is forthcoming the claim must stand, that viewed broadly such result of Annexation in the labor question will be a blessing to the country barely disguised, and that without Annexation or commercial Treaty the basic principle of profit-sharing applied on the sugar estates of the country in the varying phases determined by the differing conditions of those estates, is the surest road for successful competition in the world's markets by permanently securing the highest efficiency of labor at the lowest cost. It is improbable that Hawaiian sugar, drawing its labor supply from a large Japanese population, (an inevitable future in default of Annexation to the United States), and working upon the principles above referred to will find any difficulty in making at least a fair profit in the markets of the world as long as sugar is made from cane. The question then becomes, to every citizen taking higher than a merely mercenary interest in the future of

Hawaii, not, "Can we make money without the help of the United States?" but, "Will the United States enable the growth of an Anglo Saxon people in Hawaii, and the establishment of communities of American labor?" There is no question, probably, of our power of simple commercial and financial self-protection without Treaty or Annexation, by the means stated. Our only hope of establishing American civilization and population as well, is by becoming an integral part of the United States. Some firmly believe that whether in the degree of protection furnished to sugar by the Dingley Bill or by the Wilson Bill, the sugar industry of Hawaii can offer good inducement to the American farm laborer, and a home prospect with a "nest egg" margin at the end of the year to the hardworking and thrifty. Already employing a much larger percentage of American citizen class of labor than the California beet sugar industry, it offers greater promise of extension of such employment, and probably, under existing agricultural conditions of the cultivation of the beet, any inducement it can offer will be more than equalled by the natural conditions of cane culture in the American territory of Hawaii. But without assistance equivalent to that given by the existing commercial Treaty it is impossible to expect permanent accomplishment in this direction. Examination of the varying conditions and difficulties encountered by our sugar industry for the last twenty years in spite of the assistance of the Treaty will convince the fair-minded that any failure to accomplish more in this matter has been largely excusable, if not wholly justified.

It is not within the scope of this article to elaborate the causes of such possible failure. It will suffice to say that retrospect forcibly emphasizes the detrimental influence to the country's commercial stability, of a Treaty terminable every seven years and by every turn of the tariff kaleidoscope. As it were, the majority of Congress have thrown dice, loaded with prosperity or adversity to Hawaii, accordingly as each tariff bill did or did not exempt the Hawaiian Treaty from its operation. Difficulties and adverse conditions had been largely overcome and surmounted by 1890 and that year presented for the first time a field of effort apparently fertile of reasonable hope and confidence of good fruit in this direction, when "free sugar" flung

the industry on to bed rock and postponed results. Again the tide sets definitely in this direction, and any commercial Treaty with which we are acquainted would prove but a sword of Damocles to effectually discourage effort. Annexation to the United States will practically make vigorous progress in this direction a certainty. Will the Senate of the United States enable that progress?

James B. Castle.

THE CONSTITUTION.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was enacted on the third day of July, A. D. 1894, and proclaimed on the following day. The Constitutional Convention was composed of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government, numbering five, the Advisory Council, numbering fourteen, and eighteen members elected by such men of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent, twenty years of age, who had been domiciled in the Hawaiian Islands for one year, had paid their taxes for the preceeding year, and who took an oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government and to oppose any attempt to re-establish monarchy. The elected members were made up of five native Hawaiians, eight Hawaiian born Americans, one Hawaiian born Englishman, two Americans and two Portuguese. The Advisory Council consisted of one native Hawaiian, three Hawaiian born Englishmen, five Americans, two Englishmen, two Germans and one Portuguese, and the Executive Council, of three Hawaiian born Americans, one American and one Englishman.

The Constitution recognizes the three inalienable rights, guarantees freedom of religions, of speech and of the press, the right of assembly and petition, the privilege of the Writ of Habeaus Corpus, the right of persons charged with offenses, to trial, and full opportunity of defence, the right of trial by jury in certain cases, freedom from repeated trials of the same offense, prohibits involuntary servitude except for crime, and protects

persons, their houses and effects from arbitrary search and seizure.

Citizens are born or naturalized. Provision is made for those who took an active part or otherwise rendered substantial service in the establishment of the Provisional Government and remained loyal to the same, to obtain the privileges of citizenship upon procuring a certificate of such service and taking an oath to support the constitution and laws of the Republic during residence within its territory. Letters of Denization of two kinds may be granted at the discretion of the Executive Council. The first class confers privileges of citizenship except the franchise; the second class confers all rights of citizenship, but is limited to persons having certain qualifications for naturalization who have resided in the Hawaiian Islands for not less than seven years prior to the promulgation of the Republic, and who shall apply for such letters within five years thereafter. All persons receiving letters of denization take the oath prescribed by the Constitution which is as follows: "I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii; and will not either directly or indirectly, encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands."

The Executive power is vested in an Executive Council made up of the President and a Cabinet of four members: a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance and Attorney-General, appointed by the President subject to the confirmation of the Senate, if that body is sitting, and to its subsequent confirmation if it is in vacation. They may be removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and the President, with the approval of three members of the Cabinet, may remove the other member.

The vesting of the executive power in the Executive Council is a distinguishing feature of the Republic of Hawaii. The predominance of the President as the head of the Executive is preserved by the provision that a legal majority of the Executive Council for acting upon questions before it, must include the President's vote, also by his power of appointment and nomination in certain cases, of convening the Legislature or the Senate

alone, of veto and other specific powers and duties. The Cabinet are advisers of the President in all matters within his official discretion, and their approval is necessary to the appointment by the President of the members of the various executive Boards and of the District Magistrates, and his removals from office. The members of the Cabinet are, *ex-officio*, members of both houses of the Legislature, but without the right to vote. The result of this system is, that the power of the President is surrounded with more checks and limitations than is the case in the United States system, while he is not so shorn of powers as to become a mere figure-head relinquishing to a responsible Cabinet the administration of affairs with the logical result of such an arrangement of oft recurring efforts by the Legislature to unseat the Ministers.

Appointments to office are approximately adjusted so that the President and the heads of Departments or sub-departments, (which are designated Bureaus in distinction from Boards, each of the former being under the administration of a single individual,) are in fact responsible for the successful management of the work entrusted to them; and yet many of the important appointments are under such checks that the possibility of any capture of a department by its head through corrupt appointments is rendered very remote. The President with the approval of the Senate appoints the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Auditor-General and diplomatic and consular offices. With the approval of the Cabinet he appoints members of the different Boards and District Magistrates, and removes executive officers, excepting the Auditor-General, and makes treaties with foreign governments, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The members of the Cabinet, with the approval of the President, have the appointment and removal of the heads of Bureaus in their respective Departments, and the heads of Bureaus have the appointment and removal of officers under them, subject to the approval of the Minister in whose department they respectively belong.

The President is the Commander in Chief of the army, has a tenure of office of six years, and is not eligible for reelection for the term succeeding the one for which he has been elected. He is elected by a majority vote of the Legislature sitting together,

which majority vote must include a majority of the Senate.

The Legislature is composed of two Houses of fifteen elected members each. A member of the lower House, or House of Representatives, must be a male citizen, twenty-five years old, able to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language, have resided in the Hawaiian Islands three years, own property there worth one thousand dollars over encumbrances or in lieu thereof have received a money income of six hundred dollars during the year preceeding his election. A member of the upper House or Senate, must be a male citizen thirty years old with the same qualifications as to education and residence as a Representative, must own property in the Hawaiian Islands worth three thousand dollars over encumbrances or in lieu thereof, have received a money income of twelve hundred dollars during the year preceeding his election.

A voter for Representatives must be a male citizen or instead of being a citizen must hold letters of denization of the second class or hold a certificate of service as hereinbefore mentioned, take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, have paid his taxes within a specified time, have resided in his voting district one month preceeding registration, and shall, unless he is a certificate of service man, be able to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language, and must be twenty years old. A voter for Senators besides the above qualifications, must own real estate in the Hawaiian Islands worth fifteen hundred dollars over encumbrances, or in lieu thereof have had a money income of six hundred dollars during the year preceeding registration.

There is a Council of State of fifteen members, five of whom are elected by the House of Representatives, five by the Senate and five appointed by the President with the approval of the Cabinet. The members of the Executive Council sit and take part in the meetings of the Council of State but do not vote. This body may at the request of the Executive Council appropriate public moneys during vacations of the Legislature for the emergencies of war, pestilence or other great public necessity. During the year 1895 this power was exercised in connection with the insurrection and the cholera epidemic of that year. The Council of State, when required, advise the President in matters of state and in matters of pardons he is required to con-

sult it as well as the Cabinet.

There is a Supreme Court of three Justices established by the Constitution. The lower courts are established by the Legislature. The Justices of the Supreme Court hold their offices during good behavior. They may be impeached and may also be removed from office by a resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature sitting together, upon the recommendation of the Executive Council. The President and Cabinet may require opinions of the Justices upon questions of law and upon solemn occasions.

The President besides his power of vetoing a bill, may veto any specific item or items in an appropriation bill.

The Constitution may be amended or revised by the passing of amendments or a revision through two consecutive regular sessions at the second of which a two-thirds vote of each House is required.

Sanford B. Dole.

THE JUDICIARY OF HAWAII.

THE present status of the law and its administration in the Hawaiian Islands has been established by a slow process of evolution, changes having been made from time to time to suit the changing conditions economic and political. The disappearance of the arbitrary rule of the King began in the reign of Kamehameha III., and the first decided step was his promulgation of the Constitution of 1840, the compilation of regulations into the form of written laws and the establishment of courts. An elaborate code prepared by a lawyer bred in the Civil Law was adopted by the Legislature in 1846 which proved too complicated for the existing courts uneducated in law, being largely held by native Hawaiians, and a simplified Penal Code was adopted in 1850, followed in 1859 by a Civil Code. Kamehameha had in 1852 promulgated a new Constitution establishing two Houses of Legislature and providing for a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts for the various islands of the group other than Oahu, where the Supreme Court took the place of the Circuit Court having *nisi prius* as well as

appellate jurisdiction, and Police and District Courts. The same system was continued until the enactment of the Act to reorganize the Judiciary which went into effect January 1, 1893. This system exists today under the Republic. The various islands are divided into judicial districts twenty nine in number. One or more district magistrates are appointed by the President and Cabinet for each district. These magistrates hold office for two years and sit without a jury. They have jurisdiction in civil causes where the *ad damnum* is not over \$300. They have summary jurisdiction in all misdemeanors which are defined to be offenses where the statutory punishment is not over two years imprisonment at hard labor, also larceny in the second degree, gross cheat and certain classes of bribery. In felonies, which are defined to be offenses where the statutory punishment is imprisonment for terms at hard labor exceeding two years, their jurisdiction is to commit for trial in the Circuit Court before a jury, where the evidence presented would justify a reasonable belief that a jury would convict. The magistrate on commitment sends the evidence to the Attorney-General. He or his deputy prepares an indictment which, together with the evidence, is presented to the Circuit Judge presiding at the term ensuing after commitment and he finds a "true bill" or declines to do so according as the evidence warrants it. Our laws know of no Grand Jury and our system of examination by a magistrate and commitment in felonies has worked so well that the establishment of Grand Juries has never been mooted in our legislatures. The Attorney-General has also the power to decline to prosecute and to move for a nolle prosequi. The courts next in order are the Circuit Courts, the Judges of which have jurisdiction at Chambers in Equity, Probate and Admiralty. The Judges are appointed by the President for terms of six years, subject to ratification by the Senate. The first Circuit Court has two Judges with concurrent powers and holds four terms of the court annually. This duty, together with Chamber business and the hearing of jury waived cases at law, keeps them continually employed so that they have literally no vacation.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. Four terms of court are held annually. They are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate,

their tenure of office being for life, subject to impeachment, and their salaries cannot be diminished during their term of office. This court is purely appellate with a limited original jurisdiction in some extraordinary writs.

Our codes, laws and decisions are founded upon the Common Law, but it was not formally adopted until the Judiciary Act of 1892.

Aboriginal Hawaiians and those of mixed Hawaiian and foreign blood are entitled in criminal cases to be tried by a jury of Hawaiians. In civil cases where one party or the other is Hawaiian and the other a foreigner a "mixed" jury is drawn. Asiatics are tried by a foreign jury, composed of foreign residents, Americans, Germans, British as they happen to be, also Hawaiian born of foreign blood. Unanimity in verdicts has never been required. Nine of the twelve jurors who hear the case can render a verdict. Forty-five years experience has not led the community to doubt the advisability of this principle and we should part with it with regret.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of contested elections to either branch of the Legislature.

All offenses save murder and treason are bailable. The procedure in the courts of record is partly settled by the Code supplemented by the Common Law where the code is silent.

Ten volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court have been published. The Law Library consists of over five thousand volumes and is accessible to all Attorneys without charge.

A. F. Judd,

HAWAIIAN POLICE.

THE Bureau of Police is organized under the Department of the Attorney-General. The Chief of Police of the Islands, who is styled Marshal, is appointed by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the President. On each of the main islands there is a Chief of Police of the Island, styled Sheriff, who is appointed by the Marshal, with the approval of the Attorney-General, and in each district of the several islands there is a Deputy Sheriff who is appointed by the

Sheriff, with the approval of the Marshal. In each district a number of police officers are appointed by the Sheriff with the approval of the Marshal, excepting on the Island of Oahu, where the Marshal appoints them with the approval of the Attorney-General. The whole force consists of a Marshal, a Deputy Marshal, three Sheriffs, 23 Deputies and 196 officers. In addition to the police work the care of the prisons and prisoners comes under this department. A central jail, or States Prison, is maintained in Honolulu and on each of the four main islands there is a central jail, besides a small jail or lockup in each district. Besides the Jailer of Oahu Prison and his assistant, there are 57 prison officers and guards.

The Marshal, his Deputy and the several Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs are not only charged with the duties usually pertaining to such offices, but, in addition, they act in the capacity of district attorneys.

The Marshal, his Deputy, the Sheriffs and their Deputies as well as the District Magistrate, are coroners and hold inquests. The Marshal, his Deputy and the three Sheriffs are white men. Of the 23 Deputy Sheriffs, 16 are Hawaiian and seven are white men, and with the exception of the police of the City of Honolulu, nearly all of the regular police officers are native Hawaiians. In Honolulu the regular paid force are all native Hawaiians, excepting the corps of 24 mounted policemen, who are nearly all white men.

In Honolulu the regular native force is divided into three watches of nine officers in each watch, with a Captain and a Lieutenant. The mounted police consists of 22 officers, a Lieutenant and a Captain. Of these, eight perform day duty and 16 are on during the night. At night the mounted police patrol the city in pairs and have proved to be a very effective force.

The judiciary of the islands is composed of a district magistrate in each district, who has criminal jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and sits as a committing magistrate in case of felonies. There is no grand jury system. In civil cases the District Magistrate has jurisdiction in all cases where the amount involved does not exceed \$300.

On each of the Island of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, there is a Circuit Judge. The Circuit Judge presides at the terms of the

Circuit Court, which are held at stated times during the year, at which juries are empanelled. The jury consists of twelve men, nine of whom may render a verdict in any case, civil or criminal. The Circuit Judges also have probate jurisdiction and jurisdiction in equity and admiralty cases. On the Island of Oahu there are two Circuit Judges, the work on that Island being very much greater than on the other islands.

The Supreme Court consists of a bench of three Judges who have only appellate jurisdiction.

The Marshal, his Deputy, the Sheriffs and their Deputies, acting as public prosecutors, have to attend to all criminal cases in the District Courts and prepare for commitment those which are to be tried before the Circuit Courts.

The original statutes, prepared when the judiciary system was inaugurated in these Islands, were based largely upon those of the State of Massachusetts and following somewhat those of the State of New York. The first Chief Justice was from Massachusetts and the first Attorney-General from the State of New York.

Law and order are very thoroughly maintained throughout the Islands. It would be difficult to find any country where property and lives are better protected. Murders and robberies are exceedingly rare, and any person, man, woman or child, may travel in any part of the Islands with safety. The Islands afford a very poor field of operations for burglars or criminals of the desperate class. Owing to the insular position of these Islands and the infrequent communication with other countries, it is very difficult for a criminal to escape. For the same reason it is rare that a prisoner escapes. Occasionally prisoners attempt to get away, but with few exceptions they are soon secured.

The peace and security which is maintained is not due only to the efficiency of the police department, but also to the manner in which the laws are administered by the courts. Trials are rarely delayed and, as a rule, punishment follows crime. The system of nine jurors out of twelve rendering a verdict even in capital cases, which has been in operation for many years, has proved to be excellent. It is the certainty of punishment rather than the severity of the penalty that makes the laws effective.

William O. Smith.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

GENERAL.—A striking feature of the Hawaiian Islands is their bold and rugged outline, as seen from every point of view. Being almost entirely of volcanic origin, they abound in high mountain peaks and broken ranges, while volcanic cones, extinct craters, and ancient lava flows are found on all the islands, with Hawaii itself as a living example of the process of growth.

Their characteristics are of such a varied nature, that each island is taken by itself, beginning with Kauai, the most northerly as well as probably the oldest in formation.

KAUAI.—Kauai is approximately thirty miles in diameter, nearly circular in form, with the central peak of Waialeale rising 5000 feet above the sea level. It is unique in this feature, that it has large mountain streams flowing in every direction from the natural reservoir on the central plateau, the rivers on the lea side of the island being equal in size with those flowing down the windward slopes. The higher levels are heavily wooded, and many of the radiating valleys are broad and deep, with large areas of bottom lands, noted for their richness of soil. The lower slopes and alluvial plains of Kauai have a deep rich soil which is very productive, with the aid of irrigation works of considerable magnitude. The western end of Kauai is a low, level plain, succeeded on the northwest by a series of almost inaccessible cliffs, rising abruptly from the sea, to a height of 2000 feet or more.

OAHU.—Oahu is irregular in form, with an extreme length of forty-five miles from east to west, and a width of about twenty-four miles. It consists of two entirely distinct mountain ranges—the Koolau chain, 3000 feet in height, along the windward side, with a narrow and fertile belt of lowland at its base, and the Waianae range at the western end of the island, reaching an elevation of 4000 feet. Between them is an extensive table

land, cut by numerous gulches, and devoted largely to pasturage and agriculture. The deep soil of the plains needs only water to make it yield rich returns, and this is now being supplied by pumping from many artesian wells.

The harbor of Honolulu is an opening in the coral reef at the mouth of Nuuanu valley, and is the only one at present available on this island, for deep water vessels. Pearl Lochs, an extensive sheet of deep water, eight miles west of Honolulu, can be made one of the best harbors in the Pacific, by the opening of a channel through the bar. The survey now in progress by officers of the U. S. Navy, will show many interesting facts in addition to what we already know of its value.

MOLOKAI.—About twenty-eight miles south-east of Oahu lies Molokai, a long, narrow island stretching due east and west forty miles, with a width of less than ten miles. The western half of the island is low rolling pasture land, with a very light rainfall, which accounts for its barren appearance. The eastern end affords a striking contrast with this, for to the visitor it furnishes some of the wildest scenery of the whole group.

The mountains attain an elevation of nearly 5000 feet, while the whole northern coast is a succession of precipices, from 1000 to 4000 feet high, cut into by the great valleys of Waikolu, Pelekunu and Wailau, which penetrate to the very center of the island. The island is devoted mostly to pasturage of cattle and sheep and large numbers of deer are found in the mountains.

MAUI.—Maui, the second in area as well as in the height of its mountains, consists of two great peaks, connected by a low, sandy plain. West Maui has every appearance of great age, the mountain having been eaten away to a mere skeleton of sharp ridges, separated by deep gorges. Iao Valley has a depth of about 4000 feet, right under the summit of Puu Kukui. The summit is well wooded and watered, but the lower lands are dry and barren except where irrigated.

East Maui is one great mountain two miles in height, having at its summit the crater of Haleakala, half a mile in depth, and twenty miles in circumference.

Though there are no authentic records of volcanic eruptions on Maui, the southern coast shows unmistakable signs of outbreaks within a comparatively recent period. The south and west sides

of Maui are mostly cattle ranches with little forest growth, but the northerly and easterly slopes are heavily wooded, and cut by numerous mountain streams. These streams are now tapped by irrigation works, carrying the abundant water supply to the lower slopes now occupied by large and prosperous plantations. Many of the valleys and wooded slopes are well adapted to fruit and coffee culture, which is being rapidly developed.

HAWAII.—Hawaii exceeds all the other islands of the group in area, and in the height of its mountains. It is 92 miles in length from north to south, and about 80 miles from east to west. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are nearly 14,000 feet in elevation, Hualalai over 8000 feet, and Kohala mountain about 5500 feet.

Hawaii has the only active volcano, Kilauea in the Kau district, with a crater eight miles in circumference, and 500 feet in depth. On the summit of Mauna Loa lies the great crater of Mokuaweoweo, which was in violent eruption for a few weeks in April, 1896, when a magnificent display was afforded the few visitors who made the ascent. Since the opening of the century, it has sent forth from its flanks several immense lava flows, the most recent ones being the Hilo flow of 1880-81, and the Kau flow of 1887. The north-east coast of Hawaii is made up of bold precipices. The only running streams are found in this section, and the largest and most constant of these are in the Hilo district, with its heavy rainfall. In Puna, Kau and Kona, the heavy rains of the uplands are rapidly absorbed by the porous lava fountain. The lower slopes of Hawaii on the windward side are mostly devoted to cane culture, which has been very successful. Above the cane belt is a strip of land extending into the forest to a height of about 2500 feet, which is well adapted to fruit and coffee culture. Above the forest and above the 6000 feet level are extensive tracts of pasture lands, and still higher the vast mountain wastes. Mauna Loa is one great dome of bare lava rock with hardly a sign of vegetation above the two mile limit, while Mauna Kea is a collection of volcanic cones of sand and scoria, scattered over a plateau of considerable area. Hualalai, in the Kona district, is of comparative recent origin, with numerous craters near its summit, while Kohala shows evidence of much earlier formation.

Of the smaller islands and rocks, Niihau, Lanai and Kahoolawe are devoted almost entirely to sheep raising.

CLIMATE.—Climate in Hawaii depends so much upon location, altitude and other physical conditions, that much might be written upon that subject, but it has been treated in another article and need not be touched upon here.

Frank S. Dodge.

CLIMATE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE Hawaiian Islands are in an ideal location as regards climate, and various conditions combine to give them one which for salubrity and agreeableness is hardly excelled in any tropical or subtropical region. Being just within the tropics there is never danger of frost, and extremes of heat are unknown. The mountainous character of all the islands gives great variety in temperature; one may have choice of torrid heat in sheltered vallies at sea level, or arctic cold and almost perpetual frost high on the mountain sides, while at the intervening levels any climate may be selected. The air is remarkably pure, coming over thousands of miles of ocean, all impurities must be removed and the only contamination be derived from the few miles of land over which they blow. For nine months the fresh, and in many places, strong, trade winds constantly renew the atmosphere. As a consequence contagious diseases are infrequent, and epidemics, when they occur, are usually of mild type, rapidly run their course and disappear. Surgical operations are not liable to be complicated by blood poisoning and are successful from this cause.

The temperature is very moderate, at Honolulu, the annual average is 72° to 73° Fahrenheit, the minimum 54° and the maximum 88°, the latter being rarely reached. This mildness is due to the fact that the group lies in the track of the great Japanese gulf stream, the Kurosiwa, which is a vast river of cool water flowing across the Pacific ocean and lowering the temperature of all the regions through which it passes, preventing the possi-

bility of extreme heat. Many localities show a lower average than Honolulu, which, from its position, is somewhat cut off from the full effect of the trade winds.

This is a land of sunshine, there are rarely more than two days in the year when the sun is entirely obscured. There are few cloudless days, but the clouds are light and fleecy and add much to the beauty of the landscape. There is a wonderful variety in the cloud scenery; there are often three distinct strata moving in different directions and each totally distinct in form and density. From dawn till evening the great billows of trade wind cloud, high over the mountains are a glorious spectacle, varying with the hours, from the purple, bronze and gold of sunrise, the snowy white of the day time to the almost unearthly beauty of the sunset tints. Also it is eminently the land of rainbows, which are a peculiar feature, day after day, spanning the heavens with irises of marvellous brilliance.

The rainfall in general is moderate, the average for all the islands is about fifty inches for the year. At Honolulu it varies from thirty-five to fifty inches. At Hilo, it is one hundred and fifty, and at the Volcano over two hundred inches. Places on the leeward side of the islands at sea level are arid, almost rainless, but a mile up the mountain side there is abundant moisture, and some of the finest coffee and fruit lands are in these localities. At Honolulu the rains are almost altogether showers, a day of rain being very rare. There are down pours occasionally, two to five inches falling in as many hours, but generally from one-fourth to one inch is the range. It is not often that a week goes by without one or more showers. The rain seems to fall through the air without saturating it, so seldom is it that in showery weather the air is heavy and sultry. In Hilo, Hawaii, the housekeepers dry their linen under the verandahs while the rain is pouring outside. Fogs are infrequent in most places, and when they occur are light and transient. The porous quality of the soil favors rapid removal of moisture and insures drainage with little trouble; so markedly is this true that though there has been great carelessness in providing drainage to residences yet typhoid and kindred diseases are rare. Malaria, where it exists, is generally due to artificial marshes where are cultivated taro and rice, and even in the neighborhood of these malarial

disorders are obscure and mild in type.

From the foregoing it is evident that the Hawaiian climate is a healthy one. People live largely out of doors and all the conditions necessitate abundant ventilation. The comparatively small range of the thermometer prevents the bracing effects derived from striking contrasts, and yet the variation is such as to call for decided changes in clothing during winter and summer months. Violent acute diseases are rare. Pulmonary disease among foreigners infrequent. For young children it is a paradise. Digestive and bowel troubles are much less common and severe than in the United States. The infantile death rate is small. It is a favorable location for those predisposed to tuberculosis or suffering from the early stage of that disease. Many such find restored health and vigor, and others a prolonged lease of life. Delicate constitutions, and feeble elderly people find here a safe home and long years of life. The strain on vital force is much less severe than in colder regions, where the chill raw winds and prolonged storms of spring and autumn are fatal to so many feeble folk.

With increase in travel and population most delightful and salubrious country resorts will be established at various elevations, affording opportunity for rest, recreation, and recuperation, for tired and debilitated people, among the most agreeable surroundings, and supplying such change of climate as may be desirable, without the necessity of leaving the country.

Of necessity the evenness of temperature, and small diurnal range of the thermometer stamp the climate as one where great and prolonged activity is not well endured. The inhabitants must adjust themselves to the conditions and so doing, a vast amount of work physical and mental can be happily accomplished without detriment to health. The white races can do the work necessary on a farm as well as in the summer in America, indeed with less discomfort and danger, for sunstroke is unknown here. The history of the country also proves that men and women can pass long lives in constant and earnest intellectual work, and enjoy health and vigor. A large proportion of the missionary fathers and mothers have lived beyond four score in this "land o' the leal."

George P. Andrews, M. D.

SUGAR AS AN INDUSTRY FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE origin of sugar from cane is involved in so much obscurity that no attempt will be made in this article to reconcile the different accounts given from time to time.

One writer, however, thinks the original home of the sugar cane was in the South Sea Islands because they produce some forms strictly local. It seems quite certain that sugar cane was introduced into Spain by the Moors, and by the Spaniards into the West Indies and Brazil. It was introduced into Louisiana in 1766 by the Jesuit fathers. Just when the sugar cane was introduced into these islands is unknown, but the first knowledge had of the manufacture of sugar, says Jarves in his history of these islands, dates back previous to the year 1828, but the name of the pioneer planter has been lost. Old residents speak of sugar and molasses of a coarse quality being manufactured in sufficient quantities for ordinary consumption in 1828. Fields of cane were grown in and about Honolulu, and also at Waikapu, Maui, and there were sugar mills in Nuuanu valley and also at Waikapu. The first attempt to cultivate sugar cane on a large scale was at Koloa, Kauai, by Dr. R. W. Wood, (a man well known to old Honolulu residents), in 1835, but with what profit the writer is not able to say; but there is evidence to show that in the course of the next five years, say to 1841, sugar to the value of \$36,000 had been exported. Mr. William Ladd, another well known Honolulu resident in those early days, in an article contributed to the Hawaiian Spectator in 1838 on the "Resources of the Islands," speaks prophetically of the manufacture of sugar. He says: "It is a common opinion that sugar will become a leading article of export. That this will become a sugar country is quite evident if we may judge from the varieties of sugar cane now existing here, its adaptation to the soil, the price of labor and a ready market. From experi-

ments made it is believed that sugar of a superior quality can be produced here."

This prophecy has been more than fulfilled since then, for sugar has not only become a leading article of industry and export, but the king of exports from the islands, and from the few hundred tons exported in 1841 it has risen to 226,000 tons in 1896, and with a large home consumption as well. From 1841 to 1860, the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar therefrom was carried on with varying degrees of success, and often in very crude ways; the percentage of sugar obtained was small compared with what there was in the cane or compared with what is now obtained; but there was continual experimenting, with more or less profit. Since 1860 the growth of the industry has been greater and more certain, until now large plantations with their thousands of tons output, from year to year, are to be found on all the large islands. These outputs would have been considered impossible even as late as 1875 or 1876. This great increase has been made possible by the better methods of cultivation, high fertilization, artificial irrigation, a good supply of labor and constant improvements in the manufacture of sugar. Persons who have lived long on the islands and been more or less in touch with the sugar industry, know well that it has not been profitable to every one who has engaged it; there have been wrecks all along the years, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk and owners ruined financially. To the Reciprocity Treaty, negotiated with the United States in 1876, is due more than to anything else, the present prosperity of the sugar industry of these islands, and its abrogation would undoubtedly severely cripple, if it did not completely crush it. There is a common saying: "That it is not wise to put all your eggs in one basket," and it often applies when speaking of the sugar industry. It is asked: What will become of the islands should sugar, from any cause, become unprofitable? There is no other to take its place or fall back upon. This ought not to be; other industries should be encouraged and brought forward. There is, no doubt, much of truth in the above statement, but the inducements in the past have not been such as to lead men to invest much money in them. A change for the better has come within the last few

years in the new impetus given to the coffee industry which it is hoped and believed by a good many will yet rival that of sugar as an island export.

For years the whaling industry was the one largely depended on by the people of the islands for their prosperity, and it was often said in those days that if it failed there would be serious disaster to the commercial and mercantile interests of the country. Failure to the whaling industry, in time, did come, but no serious disaster occurred or followed; the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar had progressed and soon took its place and has continued to progress up to this time.

I see no reason, from present conditions of the sugar industry or from any outlook, to believe that it is not to continue to be the leading and profitable industry of these islands for years to come; with annexation there should a somewhat more extended cultivation of sugar cane be made possible by artesian wells and pumping plants, hence a larger output than at present; but I would not, at the same time, neglect any other industry that offered a fair return for the capital invested.

One cannot doubt that the present prosperity of the islands is due almost wholly to its sugar industry. Contrast, if you please, the condition of the whole country in 1860 and now.

The cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar from it has been the means of bringing into use large tracts of land, giving the owners fair prices for it or good rents if leased; it has afforded employment for the natives so long as they wished to work, besides a large number of other races; it has brought into the country many skilled laborers with their families, creating thereby a higher and better civilization; it has created and made profitable many lines of business, including lines of sailing vessels and steamers, not only for inter-island but foreign business. With the increase of population which the industry has been the means of creating, there has come new wants and needs. Schools and churches have had to be built all over the islands at large expense. Good roads have had to be provided to open up the new lands brought into cultivation and use. Railroads have been built on three of the islands,

giving better and quicker transit for passengers and freights to the seaboard and markets.

The above are but a few of the many signs of prosperity due to the sugar industry, but they are substantial ones, requiring the outlay of much capital, not only home but foreign.

This great increase in material things has given the government a constantly increasing revenue from duties and taxes of all kinds, and it has also given it a credit abroad as well as at home, enabling it to borrow money at a fair interest for needed public improvements.

J. B. Atherton.

COFFEE, THE COMING INDUSTRY.

[For the history of the introduction of coffee in these islands see ANNUAL for 1876, or condensed in the ANNUAL of 1895]

NEXT to sugar the most important product of the Hawaiian Islands to-day is coffee, and taking into consideration the present rapid advance of the latter, the next few years will doubtless show it to be the principal stay of the country, especially as it can be successfully produced on almost all of the tillable land of the group, and is a crop which accommodates itself readily to the limited purse and facilities of the small agriculturalist.

A short time ago it was thought that the Kona district of Hawaii was the only section of the islands adapted to coffee, and for several years its cultivation was confined to that small quarter. The Kona coffee, from the first, proved a superior article and won for itself in the market an excellent reputation and a price rather above that commanded by the best products of Central and South America. The great success of the industry in Kona superinduced experiments in other districts. Hamakua was the first invaded, and then the little red berry found its way into Puna and Hilo.

J. M. Horner is perhaps the pioneer of extensive coffee culture in Hamakua. His trees are now four and five years old and

will yield this year nearly two pounds each. He expects a crop of from thirty-two to thirty-five tons. The Honokaa homesteads show a more recent growth, though none the less promising. The holdings are small, just about as much as a thrifty family can manage. N. de Mello, a Portuguese, is an instance of the success that is being met with. He started without capital to speak of, and has now seventeen acres in coffee, which insures a comfortable future income. W. H. Rickard, and many others in the neighborhood, have excellent coffee prospects. All the crops of trees are young and are just beginning to pay something. There is a great deal of valuable land in this district still unoccupied, waiting the advent of thrifty families who desire to found for themselves the means of certain livelihood.

The Kamaili community of Puna, though new, has made immense strides in coffee culture. It is being settled and cultivated by persons of means who will be able to hold their own until their estates begin to pay. It is here that Hon. R. Rycroft has extensive fields; and C. L. Wight, the Wilders, ex-Judge Carter and others are making heavy investments. Two of the young holdings yielded 2,000 pounds of fine coffee this past year. A landing to reach this neighborhood has been established by the Wilder Steamship Company at Kahena. Peter Lee and the Goudies also have large interests in Puna. The latter are among the older planters and have an excellent prospect for a profitable business.

Olaa has come into prominence in the past few years as a most promising coffee center. The opening of the road from Hilo to the volcano, which traverses this neighborhood, was the means of bringing the possibilities of the Olaa lands to public notice as well as within reach. The holdings of prior pioneers had turned out sufficiently well to justify the rush that came after the lands were opened and the boom that Olaa has experienced ever since. To day Olaa coffee is on the markets of the world where it has made a reputation as enviable as the Kona growth. More capital is perhaps invested in coffee in Olaa and neighborhood than in any other part of the islands; and so far no one has failed in the enterprise, and all have the most sanguine hope of success. It is here that several American companies have invested their money, and many

American farmers are taking up lands and planting coffee; it is here that the industry has passed from the "experimental stage" and is proving itself immensely profitable; here there is lots of land. The government owns several tracts in the neighborhood which will be opened up as rapidly as new roads make it possible for settlement. It is estimated, upon a basis of Olaa returns, that a seventy-five acre coffee farm will have, at the end of five years, paid its running expenses; while from that time forward the returns will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year.

There are many other portions of the island of Hawaii in which coffee is being successfully cultivated. The trees grow best at elevations ranging from 500 to 2,600 feet. However, experiments have shown that coffee has a wide range in varying conditions of soil, moisture, temperature and altitude. It flourishes in these islands from the sea shore up to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Nor is its successful growth confined to Hawaii. On Maui and on Kauai coffee is being planted and the prospects are reported as "flattering." On Molokai the trees flourish in a wild state. Three plantations have been started on Oahu. The finest prospect ever seen in this city was noticed on several bushes from Judge Widemann's place at Waianae, brought up in October and placed on exhibition. During the past year Maunawili, W. G. Irwin's coffee farm beyond the Pali, sent its first crop to the city. The beans were full and heavy, and the grade very high. A stock company has been formed for the cultivation of coffee at Makaha, a few miles beyond Waianae, where Mr. Samuel Andrews has already made considerable progress in the business. In the next few months, if present indications carry, other coffee prospects, with Oahu as the base of operations, will be started; and the year may prove that the islands, as a whole, are the natural home of coffee and the first place in the world for investment in this profitable industry it affords.

Realizing the importance of the coffee industry and the impetus it was likely to receive when the possibilities of the business became known, the Government and a few moneyed firms of Honolulu have done a great deal to help matters along. The Government has, as rapidly as possible, opened new roads into the coffee belts and plotted public lands for settlement. Suitable

tracts have been offered for sale and on long lease at most reasonable figures. The Wilder Steamship Company have issued numerous pamphlets describing the coffee lands, and have materially assisted local and American investors in settling themselves upon profitable estates. Foremost among those who have substantially and continuously aided the industry, however, stands Hackfeld & Co., the Queen Street merchants. This firm has not only assisted investors who had secured good properties, but has made advances to help along such as started out with small means. It has opened channels to the best markets, and has purchased the coffee at prices received from the jobbers, as well as sold it practically free on consignment. All these things have assisted the industry upon its feet, until now it promises soon to vie with sugar for first place in the list of the resources of the country.

One substantial way in which this firm has assisted the coffee industry in the Hawaiian Islands shows itself in the handsome brick building at the corner of Fort and Queen Streets in which is located the machinery for hulling and polishing the bean and grading it for market. The facilities throughout are most complete, in fact are considered by some to be several years ahead of time; but it was the desire of the firm to do everything possible to aid the industry and those engaged in it, so the facilities were made as extensive and complete as the future could possibly demand. The equipment is so complete that coffee can be treated at a very nominal figure, and when it leaves the works, cleaned, polished and graded, is worth all the way from three to six cents per pound more than the bean treated by the old process. It therefore affords the planter a means of bettering his crop by enhancing his values at a cost which is really less than the primeval one of hulling and making a bawlk at polishing.

The building occupied by the new coffee cleaning apparatus is two and a half stories high, the drying rooms being on the garret floor. When the coffee is received at the works it is taken in a huge hopper and conveyed by elevator pans to this apartment. There it is spread out and dried. So complete is the arrangement that green, or imperfectly dried berries are cured as effectually as those fully treated. A great loss to the planter in

the primitive method of curing came just at that point—the process of drying. After drying the coffee passes into a second hopper and from there into a cleaner, a cylinder in which stones, sticks and all foreign matter is separated from the berries. The berries are then ready for the huller. Dropping into a second cylinder the hulls are removed and the beans appear, clean and free from dust. Next comes the polisher. This machinery, which is familiar to all in coffee growing communities, is of the same design as the huller, but is finer and more delicate in handling the beans. Polishing is a frictional process.


From the polisher the beans go to the grader, a new piece of machinery in this country but perhaps the most important of all. Hackfeld & Co. saw that to establish a market basis for Hawaiian coffee it was all important that it be most carefully graded and held up to the standards. Coffees shipped from Hawaii in past years have been sadly mixed, and thus have received a lower grading in the markets than the quality entitled it to. To illustrate: The best coffee of a certain farm brought eighteen cents two years ago; after being treated by the above machinery and properly graded prior to shipment, it brought twenty-five cents a pound! Strict honesty is followed out in all the grades down to the lowest. Thus, the planter knows what he is selling and the consumer is guaranteed the quality he is buying.

The last work in the house is sacking and marking the grades. The first to fall down from the separator are the broken and small flat beans, the lowest grades, both separate; next come the middling flat beans and medium pea-berries; and finally appear the large flat beans and the big pea-berries. These are all carefully separated. The latter, the large flat beans and big pea-berries, make up the best grade of coffee shipped from this country, which is destined to extend the reputation of the Hawaiian product. It is this grade which has successfully held a first place in the markets against the products of Guatamala and South America, and has made Hawaiian coffee famous.

It is hard to estimate what the coffee output of the Hawaiian Islands, during the coming year, will be. Certain it is, however, that the shipments will be larger than ever before. Olaa alone will have 100,000 pounds to sell. Kona, Hamakua and Puna will have more, with other new regions to hear from.

L. D. Timmons.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

HILE Hawaii does not have, accurately speaking, a tropical climate, but rather a sub-tropical—there are no frosts below a height of 5,000 feet above the sea level, and therefore all, or nearly all, of the tropical fruits and plants do well.

On the higher levels, the fruits and grains of the temperate zone may be cultivated with success. Wheat, barley, Indian corn, rye, do well subject to proper cultivation and care.

The area for agriculture is not, as compared with the great areas of the United States, very large, but the limits of it for cultivation will not be reached for many years. Success in agriculture in the islands depends, as it depends in all other countries, upon the intelligence used in the cultivation of crops, and upon the markets, which is a most important consideration.

There is no difficulty in raising the banana, the pine apple, the orange, the lime, the guava, besides sugar cane and coffee.

Cattle and sheep, pigs and fowls, do well if cared for. Any one proposing to immigrate to these islands, should thoroughly understand that there is no agricultural "bonanza" here, aside from sugar making, which is very remunerative under present conditions. The immigrant must consider himself a pioneer in many ways. He will find everything he desires in the way of a mild climate, but that will not bring him an income.

The local market for produce are limited. The Chinese, Japanese and native Hawaiians, obtain their own particular food in their own way. The Anglo-Saxons do not number over 6,000 men, women and children, and their consumption of agricultural produce is therefore limited. The outlook for agricultural and horticultural markets is on the Pacific Coast. The increase in the Anglo Saxon population will naturally increase the local demand for home products, but it may be a slow increase—

foreign markets must be found. Mexico and the Central American States will compete with Hawaii in the American markets.

There is practically no limit to the production of bananas, on the large island of Hawaii—they can be raised at an extremely low rate, nor is there any limit to the production of pine apples, nor of oranges, but the home consumption of these fruits is limited. At present inter-island transportation is too expensive, and the freight rates to the Pacific Coast are too high to encourage a large export trade.

From the island of Hawaii, which contains the largest amount of land suitable for agricultural and horticultural produce, there is at present, no direct steam communication with the American Coast, consequently the banana is not raised on that island to any extent for export. The development of the coffee industry, however, as well as the need of freight room for the sugar product, will, before long, establish quick transit and make openings for many persons who desire to engage in raising these fruits. Whenever this is done, the future of the fruit trade of the islands will be secure.

As the United States have no tropical region, they must depend upon foreign countries for tropical products to a large extent. While the distance from the tropical regions of Mexico to the consuming centers of the United States is much less than the distance of the Hawaiian Islands from the Pacific Coast, the cost of transportation from the islands will be less, as it is a water transportation.

The horticultural products of the islands can be so cultivated that they will reach the coast markets "between seasons" and bring the highest price. There is a season on the Pacific coast in October and November, during which period the home-grown orange is not ripe and the markets are bare of the fruit.

By careful selection and cultivation these islands may supply this demand. Extended facilities of transportation from the coast to the interior will increase the demand for fruit in these "between seasons."

But little attention has been paid to high farming—horticulture—in the islands, up to the present time, owing to the absorbing interest taken in sugar production. The brains and energy of the country have been concentrated upon that industry.

As the new and more diversified industries become apparent, the best methods of agriculture and horticulture will be adopted.

The soil and climate of the islands furnish excellent opportunities for the cultivation of flowers which produce perfumes, and the extraction of these perfumes. As an illustration of this the *faranesia acacia* grows wild and in abundance. This shrub is carefully cultivated in Italy, and a considerable population make a living out of it.

The chief advantage of a residence on these islands is the singularly salubrious climate, and the absence of frost, while the gradual elevation of the land permit the most diversified cultivation to be carried on.

W. N. Armstrong.

HAWAII AS AN ARTIST'S FIELD.

“**I**N your land of Hawaii is there material for the artist?” Such a questioner we would bid to come and see. If he were a true artist he could hardly turn back disappointed.

“But have you anything but a volcano, some palm trees, and great fields of cane?” Again we should exclaim, “O, come and see!” These islands were not raised out of the deep for the ages to soften and mellow that the sugar planter alone might reap harvests. Happy is the artistic soul who can bring his palette and brush and gain in some small measure the harvests that nature holds ready for him. It is not a market for art, but a repository from whence to draw. If you come from a northland of frozen earth and murky heavens, you will realize before you see an island form that the skies are growing kind and very beautiful; that the heavens and the sea are blue, so blue, and that the pearly, misty clouds and crested wave that press forward to break upon the coral reef almost defy you in their loveliness. And when the shore is reached, glancing back over the waters whence you have just come—see them!—there is purple and green and sapphire; now that is gone and there is diamond, amethyst and opal flashing under the sun. Then look up unto the hills: the clouds rest over some of them, and

between you and their purple and blue there may be found a rainbow which you would not care to miss as the finest you have ever seen. But wait; there will be another one a little later, and tomorrow too. Then when the sun is not quite so bright, so that everything stands less brilliant in the clear air, new beauties creep out of the shadowy cañons, and subtle forms which hide from the bright light show themselves. The traveller who expects these islands to be bordered with palms and ferns which dip their long fronds into the waters will be disappointed, perhaps disheartened at the first sight of brown, rugged hillsides, and arid steeps and plains. But the true artist knows that nature keeps her beauty for him who seeks, and the searcher who understands her ways will not have far to go.

The varied resources of the islands are not all within stone's throw of each other, for between them may be miles of horseback riding and many more miles of ocean channel. But the full portfolio and the greater satisfaction for him who has these advantages! If the days come that sketching tours are arranged, and some artist with an outdoor class shall come with their array of camp stools and umbrellas, they will find a field over which they will linger long and be loth to leave. And then, art students, when you are once here, beware of your greens! The rice fields in their vivid shades; the valleys, large or small, down whose steep sides verdure seems tumbling in leafy cascades; tropical creepers, giant ferns, sturdy bananas and perhaps a glimpse of the mercantile sugar cane; these will draw from your color box such combinations of the pigments blue and yellow, that, unless they are accompanied by a full measure of thought and skill, the canvasses will resemble the colors which might better be displayed on St. Patrick's day in the morning. It is a color study in Hawaii from the coal black of its lava rock through all its shades to the white of the coral, and the same of the soil which paints the roofs bright red in some localities with its dust. There is in succession a scale of hues that be speak ruddy soil, glimmering sands, hazy waterfalls, brown rocks, shimmering *mirage* or giant mountain—to enumerate them by contrast.

If color is here, so are form and feeling. The former is shown in serrate hilltops or fringe of cocoa palms against the sky; in the spiky leaves of the *lauhala*, in towering cliff and varied lava

form; and in a hundred ways which will keep the master or the student silent with admiration. With form and color for our basis, let us think of sentiment and feeling. The human current here is varied. Besides the Hawaiian flag there floats that of the great dragon, representing thousands of Chinese; and the Japanese in sandals and *kimono* are to be found on all sides. Gay kerchiefs and bright shawls show the presence of the Portuguese; and these three nationalities in the byways of their homes, more picturesque than aesthetic, as well as in their labors in the fields, furnish pictures both quaint and pathetic. You need not seek China to see its sons plowing the wet rice fields with curious cattle like the rhinoceros, nor Japan to find its countrymen in houses with thatched roof and sides, which have quite succeeded the interesting grass houses of the Hawaiians. And as to the latter, with their rich, dark skins, good carriage, loving natures and their *leis* of flowers—who will be the Millet that will draw from a hundred sources close at hand some scene which will touch the world with something of the spirit of the Angelus? Not far need he look for an atmosphere in which to place it, both physical and mental. See the canoes so long and dark with their curious outriggers, which the natives so deftly bring to the shore, and then see the form and the colors of the fish that they bundle, marvels of shape and hue. See the smoke of the *imu*, the fast disappearing calabash, the less frequent *luau*, in their quaint tropical setting; see the subjects that so few are dealing with, and get out your brushes!

Hawaii has its artists, a fair number and of merit, as past years of the Kilohana Art League prove, with these semi annual exhibitions of varied and original work; but the field is vastly larger than has yet been gleaned in. In taking these mere glimpses, no mention has been made of sculpture of the native types, as are instanced by the work now in the Bishop Museum. But the subject has only been touched, and though a glance may not reveal the possibilities here, it is just as true as of the greater beauties to which it all points—that he who seeks shall abundantly find.

Philip Henry Dodge.

THE PICTURED LEDGE OF KAUAI.

KEONILOA beach at Koloa, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, on which the "pictured rocks" are found (Figures I and II illustrate specimens of the work), lies between the sand-stone cliffs of Makawahi on the east and the lava cliffs of Makahuena on the west. The beach is about one-half a mile in length; at the western end near the pictured sand stone ledge is the small boat landing of Kaneaukai. J. D. Dana in his "Characteristics of Volcanoes" expresses the opinion "that the shore line formation of the Koloa sea coast at and near Keoniloa beach shows evidence of a change in level in the Island of Kauai, * * * though to what extent cannot be inferred."

Prof. Wm. T. Brigham in his "Hawaiian Volcanoes," reviewing Dana's observations, does not come to the same conclusion. He says: "The evidences of elevations on Kauai are by no means as satisfactory as on Oahu. The so-called *raised reef* near Koloa, I am satisfied, is only a consolidated dune of coral sand; * * * I did not see any marks of subsidence."

As the ledge on which the pictures are made is, when free of sand, only partly exposed at low tide, and then nearly covered with water by every good sized wave, a natural conclusion is that the beach has subsided at least six feet since the pictures were cut.

The pictured ledge, 110 feet by 25 feet, is usually for years at a time covered with many feet of sand. The writer first saw the drawings in 1887, and again in June, 1897, when they were exposed for about ten days, at which time sixty-seven pictures and markings were to be seen, (some of them deeply graved into the ledge), varying in size from one foot to six and a half feet in length. Measurements of twelve and rough sketches of fifty-seven were made, also a few rather poor photographs of eight

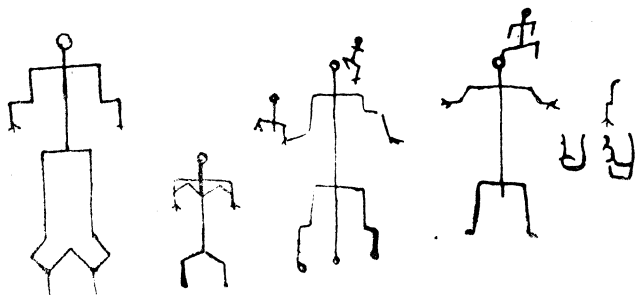


FIGURE I.

were secured. The graving though somewhat worn was still from one-fourth of an inch to three-fourths of an inch deep, and from half an inch to one and a half inches wide. The upper half of the ledge was dark and well glazed over, and the gravings on it were worn to the same appearance.

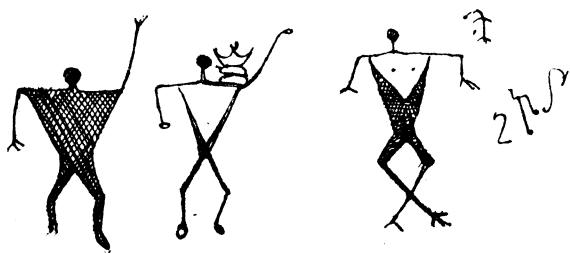


FIGURE II.

A short experiment showed that with a hatchet a four foot figure could be made in about two hours of

steady work; that with a native stone adz it would take at least a day, and use up a number of such tools. No tradition of the work or the workers has been obtained. On June 16th an old Hawaiian woman named, Kauila, who has lived near Keoniloa for many years was interviewed. She said: "I first saw the pictures when I was about thirteen years old; that was in 1848. I went to see them with my school teacher and his other scholars and two Roman Catholic priests. My teacher's name was Alexandero, a Frenchman. He was the first Roman Catholic priest in Koloa and built the Catholic mission buildings. We saw all the picture rocks exposed; you have only seen a part of them today. Another ledge from fifty to one hundred feet further inland, under the sand, has pictures of birds, fishes, a canoe and

strange animals cut on it. The animals are not like anything now seen; they have bodies like cattle, heads and ears like pigs, but no horns; the canoe has no outrigger or figures in it."

"The priest went home with me from Keoniloa and talked with my father, Walewale, and my grandfather, also with a number of other old natives (in those days there were many old people in the land) about the drawings. They had all seen the pictures but had never heard who cut them or why they were done. The oldest folks said that their fathers and grandfathers had told them that the pictures had always been there."

The sand hills to the west of Keoniloa are said to have been old battle fields; they were certainly used as burial grounds.

Fugitives from Oahu wars are said to have landed at Keoniloa and been killed and buried in these sand hills by Koloa natives—a good way to discourage immigration and annexation.

Alexander, in his Brief History of the Hawaiian People, chapter 15, says: "About the end of the 13th century, Kalaunui-ohua, a warlike and ambitious Moi (king) of Hawaii undertook to subdue the whole group. * * * He defeated the leading chiefs of Maui, Molokai, and Oahu. * * * He set sail for Kauai and landed near Koloa, where he was met by Kukona at the head of the warriors of Kauai, and totally defeated, his fleet being taken and his army destroyed."

It was about this time that a vessel, called "*Mamala*" in the tradition, arrived at Kahului, Maui. The captain and crew are said to have been foreigners of light complexion, with bright eyes, who intermarried with the natives and became progenitors of a light colored stock. As there were no Europeans in the Pacific Ocean in the 13th century, it is most probable, as Judge Fornander has suggested, that these foreigners were the crew of some Japanese junk, driven out of its course by a typhoon, and drifted to these shores, as has twice happened in recent times.

Also, that, about the year 1527-28, Spaniards, a man and his sister, were saved from a wreck on Hawaii. * * * They intermarried with the natives and became the progenitors of certain well-known families of chiefs, such as that of Kaikioewa, former Governor of Kauai. Kaikioewa's family came from the Island of Hawaii.

Jarvis in his History of the Islands says: "Cook found in the

possession of the natives of Kauai two pieces of iron ; one a portion of a hoop, and the other appeared to be part of the blade of a broad sword. * * * The knowledge and use of iron was generally known."

Kauila's story would take us back to the early part of the 17th century without a tradition of the workers.

Two of the designs look enough like a cross and a flag to make one think that foreigners may have had a hand in the work or have given the natives—if they did the work—a knowledge of those emblems ; were it not for them one might think that the pictures were made by a party of Northwest Indians who could, I believe, easily sail or drift in their large canoes down to these Islands with the currents, in a shorter time than a Japanese junk could do so. One can usually see half a dozen northwest drift logs on the beach at Keoniloa. On the beaches of the island of Niihau, some 50 miles away, hundreds of logs and red-wood posts have been picked up a few months after freshets on the Pacific coast of the United States and British Columbia had washed out the saw mill logging dams. Drawings somewhat similar to those at Keoniloa are or were to be seen at Halemanu, Waialua, Oahu, on the great carving platter of Kokoa or Kalo Aikanaka, and at Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii. Of the former

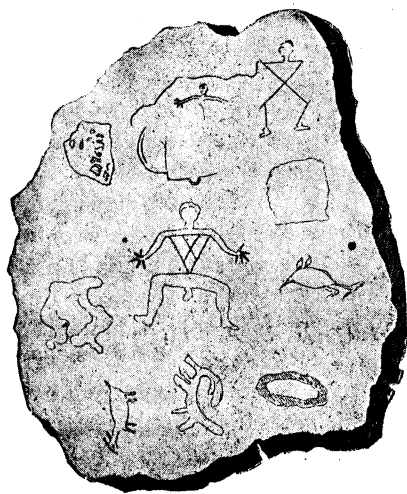


FIGURE III.

(Figure III.), Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, Esq., in his "Narrative of a visit to Brazil, Chili, Peru and the Sandwich Islands during the year 1821 and 1822," says : "I had expected to find a monument of great magnitude ; instead of which I saw nothing but a flat stone, resembling an English tomb-stone, about five feet broad by six or seven in length. The surface was very smooth and upon it I discovered many rude representations of

men and animals, similar to those which have from time to time been met with and described among the Indians of America. Many were defaced, and in others I could trace no resemblance to any known objects, either animate or inanimate: the stone itself was very imperfect, pieces of it having evidently been broken off on different sides, which I learnt from the guide had been done by the neighboring inhabitants, in order to convert the materials into knives, mirrors, pots, and other domestic utensils, which were always fabricated from stones in former times, previous to the introduction of iron by foreign traders. Annexed is a drawing, taken on the spot."

The tradition, as related to me by Coxe, is briefly this: "Many hundred moons ago, a race of people, more warlike and savage in their habits of life than the other inhabitants, occupied this part of the island. One chief, Herimino by name, who exercised supreme authority over them, was celebrated far and wide for courage and cruelty, and under him they might be said to live entirely by war and pillage. But that which most distinguished them and spread terror among their more peaceful neighbors, was their avowed cannibalism, the prisoners whom they took in war being always butchered, to satisfy the cravings of this unnatural appetite. The habitation of the said chief was situated on the very spot since called after him, Herimino, where I now stood, and the stone in question served as an altar upon which the unfortunate human victims were sacrificed. Near it a large round hole, about twenty feet in circumference, and still clearly discernible, was pointed out as the place where the kanakas, or men, were cooked and devoured by the Chief and his adherents."

"The marked expression of horror on the countenance of my guide bore witness to his own belief of this story, as by dint of signs, and the repetition of a few words that I understood, he enabled me to trace the vestiges here described. The conclusion of the history is, that these bloody-minded barbarians were at length driven by superior force from the plain into their mountain fastnesses. There Herimino fell by the hand of his brother-in-law, who had some private feud and motive of enmity against him. His followers, however, still continued in possession of

their fastnesses, whence they issued from time to time, like the Scottish children of the mist, to wreak their vengeance upon all who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They were not finally extirpated till about forty years ago, when the principal chief of the island, previous to King Tamahamaha, pursued and killed them all, except one man, whose life accidentally was spared. One of this man's children is now a menial dependant upon the present King, and in no respect distinguishable from any of the other natives."

Kalakaua in his "Legends and Myths of Hawaii" says that — "It may be assumed that near the close of the 17th Century Kalo Aikanaka and his people, the chief of the cannibals of Halemanu, landed at Waialua, Oahu. They came from Kauai where they had been living for the previous ten years or so. They are said to have come to Kauai from one of the Southern islands, which our tradition does not mention, in double canoes, and as they were in a starving condition, it was thought that they had been blown thither by adverse winds while journeying to some other islands. They lived at first on land near the foot of the mountains back of Waimea; then in a secluded valley in the mountains of Haupu. Kalo Aikanaka's real name was Kokoa. He was of chiefly proportions, and his muscular limbs were tatooed with rude representations of birds, sharks, and other fishes. His features were rather of the Papuan cast. His people were somewhat darker than the Kauaians; they were expert fishermen, etc." The mountain of Haupu is but a few miles from the Keoniloa beach and its landing place, Kaneaukai, is used by fishermen today.

The drawings at Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii, have not been copied or measured by any one, as far as the writer can learn. He was first told of them by Dr. Emerson of Honolulu and Mr. W. A. Hardy of Hilo, Hawaii. They are said to be cut into black lava rock, pahohoe, on the beach, but far enough inland to be usually free of water; they are now much worn and resemble those at Keoniloa.

Honaunau is not far from Keei, the place at which the Spanish man and woman are said to have landed in the early part of the

14th Century. A large Pahonua, (city of refuge), that contained three heiaus (temples), is now at Honaunau.

Three of the figures on the Honaunau ledge, according to native tradition, are the outlines of the body of Kamalalawalu and two of his dogs. Kamalalawalu was the king of Maui who was slain in battle at Hokuula, Waimea, Hawaii, in the latter part of the 14th Century.

It is said that an attempt was made in behalf of King Kalakaua to have some of the Honaunau drawings cut out and taken to the Government Museum then in Honolulu.

Without doubt a number of the Keoniloa beach figures could easily be removed.

Du Chaillu in his "Viking Age" has pictures of the rock drawings of the Scandinavian Peninsula that are similar to those at Keoniloa, and stand like them without a tradition.

J. K. Farley

HAWAIIAN LAND POLICY.

IN 1846, in connection with other great reforms of that period, an Act was passed by which the common people had an opportunity of obtaining titles to the small holdings which they then occupied and cultivated as tenants or retainers of the chiefs. About 11,000 persons took advantage of this provision. Afterwards the Government drifted away from this liberal attitude toward the people and for a long time its land policy was of a character most unfavorable to the development of a prosperous rural population. Large areas of arable and grazing land were leased for long terms or sold outright for cash. The crown lands being inalienable were leased in large areas for long terms. The rich easily obtained the control of extensive tracts while it was a difficult and discouraging enterprise for the poor man to secure the few acres that he needed for a home and for cultivation.

In 1884 an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the setting apart of homesteads out of the government lands

to be conveyed to landless applicants on reasonable terms. The administration, however, was indifferent to the object of the law and it was not put in force until after the change of administration in 1887. Since that time 557 holdings have been taken up under this law, of which 256 have been patented.

In 1891 Queen Liliuokalani promoted the leasing of a part of the Crown land of Olāa, Hawaii, then in demand for cultivation on account of the new volcano road built through it, in moderate tracts from 50 acres and upwards upon reasonable terms. At about the same time provision was made for leasing portions of Crown lands in Puna and Waimea, Hawaii, in smaller tracts to applicants on still easier terms.

In 1895 the legislature of the Republic of Hawaii at its first session, enacted a very comprehensive law known as "Land Act 1895." This act marked a great advance on all previous land legislation and was one of the main grounds for convening the legislature in session at that time.

Upon the abrogation of the Monarchy in 1893, the Crown lands which had previously been devoted to the support of royalty became vested in the government. The "Land Act 1895" classed all government lands, except town lots, sites of public buildings, roads, landings, nurseries, parks, reservations for forest and conservation of water supply and lands used for other public purposes, as "Public lands," and placed them in charge of a Board of three Commissioners composed of the Minister of Interior and two persons appointed by the President with the approval of the Cabinet, one of whom to be designated as Agent of Public Lands. The Act divides the territory of the Republic into six land districts and provides for a Sub-Agent of Public Lands and Rangers in each district. It divides the public lands into first and second and third class agricultural lands; first and second class pastoral land; pastoral-agricultural land; forest land and waste land. The Commissioners with the consent of the Executive Council may sell parcels of Public Lands of not more than one thousand acres in extent at auction for cash, and parcels of not over six hundred acres at auction under an agreement of sale containing conditions of residence or improvement and payment of the purchase price

in installments and providing for delivery of a Land Patent upon performance of conditions. Land Patents may also be issued without an auction sale in exchange for private lands or by way of compromise, and quit claim deeds may be issued for quieting titles upon legal or equitable grounds.

The Commissioners may make leases of public lands for not over twenty-one years without privilege of renewal, with rent to be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually in advance. Leases are taxed upon the value of the real estate demised.

The special methods of opening lands to settlement under the Land Act, are by Homestead Leases, Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, which may be acquired by either men or women over eighteen years old who are citizens or who hold Letters of Denization or Certificates of Special Rights of Citizenship, are not under civil disability for any offense or delinquent in payment of taxes and who own no land in the Hawaiian Islands except wet land. Homestead Leases are intended to provide persons without capital and their heirs with permanent homes. They run for 999 years subject to continuous use of the same as homes and payment of taxes and certain moderate conditions of improvement. There is no rent and no purchase price. They are limited to eight acres in first class, sixteen acres in second class agricultural land, thirty acres in first class, sixty acres in second class pastoral land, or forty-five acres in pastoral-agricultural land.

Right of purchase leases and cash freeholds are limited to one hundred acres in first class, two hundred acres in second class agricultural land; six hundred acres in first class, twelve hundred acres in second class pastoral land, or four hundred acres in pastoral-agricultural land. The lands are appraised, and the right of purchase lessee pays, annually, eight per cent. on the appraised value. From the end of the first year to the end of the fifth year he must maintain his home on the premises. After the third year the lessee is entitled to a land patent upon paying the appraised value of the premises if he has resided thereon not less than two years, and has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent. of the area and has performed certain other conditions. The term of a right of purchase lease is twenty-one years.


Cash freeholds are sold at auction upon the appraisement as an upset price. One-fourth of the successful bid is paid at the sale, the balance in three years, in annual installments, when the purchaser is entitled to a land patent if the conditions have been performed. He is required to maintain his home on the premises from the end of the first year to the end of the third year; make certain specified improvements and pay his taxes.

Provision is made for furnishing a number of lots in one block, under the cash freehold system, to associations or communities who desire to settle together.

Under the special provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for conveying land in small holdings, the following documents have already been issued: Right of purchase leases, 206; freehold agreements, 21; certificates of occupation, preliminary to homestead leases, 62; agreements of sale conditioned on residence or improvement and payment in installments, 48.

Sanford B. Dole.

HAWAII'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

HEN the McKinley bill went into effect in 1892 the interests of the masses in the Hawaiian Islands were affected to a great extent. Men not directly associated with the chief industry of the country said the sugar planters deserved a set back, because their managers had ignored the United States to a degree that Congress had felt it necessary to inflict a little punishment by way of retaliation; Hawaii had benefitted by the reciprocity treaty in the matter of tariff allowances, but Great Britain had benefitted to the detriment of United States manufacturers in the matter of machinery with which to manufacture the sugar which congress had, prior to the McKinley bill, admitted free against duty-paid sugar from other countries. The owners of British ships had also profited through carrying the cargoes of sugar to San Francisco.

If the statements made at that time were true they cannot be so concerning the conditions existing during the past few years.

Nor could they be substantiated to the letter at that time for it is a well known fact that one of the largest manufacturers of machinery on the Pacific Coast, had for several years prior to 1893, a representative in Honolulu who secured orders for thousands of dollars worth of plantation machinery, and the largest mills on the islands are now fitted out with pumps and machinery made in the United States. With the increase of these importations of American products and manufactures comes a corresponding decrease of the same lines from European countries. During the recent visit of Senator Morgan to the great plantation of the Ewa Company, this condition of affairs was brought to his attention as he passed from one department of the mill to another.

During the early years of the sugar industry in Hawaii, British vessels were idle in San Francisco, and it was an easy matter to put them in the trade between the United States and Hawaii. On the other hand, as the industry developed, interests in American vessels were bought by citizens of Hawaii and the registers change to Hawaiian, so that while the statistics of a dozen years ago may have shown a minimum freight carried in vessels other than Hawaiian, it in no sense proves that it was not American labor and American capital that built the vessels.

Another misleading statement is sent out with the statistics: The Custom House reports show the tonnage only of vessels calling at Honolulu, but no complete record of the tonnage of merchandise is kept, so that in the case of the Pacific Mail steamers *Belgic*, *China*, *Coptic*, *Doric*, and *Gaelic*, which make five voyages each per year, there is shown an aggregate tonnage of 14,976 for a single call when as a matter of fact the quantity of freight carried by those steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu is infinitesimal.

Let the Custom House reports for 1896 be taken as a basis and note the result. The imports of merchandise from the United States during that year had a valuation of \$5,464,208.10, more than 75% of which was carried in vessels of American register. Against this, goods to the value of \$1,700,353.30 were imported from all other countries. Does this not show

that Hawaii contributes to the reciprocal relations between the two countries?

In the fleet for 1896 carrying between United States and Hawaiian ports there were exactly 100 vessels of American register having a tonnage of 88,753 against 27 British vessels with a tonnage of 45,778. It will be seen by this that even with the large tonnage of vessels flying the British flag which call at the port of Honolulu, but which carry little freight the difference is in favor of American vessels by more than 51 per cent.

Another point to be considered in reckoning the tonnage of British registered ships is the fact that the six vessels constituting the lines running from Vancouver and Portland to Honolulu, carry produce from almost the entire North West Pacific States. To ship from Washington and Oregon to Honolulu via Vancouver is found to be cheaper than by sending to San Francisco and then tranship. The idea of the producers in those States is to get their products to market as quickly as possible without regard to the nationality of the vessels carrying it. The Honolulu producer finds his market in the United States and he ships, whenever possible, on American built vessels. Of the exports from Hawaii during 1896, valued at \$15,515,230.13 only \$24,865.18 was shipped via Canadian ports while \$15,460,098.15 went into the United States via Pacific and Atlantic Coast ports.

People who have cried down Hawaii because of its patronizing British ships have done so through ignorance of the real facts. No country in the world can shown a larger per centage of American built vessels in her trade, and if Hawaii's patronage of British built ships has been such as to cause comment it is mainly because vessels in the American merchant marine have been withheld. Hawaii is ready and always has been to throw its trade to American built vessels and this should be counted in her favor. The people and the country should not be denounced if American manufacturers patronize vessels other than American in sending their goods to these islands.

James T. Stacker.

JAPAN'S "PEACEFUL INVASION."

THE matter of the "Peaceful invasion" of Hawaii by the Japanese is one entitled to all the consideration, and more, than is given it by the people of the United States. Residents of Hawaii paid little attention to the influx of Orientals until it was almost too late to check it, except by legislative enactment, a step not deemed advisable at this time.

Representatives of Japan in Hawaii, during the past five years, have vigorously denied the rumor that their government had any intention of taking the islands, coupling with their assurances of a contrary nature, the statement that Hawaii could not be governed advantageously by Japan owing to its geographical position. However that may be, the fact remains, that during the past twelve years, up to October, 1897, according to the records of the Board of Immigration, 37,451 Japanese contract laborers have landed in Hawaii; and during that same period less than one-third have returned at the close of their contracts.

Japan may not have intentions on Hawaii, by either war-like or diplomatic methods, but that it may gain control through strategy is possible, even probable. The Okuma policy is to land as many of Japan's subjects in Hawaii as is possible—the plan has been made public, innocently perhaps, by officials of the Japanese government, and then by force of superior numbers demand the right of franchise for its citizens. This obtained the rest would be easy, and so long as Hawaii, in its isolated position, retains its autonomy without the support of a stronger power, the interests of the Anglo-Saxon are in jeopardy.

It must be admitted that the Japanese are progressive to the extent that they are copyists. It has been stated by Americans who have visited Japan since the Japan-Chinese war, that there

is not an article manufactured in the United States which cannot be produced in Japan and sold in America, even with the high tariff, at thirty per cent. less than it can be made for in Chicago. This may be attributed to the low cost of living in Japan, and up to this time the use of silver as a monetary standard. With the change to gold, the cost of production may be increased; but even then Japan would still be a strong competitor of the American producer.

Mention has been made of the number of contract laborers who have arrived here since the signing of the Hawaiian-Japanese treaty in 1871, but those figures do not represent the entire number of citizens of that country who have assisted in forming the masses making the "Peaceful invasion." During the past two years Hawaii has had to contend with a class known as free laborers, men and women, brought here through the instrumentality of immigration companies. After 3000, approximately, of this class had sought domiciles here the Hawaiian government discovered that their advent in the country savored somewhat of fraud, and through the efforts of the Executive 1100, who came during the early part of 1897, were refused a landing. It was not until this action was taken by the Hawaiian government that Japan openly asserted its position in the premises, claiming for its subjects, privileges unthought of by the framers of the treaty. The question is one which attracts the attention of the diplomats of the world. Figuratively speaking, Japan has exposed its hand in the question of supremacy in Hawaii; its attitude is such as to strike terror in the breasts of every lover of republican principles and American institutions, for Hawaii is essentially American and the citizens are ready to foster republican principles.

The following table shows the arrival and departure of Chinese and Japanese at the port of Honolulu from 1886 to 1896, both years included. Women and children are not included, for the reason that they do not, in their own country, have a voice in directing the destiny of their people. Except in point of morality the people of Hawaii have nothing to fear from the women from Japan; it is the men, who, acting upon the advice or suggestion of wiser heads, may now be aiming at control. It will be seen in

this table that in the early years of the convention but few of the immigrants returned. This may be accounted for by the fact that only occasional contracts had expired; and the penal clause in the document precluded the possibility of dissatisfied members of the colony leaving until they had performed their part of the agreement.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>		<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
1886.....	692....	270	1886.....	48	1,434
1887.....	1,155....	860	1887.....	51	1,335
1888.....	2,787....	1,108	1888.....	408	1,296
1889.....	2,513....	344	1889.....	360	1,352
1890.....	3,087....	360	1890.....	146	1,407
1891.....	4,486....	852	1891.....	683	1,851
1892.....	3,006....	1,506	1892.....	324	1,604
1893.....	3,609....	836	1893.....	1,567	1,030
1894.....	3,286....	1,266	1894.....	1,674	1,015
1895.....	2,306....	2,512	1895.....	1,324	983
1896.....	5,129....	4,981	1896.....	2,384	1,287
Total...32,056			Total...8,969		
		14,895			13,994

From these figures it will be seen that the "invasion" has been gradual, high water mark having been reached in 1896, and of the number of Japanese males now in the islands 285 read and write English, though thousands understand that language well enough for business or conversational purposes.

The power of Japan in Hawaii is not alone in numbers. During the past two years these people have made inroads upon the Anglo-Saxons engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in the trades, until there is scarcely a line but what has its Japanese representative. Single and alone the government of Hawaii cannot combat this condition of affairs successfully; it requires a stronger arm to maintain the rights of the people who have made Hawaii what it is to-day. The period of immigration to Hawaii from Japanese ports covers only about twelve years, and yet one hundred per cent. more Japanese in Hawaii own their dwellings than do Americans. Of course the value of the property owned by the Americans is many times greater than that of the Japanese; the figures are given more to show the advance made by the Orientals, and as they have become property

holders only within two years past the percentage is not a tithe of what it will be, should the islands be allowed to continue under the present conditions. The people of the United States, in view of the vast commercial interests, can ill afford to stand by and see this continue. For the safety of American capital and civilization, Hawaii must have closer political relations with the United States.

Thos. C. Hobson.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AND APPLIANCES.

THE Hawaiian Islands, owing to their geographical position, natural formation, conditions of soil and other factors going to make up a climate, should rank high among the world's health resorts.

The healthfulness of any locality depends primarily upon three vital conditions, viz: variations of temperature, degree of humidity of the atmosphere and formation of the soil.

These three factors, in the making of a climate, are controlled by nature and are subject to but little disturbance by the hands of mankind.

Other conditions, however, of almost equal importance to the health of a community, are directly under human control, for example; intelligent selection of sites for dwellings, the securing of an abundant and pure water supply, proper drainage, prompt, safe and efficient disposal of all waste material, and a sanitary disposition of the dead.

Hawaii, although geographically within the tropics, possesses but little of what is commonly understood as a tropical climate. The summer heat is considerably less than that of the Eastern States of America and is tempered by the north-east trade winds which blow steadily for eight or nine months in the year.

Sunstroke and heat exhaustion are unknown terms in this tropical country and at times when every mail of summer brings reports of suffering and death from the excessive heat of the great eastern cities, the inhabitants of this favored spot go about their usual vocations perfectly indifferent to the sun's rays.

The annual rainfall varies, to a considerable degree, upon the different islands and between different localities upon the same island. As a general rule it is greater upon the windward (north-east) side of each island, and increases in correspondence to an increase in altitude.

The rainy season begins about November 1st, and lasts until the middle of April; but summer showers are common on all of the islands, and the mountains are capped with clouds throughout the year.*

The land rises rapidly from the sea to the mountains, and the soil is very porous, so that drainage is excellent and the ground dries out quickly after the heaviest rains, except in the valleys.

Thus it will be seen that the Hawaiian Islands possess, in an eminent degree, the qualities essential for a salubrious climate.

In the country districts, where the crowding together of dwellings and other community problems do not exist, the promise of immunity from disease held out by the climatic conditions is fulfilled, and sickness of an epidemic nature is almost unknown.

A certain amount of remittent fever prevails, notably at the beginning of the rainy season, due to the drinking of raw surface water, and bowel troubles are apt to occur from the same cause. Epidemic dysentery is an unknown disease in Hawaii.

When we come to the plantations with their villages of employees crowded together in barracks, new factors are introduced, and diseases due to the commingling of human beings arise. But even here epidemic disease is rare. Remittent fever becomes more common, and an occasional case of typhoid appears. Typhus does not exist in this country.

Honolulu being the only settlement on the island of sufficient size to render the consideration of city problems necessary, is deserving of special attention from a sanitary standpoint.

The city of Honolulu extends along the waterfront from Kalihi to Diamond Head, a distance of about seven miles. The land from the sea back towards the hills, for a distance of one

* See Raintall and Meteorological Tables, pages 40 to 42.

mile, more or less, is flat and only slightly above sea level. Ascending the hills the altitude increases rapidly. The following figures were obtained from the survey department:

<i>Elevation.</i>		<i>Elevation.</i>	
King Street	7 to 13 ft.	Prospect Street . . .	178 to 198 ft.
Beretania Street . .	10 to 30	Powder Magazine.	197
School Street	30 to 71	Wilder Avenue . . .	55 to 65
Judd Street	131 to 148	Makiki Reservoir.	160
Wyllie Street	225 to 250	Punahou College.	70
Gov. El. Light Stn	400	Rocky Hill	200
Kam'ham'ha Schls	40	Punchbowl Hill . . .	498
Insane Asylum . . .	43	Roundtop Hill	1049
Mormon Church . . .	91	Tantalus Road . . .	1630
Punchbowl Res'vr	165	Mount Tantalus . . .	2013

There are many beautiful building sites upon the hills directly back of the city, where any altitude between 150 and 1000 feet above sea level may be obtained.

Many of the finest residences in the city are built at too low an altitude. In any seacoast town, especially in the tropics, the most suitable sites for dwellings are on the hills, rather than on the coast is in the valleys.

A thin haze, like a diaphanous fog bank, hangs over the city of Honolulu about four nights out of every seven. Almost any morning at day-break, from the harbor, this may be plainly seen stretching away from Nuuanu Valley to Diamond Head. It rises to a height of fifty or sixty feet. The fortunate individuals who live upon the hills enjoy the privilege of looking down upon this haze from a clearer and drier atmosphere. This misty veil is dissipated by the first rays of the morning sun.

To one standing upon the top of Punchbowl, the city of Honolulu is a beautiful mass of green foliage, with here and there a flag pole indicating that somewhere beneath the tree tops is a dwelling. This is undoubtedly more restful to the eye of the observer than would be a collection of house tops—but it keeps out nature's two powerful remedies against disease—fresh air and sun light.

The ground upon which the city stands consists of a stratum of soil overlying a deeper stratum of black sand. This layer

of black sand has played an important part in preventing Honolulu from becoming an exceedingly unhealthy city. There being no sewerage system, it has been the custom for many years to depend upon cesspools excavated in this black sand stratum for the disposal of all sewage. A soil less porous would have become long ago supersaturated.

There is an abundant supply of water for all present purposes but a great deal of waste occurs, first in collecting and then in storing it. The Nuuanu reservoirs are crude and badly constructed, allowing considerable loss from leakage and evaporation and not sufficiently protecting the water against contamination by organic matter. The artesian supply is excellent but there are not enough wells and it is not available for persons living above an elevation of 150 feet.

The health problem for Honolulu is a simple one and the solution is plain.

Nature has performed her part with a lavish hand by giving us a temperature range which it would be hard to improve upon, an atmosphere which although humid is not excelled by that of any tropical country, a sun which shining almost every day in the year uses the power of its rays only for good, a soil which has stood abuse for many years without retaliation and a water supply pure and abundant if properly conserved.

The water which is collected from the water sheds must be secured from any possible contamination by organic matter or else it must be run through filter beds.

It must be stored in impervious reservoirs of sufficient capacity. The reservoirs must be located at such a height that residences erected upon the hills—back of the present city may be supplied. The artesian water supply must be increased and also protected from any possible contamination through the soil.

A complete and efficient system of sewerage must be established without delay.

The burying grounds at present in use must be discontinued and a new one of sufficient capacity to last for many years established at a point remote from the city.

These things are imperative and it is probable that the coming year will see all of the needed improvements well under way.

Complete plans and specifications for a sewerage system have already been drawn up and submitted to the government by Rudolph Hering, C. E., of New York, and a report upon the water supply has also been prepared by the same eminent authority.

Honolulu has a well equipped quarantine station with a modern hot air and steam disinfecting plant of large capacity. Quarantine matters are handled intelligently and efficiently and the introduction of disease by foreign steamers is a rare occurrence.

Soon after the establishment of the Provisional Government in 1893, a re-organization of the Board of Health occurred, whereby the medical profession was given representation. The Board of Health under the monarchy consisted, singularly, of laymen only; as at present constituted the membership comprises the Attorney-General, three physicians and three laymen.

During the last four years also, other important sanitary improvements have been accomplished. The quarantine station has been greatly improved and a disinfecting plant secured. Satisfactory quarantine arrangements have been made with Chinese and Japanese ports, and Hawaiian medical inspectors appointed at ports of departure in these countries. The work of segregation of lepers has been forwarded with commendable thoroughness and with excellent results in checking the spread of the disease. A bacteriological laboratory and experimental station for the study and treatment of leprosy has been established at Kalihi.

The old fish market, with its unsanitary surroundings, has been destroyed. The Nuuanu stream has been walled in, and the low-lying marshy ground around it is now being filled. This, when completed, will comprise one of the most valuable properties in the city. A proposition to discontinue the present burying grounds and establish one at Aiea, nine miles from the city, is being considered.

C. B. Wood, M.D.

THE NEW PALI ROAD.

HAWAIIAN history tells of the battle of Nuuanu, by which Kamehameha I. in 1795 became master of Oahu, leaving but the islands of Kauai and Niihau, of the whole group, yet to fall under his sway. The conqueror had a few foreigners and some artillery to help out his horde of between ten thousand and twenty thousand warriors. After Kaiana, the leader of the Oahuans, had fallen by surprise at meeting a cast-iron imitation of breadfruit, it is related that the brave defenders of their insular autonomy, who objected to annexation without a plebiscite, were chased up the valley, some escaping over the ridges on either side, while others were hemmed in and driven over the Nuuanu "pali"—the native word for precipice—and were hurt worse than the average tourist of to-day is in falling over the word itself. In fact, where they dropped their autonomy they left also their anatomy, portions of which continued to be picked up as relics until a recent date.

Withal the historical interest thus attaching to the spot, however, it would be audacious, on the part even of the hackman, to ask a stranger to take a drive thither on that sole account. There is a nearer locality where one of Kamehameha's distinguished prisoners was offered as a sacrifice to that hero's war-god, but modern authorities have never even legislated a site for the awful ceremony, in all their provisions for attracting tourists, nor yet given it high renown in the hackman's scale of charges.

Nuuanu Pali has scenic grandeur and panoramic beauties in its keeping which entitle it to the prominent place it holds in guide books and traveler's directories, and, in the judgment of traveled people, this Hawaiian mountain pass affords a view that gives it a right to be catalogued amongst the most attractive scenery of earth. From the Honolulu post office the distance to

the Pali is a little more than six miles. There has for many years been a road—maintained from fair to excellent in condition—to the place, but this is not the road of which the present writing treats, as will be seen further on. The road to the Pali is an extension of Nuuanu avenue, from the city's early days its premier residential thoroughfare. As it leaves town—it has been chased up by town of late years—the road begins a series of ascents, until at the Pali an elevation is attained of 1207 feet. On the right hand rises steeply a wooded mountain brow, cleaving the sky on comparatively even lines. Succulent pastures, studded with dairies, cover the narrow ground intervening, and townward suburban villas are increasing in number. On the left hand, the mountains are more broken in shape, and gardeners and graziers occupy little plateaus and sequestered vales. Close to the road, on either hand, are the city street lighting electric station and reservoirs of the water works from which the power for the dynamos is derived. Passing between jungles of tropical vegetation further along, which present the most outrageous tangle of crooked stem and jumbled tendril that could confound a dream, near the pali is found the new public forest nursery with its thousands of seedlings.

Arrived at the head of the pass you have on the north side the Lanihuli peak, 2780 feet, and on the south side the Konahuanui peak, 3106 feet above sea level, or an average of 1726 feet higher than your standing ground at the top of the road. Here the way has hitherto conducted the traveler to a desperately steep, frightfully rugged and picturesquely zigzag road down to the plains below extending to the ocean. At the top you come abruptly to a stone wall over which you peer straight down over the precipice, but a dense jungle reaching nearly to the brink screens the depths completely. This is where the last defenders of Oahu independence were rushed over. The effects of great vertical height here lost in scrub and fern brakes are restored in full measure by a glance to the left, where appear bare walls of rock ending in needle peaks and fine domes, the initial series of cliffs extending, in sinuous outline, to conjunction with the sea in a noble promontory standing out of blue haze several miles away. To the right the view is shut in by perpendicular walls ending in forest clad ridges. Between, the eye drops on green

foothills and plains, with sugar and rice plantations, gardens and pastures. Kaneohe, the nearest sugar mill location and village, is four and a half miles away. The pali road that was, with its extension into the settlements, winds in and out throughout the scene, adding greatly to the charming effects of the whole perspective.

Over the rocky road, just now faintly described, from the earliest times has traffic been conducted between Honolulu and the other side of this island. There is the sea route, and a roundabout route each way by land, but whatever else the pali route is the most direct. Long pack trains, with their motley conductors, carrying produce to market and purchases back, formed a daily picture. There was no small amount of traffic in saddle and on foot. Even wheeled vehicles have come and gone over, but when they did it was deemed worthy of bruiting about in the newspapers. Accidents were not rare, including the falling of stones upon hapless wayfarers. Horses would slip or stumble, mayhap take to bucking, and bring their riders sorrowfully into infidelity toward "the noble animal." The patient mule has even sustained more than his share of adverse criticism on the pali road.

For many years the problem of a carriage road, easy of grade and smooth of surface over the pass, was a problem that successive governments pondered over. The class that can run a newspaper better than its case-hardened editor, or a hotel with signal success where the most experienced Boniface makes a mess of it, only needed an outline map of the island and a lead pencil to draft a perfect profile of the desired roadway. Yet skilled engineers a many scratched their heads more than they did paper about it. The late Harry McIntosh, when Superintendent of Public Works about eight years ago, suggested a plan which, according to information, is the one mainly followed in the final surveys. By the legislature of 1896 an appropriation for the work was made of \$40,000. Former legislatures had voted money for the same without its being expended. The present government did not treat it as a joke. Before this hand-book has been long issued the road over the pali will be open for traffic, safe and smooth as the best street of Honolulu. It will be a great boon to the transmontane settlers of the island.

As opening a delightful district,—whose atmosphere is said by physicians to be exceptionally wholesome,—for country retreats easily accessible, it will be a blessing to many city folk. In beauty and sublimity to sight-seers, the road cannot fail to be one of Honolulu's greatest attractions for both citizens and strangers.

Preceding a somewhat technical description of the work, it is in place to introduce the men who are doing it. This duty is so much the more pleasant from the fact that they are very young men to undertake such a formidable piece of engineering. Messrs. John H. Wilson & L. M. Whitehouse were among the first students in Stanford University, in whose engineering branch they formed a mutual attachment. Wilson is a Honolulu boy who received his preliminary education in the schools of this city. He is the son of Mr. Charles B. Wilson, who was once Superintendent of Water Works in Honolulu, also the last Marshal of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Whitehouse belongs to Oakland, California. He had practical experience, after leaving college, with the Northern Pacific, the Central Pacific and the Colorado Central Railways. Wilson in his college vacations would come home and put in his time working for the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Ewa Plantation Co. Upon finishing his engineer course at Stanford he obtained employment with the Southern Pacific Railway, in which he remained until a few months ago, when he decided there was enough work at home to employ him profitably. Besides the pali road the firm of Wilson & Whitehouse has contracts on the Waialua extension of the Oahu Railway, also heavy road contracts from the government on the island of Hawaii. One of the latter is to make a road on the face of Laupahoehoe pali, which is said to be even more difficult than the one herein described.

What may be called the engineering statistics of the road will be of interest, not only to professional men, but to others, as aiding a due contemplation of the magnitude of the work.

The original survey of the Pali road was made by W. W. Bruner in 1889, and the line was re-located by the same engineer in March, 1897. On this latter occasion he was accompanied by John H. Wilson, who desired to familiarize himself with the ground before bidding for the contract. Tenders were called for

April 1, 1897, and the contract was awarded May 24th to Wilson & Whitehouse, the price being \$37,500. Ground was broken first on May 26th, a gang of forty men being put to work. On the 1st of June there were one hundred and thirty men employed. The greatest number of men engaged at any one time was two hundred and twenty-four, on September 30th, while the average daily working force was, in June, one hundred and forty-seven; in July, one hundred and seventy-two; in August, one hundred and eighty-seven; in September, two hundred and eleven; and in October, about one hundred and sixty.

The road begins six hundred feet on the Honolulu side of the Pali and follows the course of the old road for a distance of one thousand feet, at which point the grade is twenty feet directly above the old road, the embankment being held in place by a masonry retaining wall four hundred feet long. At the end of the wall the road follows a narrow ledge of rock, jutting conveniently from the face of the cliff for a distance of one hundred and ten feet. This ledge was compared by one of a party who went to see the works, when directed to it as a convenient trail across the vertical precipice, to "a lead pencil stroke on the side of a house." The remark was received as a strikingly correct description. For this dizzy stretch—a hundred feet or more above any place to fall upon, if one missed his footing—the necessary width of roadbed is obtained by an extension of concrete, artificially widening the ledge, laid on a projecting framework of steel girders. One hundred feet from the termination of the girders is another masonry wall forty feet long, and from the end of this wall the roadbed is benched in, upon the face of the bluff, for its entire distance with the three following exceptions: 1—A five-foot arched culvert two thousand five hundred feet from the top of the pali, where the road crosses a mountain stream at the head of a waterfall springing one hundred feet. 2—At the point where the road turns, to wind down the bluff from the upper levels, there is another masonry wall eighty feet long. 3—At the point the road re-crosses the mountain stream, three hundred and fifty feet immediately below the arched culvert, there is a wooden opening upon which the road is built.

The total length of the new road is 7620 feet. At the lower

end the new road joins an old grade, which was built by the Government about seven years ago at a cost of \$5000 or thereabout. This old grade is 4750 feet long and connects with the present Kaneohe road. Included in the Pali road contract there is a branch road to Waimanalo which begins near the wooden opening aforesaid, and connects with the old Waimanalo road after running a distance of 3200 feet. An easy grade of 8 per cent is established for the Pali road, and of 6 per cent for the Waimanalo branch. The width of the sub-grade is twenty feet, upon which is constructed the roadway. This is a macadamized thoroughfare sixteen feet wide by one and one-half feet deep, the superstructure of metal being firmly retained between stone cribs along the sides. There is a substantial wooden railing extending along the outer edge of the road from the top of the Pali for a distance of 8,800 feet. A stone gutter the entire length, with intersecting ditches every 150 feet, provides good drainage for the road.

The deepest cutting on the line is 90 feet, and through a ledge of decomposed lava. For 10 per cent of its length the road runs through soft earth and loose lava gravel; 20 per cent, hard earth; 60 per cent, decomposed lava and soft rock; and 10 per cent, hard blue rock. There were used in the operations of the contract about 17,500 pounds of blasting powder and 10,000 pounds of dynamite. As these lines are written, at the first of November, there is 6,200 feet of road completed, besides the Waimanalo branch, and the old grade repaired. It was contemplated by the contractors to have the road turned over to the Government in the early part of December.

Speaking of the powder and dynamite required in the work, mention should be made of a grand exhibition of these forces in play, which was given on October 4th, at the setting off of the largest blasts of all. There were nineteen cells containing 2,100 pounds of powder exploded at intervals of a few seconds, to remove a dangerous rocky ledge that overhung the road. President Dole and other officials, among hundreds of residents of Honolulu, assembled in and about the pass to enjoy the spectacle. It proved to be an artificial volcano rivaling, if only transitorily, the sublimest ebullitions of Kilauea. The observer might easily have imagined himself transported back ages unknown for just

a blink of Oahu's molten period, ere all these beautiful scenes were finished to ravish the eyes of unborn globe trotters. Daring hands light one fuse after another and scamper for safety over the sharp mountain edge. Breath is held for a few seconds. Then the fated ledge belches out smoke and dust with a muffled roar. Cell after cell explodes, none missing fire or due effect. Great winrows of forest trees inverted, mingled with boulders tons heavy, all involved in avalanches of red earth, rise and hurtle reluctantly a few yards high, then crash and roll down the abyss, the conglomeration piling itself an everlasting barricade across the ancient trail a thousand feet below. Yet withal the six to eight hundred tons of material disarranged, the scenery is scarred but a faint pin scratch by the sacrifice. There is enough and to spare, at our peerless Nuuanu Pali, of that commodity.

Daniel Logan.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is seldom the publisher of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL intrudes his personal views and plans upon his readers, yet there are times when it seems desirable to deviate from the usual routine, and "this is one of them," that he may be in closer touch with many patrons whose continued support has contributed to the flattering position this publication enjoys in the public estimation.

Our next issue will be an occasion for which celebration lines are already being laid, commemorative of its reaching the first quarter post of its century race. In recognition of the general expressions of good-will and appreciation of the ANNUAL's effort to diffuse abroad reliable information relative to these islands, it is incumbent upon us to comply, as far as possible, with the desire from various sources for a special anniversary issue for the year 1899.

It would be much too early to announce at this time all the good things in store for the next number of the ANNUAL. Sufficient however has been outlined to warrant the announcement that it will not only exceed in interest, illustrations and value any of its predecessors, but will embody features that will prove it, in more ways than one, an historic issue.

RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.

HONOLULU has been called a city of missions and the Hawaiian Islands with the mingled nationalities certainly present an unusual field for religious work. When in 1778 Captain Cooke discovered the group, the population was already decreasing and with the advent of the white sailor and trader came the usual pernicious influences which long since would have accomplished the destruction of the Hawaiian people but for the labors of the American missionaries, begun in 1820 by Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston, of honored memory. "As early as 1848," says Professor Alexander in his *Brief History of the Hawaiian People*, "the American Board had proposed to retire from the Hawaiian Islands as a missionary field." Fifteen years later this plan was accomplished and four associations were organized, besides the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, for the kingdom, consisting of native and foreign clergymen and lay delegates. The latter body elects an executive board—the Hawaiian Board—which controls home and foreign missions and disburses all funds contributed for these objects. "Since then," continues the professor, "the American Board has merely acted the part of an auxiliary, and not that of a controlling body, and the places of the American missionaries have been gradually filled by native pastors." The Annual Report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for 1897 shows under its control twenty-one native churches on Hawaii, seventeen on Maui and Molokai, ten on Oahu, and seven on Kauai, with a total membership of 4,627. In Honolulu the metropolitan churches of Kawaiahao and Kaimakapili are in a flourishing condition and number over one thousand members. The North Pacific Missionary Institute, presided over by Rev. Charles M. Hyde, D. D., is a training school for native pastors. Here the young ministers are taught

not only theology but how to live, and with their families in comfortable suites of rooms, they learn to keep a model home—a training of the utmost value to the future parish. Other schools connected with the Hawaiian Board, are mentioned in the article on Education.

Foreign missions are maintained in co-operation with the A. B. C. F. M. in the Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Islands and native Hawaiian missionaries in the Gilbert and Marquesas Islands have served for years with the greatest fidelity.

Nine English-speaking congregations in the group are associated with the Hawaiian Board and are distributed as follows : Two on Hawaii, two on Maui, two on Oahu, and three on Kauai. One of the most powerful agencies for good in the Islands is the Central Union church in Honolulu, at present under the charge of Rcv. Douglas Putnam Birnie. A more active religious body is, scarcely to be found anywhere in the United States. It has a membership of 523 and a Sabbath school numbering about 500, and it supports, with the assistance of benevolent friends, missions among the Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese not only in Honolulu but in all parts of the group. Through the presence of 46,000 Orientals here, divine Providence has given an opportunity to spread the Gospel such as cannot exist in Asia. Chinese and Japanese find the bonds of old customs somewhat loosened and are more ready to receive the truths of the Scripture. They become used to the habits of American and European life and acquire a conception of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The labors of Mr. Frank W. Damon in the Chinese mission have been attended with remarkable success. The Chinese church numbers 124 members, the Japanese church 122, and the Protestant Portuguese church 56. On Hawaii Hilo has prosperous foreign and native churches and Portuguese and Japanese missions ; Kohala has a foreign church and Japanese and Chinese missions ; and Papaikou has a Japanese mission. At Paia, Maui, is a foreign church under the venerable Dr. Edward Griffin Beckwith ; here and in Wailuku are Japanese missions. The island of Kauai has a German Evangelical Lutheran church at Lihue over which Rev. Hans Isenberg presides and there are Japanese missions at Lihue and Makaweli.

In September, 1825, Pope Leo XII authorized the "Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary," an order established in Paris—to introduce the Roman Catholic faith into the Hawaiian Islands and Father Bachelot, prefect apostolic, with one attending priest and three lay brethren, arrived in Honolulu during the summer of 1827. In January of the following year a chapel was erected on the site of the present cathedral. The Catholic church today numbers about 14,000 natives and 12,000 Portuguese. Bishop Gulstan, assisted by priests, sisters of charity and lay brethren, administers the affairs of the diocese with the utmost circumspection. Thirty-three churches and sixty missions have been established upon the different islands and schools for boys and girls are successfully conducted. The fidelity and patient labor of the sisters of the order of St. Francis throughout the island communities and particularly among the lepers on Molokai, is deserving of especial mention.

The Anglican church began its Hawaiian mission in 1862, upon the arrival of the Rt. Rev. T. N. Staley, D. D., the first bishop of Honolulu. A cathedral was erected and several schools were established. The diocese is now under the administration of the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, two congregations meeting in St. Andrews cathedral. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is rector of the second congregation and Rev. John Usborn is dean of the cathedral. Churches have been established at Kohala and South Kona, Hawaii; Lahaina and Wailuku, Maui; and there are missions at Honokaa, Hawaii, and Kilauea, Kauai, and Chinese missions at Honolulu, and at Kohala, Hawaii.

In the autumn of 1893 a Methodist Episcopal church was established at Honolulu by Rev. H. W. Peck and today there are 100 members with a Sunday school of 90. Rev. G. L. Pearson is the pastor. Churches have been organized at Pearl Harbor and Ewa Plantation and these are at present under the care of Rev. T. E. Winning. Missions are conducted in Honolulu, Waianae and Hoaeae on Oahu, and at Lahaina, Kula and Hana, on Maui.

A church of the Christian denomination was founded August 19, 1894, by Rev. T. D. Garvin, D. D. The present member-

ship is 107 and the Sabbath school numbers 85. A successful mission is conducted at Kewalo.

The Salvation Army located a corps in Honolulu three years since and has been quite active in religious work, having stations on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai.

Twenty eight years ago a branch of the Y. M. C. A. was organized in Honolulu with Sanford B. Dole as its first president. Today the association occupies a handsome brick edifice situated in the heart of the city with hall, reading room, parlors, gymnasium, and all the usual advantages. Secretary H. E. Coleman's report for the year ending in March makes an excellent showing of the various activities, religious, educational, etc. Branches of the Students' Y. M. C. A. are in successful operation at Oahu College, Kamehameha Manual, and the North Pacific Missionary Institute.

Throughout the religious organizations of these Islands a spirit of harmony and toleration prevails and there is an earnest desire to teach by precept and example the cardinal points of Christianity, the love of God and our fellow men.

F. A. Hosmer.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

In the following article all the values are based upon the taxation returns. They are the figures upon which taxes have been actually paid by the various commercial concerns and have nothing to do with incorporated values. These latter are the market values, but for the purposes of argument in this article, the incorporated values have not been taken into consideration, because my aim was to give as conservative a view as possible. Thus in two foreign corporations the capital stock of one concern is \$10,000,000; but the taxes paid are upon \$1,200,000; the other is incorporated at \$2,500,000, and the taxes paid are upon \$635,145, whereas there is a case of a plantation incorporated at \$750,000 which pays taxes upon \$751,600, and another incorporated at \$500,000 which pays taxes upon \$701,300. With the above exceptions the taxable values approx-

imate very nearly to the real value as incorporated. In view of these discrepancies between incorporated values and tax paying values it has seemed best to take the actual tax paying value in every instance as my basis, and my whole argument is founded upon this very moderate valuation. This should make the argument the stronger, because it is a well known fact that in no country outside of Turkey and other Asiatic governments, is the taxation laid upon the full value of the property. In 1893 the incorporated values of the sugar plantations, etc., and nationality of investors were as follows :

Nationality of Investors.	40 Sugar Plantn Corporations.	22 Pl'nt'tions not Incorp'd.	43 Corptns. other than Sugar.	Total.
American	\$ 18,594,695	415,000	2,690,994	\$ 21,700,689
Hawaiian-born American ..	2,960,280	500,000	948,197	4,408,477
British.....	4,303,218	1,195,000	1,289,520	6,787,738
Hawaiian-born British.....	196,200	.....	233,006	429,206
German.....	1,233,935	515,000	299,523	2,048,458
Hawaiian-born German..	39,165	.....	28,839	68,004
Native Hawaiians.....	38,991	.....	51,620	90,611
Half-caste Hawaiians.....	285,056	.....	277,076	562,132
Chinese.....	259,700	.....	44,640	304,340
Portuguese.....	49,500	75,000	420	49,920
All other Nationalities.....	3,550	300,000	13,565	392,115
Total.....	\$ 27,964,290	3,000,000	5,877,400	\$ 36,841,690

With these remarks as preface the following review of the financial situation of the Islands is submitted.

ANY account of the present condition of the Islands would be incomplete without some statement of the financial status of the people and of the government.

The first thing to be considered is the real estate. The total value of this in 1895 was \$22,183,443. It was divided as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians own.....	\$ 6,956,597
Americans, British and Germans, own....	12,958,706
Chinese.....	1,146,301
Japanese.....	56,900
Other nationalities.....	1,064,939

This statement is taken from the tax books of 1895. At the close of the biennial period of 1897, a fresh table will be made

out, but I am informed by the Assessor-in-Chief that the increase is not very large. There must be some increase, however, as much land, which formerly was waste forest land, has gone into the cultivation of coffee.

The Personal Property was valued at \$17,491,068, but the division shows up somewhat differently, the bulk being held by the American, British and Germans. The figures are as follows :

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Hawaiians and Half-castes.....	\$1,144,104
Americans, British and Germans\$	2,161,795
Americans, British and German corporations.....	9,333,551
Americans, British and German firms.....	2,247,856
	—————\$13,743,202
Chinese.....	2,205,339
Japanese.....	177,307
Other nationalities.....	221,116

As taxable value by no means represents intrinsic value, this estimate of the property, real and personal, may be regarded as under the marketable value of the property, but it serves to show in a measure the wealth of the entire nation, and its distribution and shows where the preponderance of property interests lies.

The Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiians number together 39,504 individuals while the Americans, British and Germans count 6,768 individuals. The property interests of the former aggregate \$8,101,701, while those of the latter amount to \$26,701,908. To put it in another form, the percentage of the total Real Estate of the whole community held by Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians is .31, the percentage of the total Personal Estate held by Hawaiians and part Hawaiians is .06.

The main industries in which Americans and Europeans are engaged in, on the Islands are sugar and coffee. The latter is a comparatively young industry, and can hardly be considered far out of the experimental stage, moreover as the value of the crop is not assessed, it is difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of the worth of the plantations, but a rough estimate is given,

which of course is open to strong criticism, by the over sanguine, or the over depressed, as the case may be, but which it is believed is a fair conservative estimate.

Of the sugar estates, according to the tax returns of 1896, the total valuations were found to be \$18,774,664. No Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian plantations exist, as such, though many Hawaiians or Part-Hawaiians own sugar stock in corporations, some of the latter being very large holders. There were in all 39 corporations and 17 firms engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar. These are divided as follows:

VALUE OF SUGAR ESTATES.

26 American Corporations.....	\$11,983,266	
4 American Firms.....	386,013	
	<hr/>	\$12,369,279
7 British Corporations.....	\$ 2,159,874	
8 British Firms.....	955,414	
	<hr/>	\$ 3,115,288
6 German Corporations.....	\$ 2,835,125	
4 German Firms.....	422,872	
	<hr/>	\$ 3,257,997
1 Chinese Firm.....		\$ 32,100

It must be borne in mind that the stock in the above corporations is not necessarily all held by members of the given nationality. Thus the stock of Ewa Plantation, which is regarded as an American corporation, is often changing hands, as all stocks do, and the holders may be German, British, Portuguese or Hawaiian, as the case may be; but the majority of the stock is held by Americans, the agents are an American firm, and a large number of the principal employees are American.

The above figures show, however, the immense preponderance of American interest in the sugar industry, the total value of American sugar interests being just about double that of the British and German corporations and firms taken together, though the American corporations and firms number thirty against twenty-five German and British. The Chinese interests are too small to be taken into consideration.

As has been already said, though very exact figures can be given on sugar estates, it becomes a very different thing when

giving an account of the value of the coffee estates. To get at this a valuation of the cleared land has been made, a valuation of the trees up to three years growth, and a valuation of those after three years growth. Based upon these estimates, I calculate the coffee estates at the present time to be worth \$612,331, not including the value of the land.

These estates are held somewhat as follows :

Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians.....	\$ 95,253
American, British and German.....	506,478
Other nationalities.....	40,600

It must be clearly understood that this is an estimate, and that the figures are not like the other figures in this article, official. Coffee crops are untaxed, the returns made by the courtesy of the owners cannot be checked, and it is doubtful whether all the coffee plantations are included in the list I had access to.

The following table gives some idea of the relative values of trading goods of the various nationalities. It is taken from the assessment books for the Honolulu district, January 1, 1897. The Honolulu district is the great trading center, and the stock in trade carried there will show the proportion throughout the Islands, indeed the outer districts would swell the American valuations far more than those of any other, outside of the Chinese.

VALUE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF THE HONOLULU DISTRICT.

51 Americans.....	\$ 375,281	
35 American firms.....	1,280,441	
20 American corporations.....	595,185	
	<hr/>	\$2,250,907
3 British.....	\$ 60,000	
3 British corporations.....	323,239	
	<hr/>	\$ 383,239
1 German.....	\$ 800	
4 German firms.....	373,600	
	<hr/>	\$ 374,400
18 Portuguese.....		21,200
1 Hawaiian.....		2,200
281 Chinese.....		446,950
55 Japanese.....		77,700
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$3,556,596

Here again the immense preponderance of American interests is seen. American business ventures in the city of Honolulu, carry a stock in trade almost double in value the stock in trade of all other nationalities put together. From whatever side the question of property value is regarded, the American and European interests are paramount, and of these, the American interests quite overshadow the interests of any other section of the community. In the two main lines, viz.: Sugar manufacture and mercantile pursuits, the American interests are just double that of all other nationalities engaged in similar pursuits. The figures tell their own tale and need little or no comment.

Having thus shown somewhat of the financial condition of the people, at large, the financial standing of the government should next come under review.

According to the report presented by the Minister of Finance, current account for the year 1896 stood as follows:

Revenue.....	\$ 1,975,321.88
Expenditure.....	\$1,904,190.92

so that the current expenditure was kept within the current revenue, and upon this the Minister of Finance justly prides himself.

The sources of revenue are the Customs, which yielded \$656,-895.82, the Post Office, which yielded \$77,488.94, and the Internal Revenue, derived from taxes on real estate, or personal property, and special taxes such as poll, road, school, together with licenses, which yielded \$1,240,937.12.

The expenditures for the year 1896 showed a net decrease of \$104,923.27. There was a gross decrease of \$265,421.75 on certain of the appropriations and a gross increase of \$160,498.49. The increase was made for Public Instruction, for the Land Commission, for Board of Health, Water Works, and in other useful directions; the decrease was chiefly in military expenditure and in interest.

The great public works are not provided for out of the current expenses, but are provided for out of the loan fund. From this fund comes the cash for great improvements, such as dredging the harbor and bar at Honolulu, wharves at the various landings on the Islands, new roads opened upon the Islands and especially on Hawaii, which, since the Republic has been established,

has a system of roads almost encircling that Island, new school houses, and other permanent improvements, which are calculated, by giving inducements to settlers, to bring an indirect return to the treasury in the shape of enhanced value of real estate and from direct taxation of an increased population.

The public debt of Hawaii, or that portion of it which has been incurred by the Republican Government, is therefore represented by ten public buildings, wharves and roads, and has not been frittered away in current expenses, as salaries or grand entertainments or useless men of war. It has been put to good practical purposes.

The public debt of the country, at the present writing, (November 1st), amounts to \$4,276,707.73, or about \$36.86 per head of the inhabitants.

An estimate of the value of the government property has also been made recently by J. F. Brown, Esq., Agent for Public Lands. The total value of this property amounts to \$9,189,661, of which \$5,147,500 comes under the head of government lands, consisting of coffee, cane, rice, grazing, forest lands, building lots in Honolulu and Hilo, and lots on the esplanade and city front, and \$3,560,161 comes under the head of miscellaneous property owned by the various departments, consisting of government and school buildings, military arms and equipments, artillery, electric light and dredging plant, wharves, buoys, marine railway, light houses, water works, bridges, equipment of fire departments, and sundries of furniture, live stock, carts, etc.

The total amount of government land may be roughly classified as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Valuable Building Lots.....	115 Acres,
Cane Land	25,626 "
Coffee Land.....	76,270 "
Rice Land	977 "
Homesteads, govt. interest in....	20,000 "
Grazing Lands, various qualities	451,200 "
Forest Lands, high.....	681,282 "
Rugged Mountain Tracts.....	227,000 "
Barren Lands, estimated	300,000 "

Total 1,782,500 Acres.

Under the head of grazing lands and high forest lands, is included a large area which, in the future, may be devoted to a class of temperate climate products, such as grain, fruits, etc., and which would take them out of the designation of forest or grazing lands and put them on a par with the more valuable cane and coffee lands.

One more thing should also be called attention to. Since the present Republic has been established the rate of interest has decreased materially. The rate paid by the Postal Savings Bank now is four and a half per cent. Before June 13, 1893, the rate was six per cent., after that date it was five per cent., and this year the rate has been further reduced to four and one-half per cent. So also it will be found that the bonds of 1876 bore interest at the rate of seven per cent., those of 1888 bore six per cent., while those of 1896, under the Republican Government, bore five per cent. interest. Nothing shows the stability of a government, or the economical management of its funds, better than the lowering of its rate of interest, and the showing of the Republic in this direction is eminently satisfactory.

Surveying the whole field, it will be seen that the Hawaiian Islands possess a population well to do in this world's goods. That the preponderance of wealth lies with the Americans and Europeans. That the Japanese do not possess those large interests which have been claimed for them by writers who have expressed an opinion without knowing facts, and that the Hawaiians own in fee simple thirty-one per cent. of the total real estate on the islands, but do not show up as owners of large sugar or commercial interests.

If we look at the finances of the Government, we find that they are conducted on a sound basis, that the current revenue is made to cover the current expenses, and that the loan fund is used purely for public works which will bring in, eventually, a return through increased numbers of tax payers and enhanced values of land. The value of the landed property of the Government is greater than the public debt, and the whole property of the Government is double the value of the debt.

Under such conditions the Republic of Hawaii may be regarded as fairly prosperous. To keep up the present conditions it only needs the protecting arm of the United States, with that,

those, who possess property here, can be assured that it will not take wings and fly to Japan or to any other country, but that it can be enjoyed by the Hawaiian, the American and the European in peace and prosperity.

Since the above was written, there has been a sale of government bonds. The sum of \$200,000 was asked for, tenders to the amount of \$458,000 were received and the government realized \$206,750 for its loan, a clear premium of \$6,750, which has never occurred in the financial history of the Islands.

Alatau T. Atkinson.

RETROSPECT FOR 1897.

NOT a little solicitude was felt throughout the islands in the early part of the year at the threatened abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States during the discussion, by its Congress, on the Dingley Tariff Act, as to its effect upon Hawaiian trade and commerce. Happily, however the blow aimed at our main industry, sugar, was averted and, through the strenuous work of friends of Hawaii, the agitation doubtless proved beneficial in its educational effect upon the public mind, through the exhibits made of the steady growth of American trade during these past twenty years or so of reciprocal commercial relations, for in all the questions presented by this country it is a fact worthy of note that it courts the closest honest investigation and fears not the result therefrom.

About the same time our relations with Japan became strained through the refusal of the authorities to permit the illegal landing of Japanese immigrants upon these islands, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this issue—(see page 70.)

Annexation to the United States has been the all-absorbing topic throughout the year, not only from the aggressive line of work by the representative of this Republic, at Washington, and his co-laborers, but by prominent senators and congressmen toward the same end. That public sentiment has grown rapidly in our favor is apparent on all sides, for part of which it would be

injustice to ignore the attitude of Japan by her protest against the measure, despite her official assertions of having no designs on the country.

The treaty of Annexation, signed June 16, 1897, by the duly empowered officials of the United States and Hawaii, was sent by President McKinley to the Senate the following day for ratification and received favorable consideration in committee with recommendation for approval, but in the pressing work upon the new tariff the session closed without action on the treaty. In the mean time the Hawaiian Senate was called together in special session to consider the matter and ratified the same, September 9th, without a dissenting vote.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The dredging of Honolulu harbor and rock cutting to deepen the site at the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail Wharf, selected for the special needs of the big steamers of the Orient line, has been pushed, and considerable progress made in filling in the Aala and other tracts adjacent to the Nuuanu stream. There remains much yet to be done to complete the extensive changes contemplated by this river and harbor improvement.

In street work the opening of Vineyard street from the Nuuanu stream through to Punchbowl street is notable, and the widening of portions of Fort street, Mililani, and sections of other streets, (so far as appropriations allowed), are but a foretaste of good things to come, as is also the so far completed new beach road to Waikiki.

This year witnesses the consummation of the long desired new Pali road, particulars of which are given in an article thereon on page 139. This new road of easy grade, and the extension (now in progress) of the Oahu Railway around the north end of the island to Kahuku, will open up avenues of new possibilities to the windward districts of Oahu.

Roadwork on the other islands has taken wide strides to meet the needs of developing industries and for the opening up of new tracts or homestead settlements, both on Maui and Hawaii. Recent visitors to the latter island commend the progress made by the government in roadwork, but a small section remaining to complete the circuit with a good wagon road throughout.

Hilo's long needed wharf is being undertaken at this writing, and will have a force of workmen thereon to guarantee its early completion, some \$27,000 having been assigned therefor by the Cabinet, reserving \$23,000 from the amount appropriated for expenses of a breakwater for its protection.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The year 1897 has certainly been a prosperous one for Hawaii. The business activity reported in last ANNUAL has not only continued, but in some features materially increased. The larger output of the sugar plantations called for a larger fleet—both inter-island and foreign—to handle it, and the fair prices realized enabled a number of sugar corporations to declare such satisfactory dividends that the stock of several commands a high premium.

A much larger fleet of ships were engaged this year in carrying our sugar around the Horn, mostly to New York, all of which, so far reported, except the *Commodore*—the last of the fleet—which was lost with her cargo on Malden Island, have delivered their cargoes without mishap, and several have made remarkably short passages. Satisfactory plans are reported consummated for the coming season's crop, part of which will go by direct ship to New York and part by rail from San Francisco.

Coffee occupies a prominent place in the public mind through several tracts from among the pioneers in this reviving industry in Olaa, lower Puna, Hamakua and Kona districts of Hawaii and other parts of the islands yielding satisfactory first crops. Naturally, considerable impetus has been given the industry in consequence throughout the islands, and the enquiry from abroad for suitable lands for its culture is continual. The Olaa section having, as is said, "successfully passed the experimental stage" and fully verified the predictions of the hopeful pioneers, finds ready buyers for partially improved properties at good figures—several having recently taken place.

The frequency of call of the P. M. and O. & O. line of steamers at this port, to and fro between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the increased service of the Australian-Canadian line have, with the regular and punctual visits of the steamers of the Oceanic line, given us frequent mail and ample

passenger service throughout the year. The Japanese line mentioned as inaugurated last year was discontinued in early summer, but at this writing has the promise of renewal.

By courtesy of the Customs officials we are enabled to present the following table, showing the total value of imports of the islands for the nine months ending September 30, 1897, with comparative figures for the like period of 1896:

CLASSIFICATION.	IMPORT VALUES.	
	9 Mos. 1897	9 Mos. 1896.
Goods Free by Civil Code.....	\$1,265,632.38	\$1,385,092.89
Goods Free by Treaty.....	3,031,375.83	2,290,132.85
Goods and Spirits Paying Duty.....	1,582,503.01	1,362,535.90
Goods and Spirits Bonded.....	100,746.27	102,275.59
Total.....	\$5,980,257.49	\$5,140,035.23

The domestic exports of the islands for the nine months ending with September, 1897, show a value of \$11,478,042.84 as against \$10,341,092.72 for the same period of 1896. This is tangible evidence of the continued healthy condition of the trade of these islands.

PLANTATION MATTERS.

The sugar plantations of the islands may be said to have enjoyed in this past year a very favorable season, both as to size of crop and prices realized, though in several sections the unusually dry summer experienced not only affected the fields being cut, but retarded the growth of young cane comprising next year's crop so as to seriously impair the expected yield.

The crop of sugar this year will be about 226,000 tons, and is the result of continued improved machinery and cultivation, rather than of enlarged acreage—as was noted in our last issue. And this perfection of method in sugar-making is sought by still other plantations, toward which it may be mentioned that the Honolulu Iron Works Company, of this city, has rendered great aid, having for a long time past been taxed to its utmost capacity to supply new, improved, or enlarged machinery to meet the demands of the various plantations.

A new concern, dating with 1897, is the large Oahu Plantation, situated in the Ewa district of this island, which incor-

porated for \$1,800,000, the stock of which was early fully subscribed for and already commands a premium. Work is being pushed rapidly forward in all directions; two ponderous steam plows and portions of machinery reaching here as early as July; well boring and construction of pumping plants so far advanced (November 1st) as to permit the planting of cane at the rate of fifty acres a day, and other features of the corporation are in a similar forward state.

In labor matters there was a free supply of Chinese permitted the first half of the year, to take the place of departing Japanese. A company of German immigrants also arrived, comprising 187 in all of men, women and children, all of whom have been welcomed by the several plantations to which they were assigned.

Following an offer made by certain plantations to engage white labor from California, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of that State arrived here and devoted several weeks to the investigation of the subject, and upon his return presented a favorable report. The matter, however, has been deferred. The introduction of negroes from the Southern States was again mooted as a possible relief to our labor problem, but though assurances of success was held forth by the would-be promoter of the scheme it was deemed ill advised at this time.

Serious trouble threatened among Chinese laborers on the Lihue plantation, Kauai, and Hakalau plantation, Hawaii, resulting in the use of firearms and the death of the ringleader in each case. Trouble also broke out among Japanese on Maui. At Spreckelsville, the Japanese interpreter was murdered by a gang of his countryman.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Honolulu is showing commendable progress lately in the erection of substantial business structures with iron and glass fronts of modern type. The Emmeluth three-story brick building, on King street, opposite the Arlington; the Ehler's block, a two-story building, on Fort street, erected by James Campbell, occupying the space between Wichman's store and the Odd Fellows building; the three storied Mott-Smith brick building at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets are all

finished and occupied. The two-story and tower building for the Central Station of the Fire Department on the corner of Fort and Beretania streets, constructed of cut island stone—creditable alike to the Government, its designer and its builder, has just received its finishing touches. On the site of the old Fort Street church Chas. S. Desky is erecting a fine three-story stone and brick building, with modern store fronts on Fort and Beretania streets, its spacious hall upstairs being designed for concerts and other public entertainments.

New residences and alterations have been going on throughout the year in various parts of the city, and include several after the Colonial design, an entirely new type of dwelling for these tropical islands.

The new brick warehouse of Brewer & Co. on the site of the old market and a similar structure in course of erection opposite the new market, by Davies & Co., show growth of business in needed storage capacity.

PACIFIC CABLE MATTERS.

The Pacific Cable franchise granted by the Hawaiian Government to Col. Z. S. Spalding in 1895 was surrendered by him May 3, 1897. Earlier in the year A. S. Hartwell, Esq., withdrew his former application for a cable charter or franchise and submitted a new one in behalf of the Pacific Cable Company, of New York. Possibly this may come up for legislative action at the coming session.

Sir Audley Coote revisited Honolulu in the early part of the year in the interests of a cable syndicate, seeking concessions from this Government; none of his propositions, however, were entertained.

Recent advices indicate the abandonment, for the time being at least, of the Canadian-English scheme to lay a cable from Vancouver to Australia with stations only on English territory across the Pacific, while on the other hand Japan seems desirous of securing Pacific Cable honors and linking Hawaii in the stretch across the ocean.

VOLCANIC CHANGES.

Erratic Kilauea has maintained her reputation for coyness the past year, fully. The spell of activity which dated with

July 11, 1896, continued the rest of the year, gradually subsiding till quietness again reigned supreme, save, as with banked fires, sending forth continuous clouds of smoke. This changed the latter part of June, 1897, for a brief spell. Explosions and rumblings, heard for miles distant, were followed at nightfall with a brilliant illumination and outburst of volcanic fire. For a time the molten lava again appeared in the lake, increasing in area as it rose in height, but this effort to resume former grandeur soon exhausted itself. Another fitful effort at activity occurred September 16th, lasting several weeks with considerable vigor, but at present writing Pele has withdrawn her fires again.

Volcano parties have been more numerous than usual this past year and during the summer months the hotel was taxed continuously to its utmost capacity by people enjoying the delightful climate there found at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The islands have been favored with quite a number of distinguished visitors this past year, many of whom it has been a pleasure to our citizens to honor with such attention as time and circumstances warranted. The visit of several senators and congressmen during the Congress vacation was opportune in affording them the means, by personal enquiry and observation, of fairly judging the important question of Annexation when it shall come up in the Senate for ratification. To Senator Morgan, the staunch advocate of this Republic's hopes and aims, the administration and representative citizens—as also the representatives of his government—sought to render the visit of himself and daughters to these islands a pleasant memory for appreciated services.

Some attempt at an anti-annexation demonstration was made during the visit of the above mentioned statesmen, as also on the eve of our Senate's action on the treaty, but each effort fell far short of general expectation.

RETURN OF KAIULANI.

November 9th, Princess Kaiulani, accompanied by her father, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, returned for a short visit to her island

home after an absence of eight years spent abroad in education and travel. Though void of political significance, nevertheless the welcome she received on landing was touching in the regard shown by natives and foreigners alike. Agreeable to her wish, no public demonstration was to be made on arrival, but the throng at the wharf gave quiet evidence of the hearty *aloha* felt for this estimable young lady and pleasure at her safe return.

MARINE CASUALTIES.

Misfortunes to the shipping of our coasts have been fortunately few during the year and embrace but the Hawaiian bark *Leahi*, coal laden, which went ashore February 20th at Kahului, Maui, and the steamer *Likeli*, of Wilder's Steamship Co.'s service, which ran ashore on the north point of Hawaii, April 23d. Both vessels became total wrecks, but fortunately no lives were lost.

ATHLETICS, ETC.

Out-door sports have continued in interest to a marked degree. The enlarged series of games in the tennis tournament, through the addition of the Valley Club, was carried out with much spirit and enthusiasm, closing May 24th with H. Waterhouse, Jr. and W. H. Coney, as the season's champions.

The base-ball season series of league games witnessed much active rivalry between the three clubs—Stars, St. Louis and Regiments—that carried an increasing interest throughout the season, closing with champion honors in favor of the Regiment team.

Field games have, on several occasions through the year, held forth their varied athletic attractions for the entertainment of the public, each of which were very generally attended. At present writing foot-ball practice is in progress, preparatory to a series of games between Oahu College, Regiment and Town teams, shortly to be entered upon.

The recent opening of the Cyclomere track, inaugurating a season of wheelmens' contests, has lent additional interest to bicycle riding, and not a little spirit of emulation has been wrought among local riders in competing with several coast celebrities who were induced to visit our "Paradise" and

initiate the season. Its owner and promoter, Mr. C. S. Desky, is meeting the encouragement his enterprise deserves.

NECROLOGY.

The scythe of Time has again swept busily through our island community and cut down a number of well-known and prominent people, including the representatives of the two greatest nations and Hawaii's best friends, A. S. Willis, the American Minister, and A. G. S. Hawes, the British Commissioner. Beside these officials the list comprises, in part, the following well known residents: J. H. Paty, Warren Goodale, C. Gertz, Mrs. C. D. Kinney, Mrs. Hay Wodehouse, Jr., Saml. Savidge, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Mrs. W. S. Luce, Frank Spencer, Mrs. G. West, R. W. Meyer, J. Lazarus, Miss L. L. Moore, Hon. G. Rhodes, Dr. J. K. Smith, E. W. Holdsworth, J. Grace, Major C. T. Gulick, and of islanders abroad: Frank P. Hastings, Charge de Affaires at Washington, and Dr. S. G. Tucker, lately removed to Oakland, Cal.

ISLANDS COMPRISING THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

In addition to the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, Lehua and Molokini, forming the Hawaiian group proper, the following islands are part and parcel of the Hawaiian domain.

Nihoa, or Bird Island, was taken possession of in 1822; an expedition for that purpose having been fitted out by direction of Kaahumanu, and sent thither under the charge of Capt. Wm. Sumner.

Laysan Island became Hawaiian territory May 1st, 1857, and on the 10th of the same month Laysianky Island was added to Kamehameha's realm by Capt. John Paty.

Palmyra Island was taken possession of by Capt. Zenas Bent, April 15th, 1862, and proclaimed Hawaiian territory in the reign of Kamehameha IV, as per "By Authority" notice in the *Polyesian* of June 21, 1862.

Ocean Island was acquired September 20th, 1886, as per

proclamation of Col. J. H. Boyd, empowered for such service during the reign of Kalakaua.

Necker Island was taken possession of May 27th, 1894, by Capt. Jas. A. King, on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

French Frigate Shoal was the latest acquisition, also by Capt. King, and proclaimed Hawaiian territory July 13th, 1895.

Gardener Island, Mara or Moro Reef, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Gambia Bank, and Johnston or Cornwallis Island are also claimed as Hawaiian possessions. Dates of their acquisition is not available to us at this writing.

In the archives of the Foreign Office are the articles of convention between Hon. Chas. St. Julien, the "Commissioner and Political and Commercial Agent" of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and John Webster, Esq., the Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of the Group of Islands known as Stewarts Islands, (situate near the Solomon Group), whereby is ceded to the Hawaiian Government—subject to ratification by the King—the Islands of Ihikaiana, Te Parena, Taore, Matua Awi and Matua Ivoto, comprising said group of Stewarts Islands.

This was done at Sydney under date of February 10, 1855, but there is no record at present found of its ratification.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

IN the political prominence to which this little nation has been brought the past few years the world has familiarized itself with Hawaii as never before, and the enquiries for information pertaining to its present conditions and future prospects indicate a healthy awakening to a realization of the excellent opportunities these islands offer in certain lines of agriculture, in scenic attractions varying from tropic growth to Yosemite and Alpine grandeur, with a healthy climate and balmy atmosphere withal that rivals the famed Mediterranean resorts.

It has been the province of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, ever since its existence, to present just such lines of reliable information as indicated above, for the benefit of foreign inquiry and home

reference, and the widening circle of readers and flattering testimonials received give evidence that the labors in this direction have not been in vain.

The carefully prepared and revised statistical tables cover the fields of Government and commercial progress for many years past, while special articles present attractions and existing conditions in Hawaii-*nei* and indicate also its possibilities.

But while the preceding information has value for many readers, the transient visitor and tourist, with but a few days—or maybe hours only—at their disposal, is desirous of improving the most of his (or her) opportunity to see the attractions of place and people. For such readers the following brief outline is given.

To the incoming visitor Honolulu, situate on the island of Oahu—and the capital city of the group—presents peculiar attractions, nestled as it is amid evergreen foliage at the foot and in the valleys of a mountain range whose peaks kiss the clouds at a height of 3,000 feet. The grove of cocoanut trees that fringe the shore along Waikiki give strangers their first tropical impression after rounding Diamond Head—Honolulu's land mark—and the nestling cottages, or more pretentious residences, that open up to view while passing down the reef to the entrance of the harbor, presents a picture of restfulness that charm alike all incomers. First impressions are said to be lasting, and nature has so favored Hawaii that it is a rare occurrence for visitors after a tour of the city, or of the islands, not to express the hope to return for re-enjoyment of place and people.

Vessels on entering port find with but rare exceptions, ample wharfage facilities awaiting them, and as the mail steamers warp in to the dock numerous native boys swim about anxious to display their skill in diving for nickels, or a "nimble sixpence," that may be thrown in the water. The scramble of from six to twenty divers after a single coin afford rare sport to strangers.

Upon landing, courteous hack drivers are at hand or within easy reach by telephone, to convey passengers to hotels or private residences, or for a drive about the city and suburbs. The charge for such service is regulated by law, and will be found on page 171.

If one's time is limited to the few hours stay of a through steamer in port the first important point of interest to visit is the Pali, at the head of Nuuanu valley, distant six miles from the Honolulu post office. The road leads through the earlier residence portion of the city, affording a view of spacious and well kept grounds to the majority of homes, indicative of the comfort and taste of our residents, then on past stretches of wilder country flanked on either side by moss and fern banked mountain slopes till all of a sudden the gap is reached and the scenic grandeur of the view of the precipices of Koolau, with its rolling table land some twelve hundred feet beneath, and the blue Pacific Ocean in the distance presents a scene of entrancing beauty. This pali is made historically famous as the place over which the forces of Kamehameha the First drove his enemies in the final battle in the conquest of this island in 1795.

Next in scenic interest would be a trip to Tantalus, a mountain peak some 2,000 feet high, overlooking, not only Honolulu, but the stretch of country ranging from Coco Head to Barber's Point. A good winding carriage road traverses the entire distance and passes through shady forest glades and wild shrubbery into a balmy atmosphere that is attracting public attention as an unsurpassed location for summer cottages, tourists' resort or sanitarium.

Another pleasant drive to a commanding point is around Punchbowl, an extinct volcano some 500 feet high, just back of the city. From this advantageous position many delightful views are obtained. Honolulu, hidden for the most part amid luxuriant foliage, gives the impression of one large park on the borders of the sea.

While the attractiveness of a drive to Waikiki and Kapiolani Park is admitted by visitors to afford rare enjoyment, the ideal is reached by a sojourn among its seductive groves where the sound of the restless surf, dashing on the guarding reef, or wavelets rippling on its sandy shore, sings a sweet lullaby, and the pleasure of ocean bathing in a temperature that, like its skies, its seas, and atmosphere, is surpassed by no other spot in all the wide world. Poets have sung its praises; writers have vied with each other in describing its charms, and artists have sought inspiration to depict on canvass glimpses of its beauty.

An experienced traveler, not long since, on watching the changing color reflections in the water of sky and cloud, likened it to "A sea of smashed rainbows."

To the north of Honolulu are situated the Kamehameha Schools, for boys and for girls, established for Hawaiians by will of the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The 'Muséum', established by Hon. Chas. R. Bishop in connection therewith, is a remarkably fine institution, specially noted for a completeness in Polynesian antiquities second to none other. Certain days of each week are set apart for the free admission of all visitors. At present this is Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. These institutions are reached by the King street tram cars.

Trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company leave the station at Lele, King street, thrice daily for Pearl Harbor, Ewa Plantation and way stations. Two trains continue on to the Waianae Plantation, distant thirty three miles from Honolulu. Visitors taking a railway trip have an opportunity of viewing the magnificent Pearl Harbor whose sole right of entrance was granted the United States some years since for a naval station; also of witnessing the interesting features, en route, in the cultivation of rice and sugar cane. At no other point, throughout the islands, can these two industries be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side. Ewa Plantation, and the recently established Oahu Plantation, on lands adjacent, will afford tourists an insight into the most modern methods of cane culture and sugar manufacture by two of the largest concerns of the kind on the islands.

If time is too limited to permit any of the above mentioned trips, an observation tour of the city would be in order and an interesting time spent in visiting the different public buildings and grounds, hotels, places of business, and the attractive residence portions of the city.

The attractions of the other islands are not to be ignored, each presenting interesting features of individuality as to scenery, places of historic interest, or established industries. Naturally the volcano of Kilauea, on Hawaii, is the main object of interest to all tourists and is well worth a visit even in its periods of inactivity. The scenic attractions of the windward coast of Hawaii, which visitors pass on the trip to Hilo, is

varied and delightful, while of Hilo itself an eminent visitor wrote—"See Naples, and then die! said somebody. 'See Hilo, and live for ever!' say I." Her strong natural attractions and business outlook, through the sugar and developing coffee industry in its neighborhood, is bringing in an enterprising population that is rapidly extending the limits of the town. Old streets are being widened and new ones are being laid out to meet the public demand of improvement.

Comfortable steamers offer frequent facilities to reach all principal points between the islands, two or more weekly for windward ports of Hawaii and one or more for its leeward coast ports, nearly all of which take in Maui en route. Among the strong attractions of the island of Maui, additional to its extensive sugar plantations, are, the picturesque valley of Iao—rivaling the Yosemite—celebrated as the scene of one of the fiercest battles in Hawaiian history, when bodies of the slain dammed the Wailuku and its stream ran blood. The crater of Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world, also on this island, well repay all visitors.

The "garden island" of Kauai in turn presents unrivaled scenic attractions, facilities to visit which occur thrice or more each week by regular and convenient steamers.

In connection with the foregoing, the following tables may be of service :

FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.

Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$75 ; and to San Francisco per company's steamer arrangements, if desired, at the same figure.

Second Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$87.50 ; to Sydney, \$150.

Second Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$50 ; to Sydney, \$75.

Cabin passage by sailing vessel, to or from San Francisco, \$40, or \$25 by steerage.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two or more every four weeks—one direct and return, the others en route to or from the Colonies and the Orient.

Steamers of the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver are also two every four weeks.

Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, and *vice versa*, touch almost regularly at this port en route.

INTER-ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

<i>Cabin Passage per Steamers, from Honolulu to</i>	
Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului or Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paaubau, Hawaii....	10 00
Laupahoehoe or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua or Kealahakua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea or Kapaa	
Kauai, each.....	6 00

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to hotel, for either	
one or two passengers.....	\$ 25
Each additional passenger.....	10
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
“ “ “ three “.....	2 50
“ “ “ four “.....	3 00
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way..	3 00
“ “ “ two passengers “... ..	4 00
“ “ “ three “ “... ..	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger	
each way.....	1 00
Two passengers each way.....	1 50

Three passengers each way \$2.00

Special Punchbowl drives, one passenger, \$1.00 ; two passengers, \$1.50 ; three passengers, \$2.00.

The foregoing rates are for between the hours of 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. At other hours the rates of fare may be doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare beyond the two mile limit, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular fare must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at one dollar or less, according to length of time.

Bicycles can be rented from several cycle agencies at moderate rates, by the day, or hour.

HOTEL RATES.

Board with room at the Hawaiian and Arlington Hotels, at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Private accommodations, in various parts of the city, are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CURRENT MONEY.

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

TAXES.

The annual taxes of the country consist of:—Poll, \$1; school, \$2, and road, \$2. Owners of carriages pay \$5 each. The dog tax is \$1 for male and \$3 for female dogs. Real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of January 1st of each year.

TO MEET the needs of the recently established Kindergarten Schools of the city, the undersigned has arranged with the MILTON BRADLEY Co. of Springfield, Mass., to carry a full stock of their Kindergarten material for School and Home instruction. Latest catalogues can be had on application.

THOS. G. THRUM, Stationer,

Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons	\$50 00
Transient steamers.....	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught.....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot	1 50
Other vessels per ton	05
Outside anchorage charge.....	20 00
Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons.....	30 00
From 200 to 300 tons...\$35. From 300 to 500 tons....	40 00
From 500 to 800 tons.. 45. From 800 to 1000 tons. 50	00
From 1000 to 1200 tons. 60. From 1200 to 1400 tons. 75	00
Over 1400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional.	
Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.	
Port Physician's Charges—Boarding vessel outside... ..	25 00
Boarding vessel in port, \$15; at wharf.....	10 00
Harbor Master's Fee—Boarding vessel on arrival or de- parture, or in moving, each time	3 00
Wharfage—Government or O. R. & L. Co.'s wharves, per ton, per day .....	.02 1/2
Water Rates—To vessels at the wharf, per gallon .....	.00 1/2
To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon.....	.01
To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon...	.01 1/2
Marine Railway—Capacity for 1700 ton vessels in light ballast —Hauling charge, per ton: Steamers 50 cents, sailing vessels 40 cents. Charge after first day, 25 cents per ton for steamers and 20 cents per ton for sailing vessels per day.	

Hawaiian Products Admitted Into the United States, Free by Treaty.

(Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified before the U. S. Consul, or Consular Agent, at the port of shipment.)

Arrow-root; bananas; castor-oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown and other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

Importations into the Hawaiian Islands from the United States, entitled to exemption from duties under the Treaty of Reciprocity, must be accompanied by Hawaiian Consular certificate to that effect.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster-General; W. O. Atwater, Secretary; Ed. R. Stackable, Supt. Savings Bank Department, A. J. Smithies, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, F. B. Damon, J. L. Logan, Assistants; L. T. Kenake, Supt. General Delivery and Stamp Department, J. L. Kukahi, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; C. J. Holt, Parcels Post Department; Ladies' window Miss M. E. Low. S. L. Kekumano, Chas. Kaanoi, K. Narita, J. T. Figueredo, W. Y. Afong, S. P. Nohea, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa	J. E. Kahoa	Kahuku.....	Geo. Weight
Honouliuli.....	W. J. Lowrie	Laie.....	Geo. P. Garff
Peninsular.....	Frank Archer	Punaluu.....	Wm. Rthburn
Waipahu	H. D. Johnson	Waiahole.....	S. E. K. Papaai
Waianae.....	D. Center	Kaneohe.....	Bishop Pahia
Waialua ...	A. S. Mahaulu	Heeia.....	William Fisher

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Tuesday and Thursday, each week, for Kahuku, via Pali, arriving back Wednesday and Friday. For Waianae, by train daily, 9:00 A.M. Or, on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 4:00 P.M.

Mail closes at 9:00 A.M. each day, for Ewa and Honouliuli Plantation, by the railroad, and returns at 12 M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mails are dispatched for Waialua and Kahuku via Pearl City.

Mail for Waimanalo closes every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A.M.

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kealia	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue.....	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea.....	Jno. Bush	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Kekaha.....	F. W. Glade	Hanapepe.....	H. H. Brodie
Waimea	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli.....	H. Morrison
Hanalei.....	C. H. Willis	Mana.....	G. Borchgrevinck

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUAI.

From Lihue to Mana.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Mana in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Mana on Saturday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Kealia in the afternoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kealia about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.	G. W. Hayselden	Honokohau..	D. Taylor Jr
Wailuku	Mrs. W. A. McKay	Kipahulu.....	A. Buckholtz
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Paia.....	C. D. Lindsay
Hamoia.....	F. Wittrock	Hamakuapoko.....	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville.....	G. M. Boote	Huelo.....	M. Mattson
Ulupalakua.....	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai.....	Chas. Goheir
Waiakoa.....	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela.....	P. Keaupuni
Keokea.....	D. Kapohakimohewa	Peahi.....	T. K. Pa
Kaupo.....	C. Lake	Waihee.....	W. H. Campbell
Makena.....	J. M. Napoulou	Keanae.....	W. Napihaa

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every week, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamers Kinau, or Mauna Loa from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, once a week; to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, daily.

If the steamer Claudine leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail for Hana sent by the Kinau or Mauna Loa on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Papaikou.....	G. E. Thrum	Keauhou.....	J. N. Koomoa
Honoum.....	W. D. Schmidt	Kealakeakua }	
Kawaihae.....	W. Hookuanui	Napoopoo .. }	R. Wassman
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Hoopulua.....	Jos. Ioli
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Hookena.....	T. K. R. Amalu
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Kohala.....	Miss E. D. Low	Hilea.....	Jno. C. Searle
Paau lo.....	J. R. Renton	Honuaipo.....	Geo. Dawson
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke
Ookala.....	R. Ivers	Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt
Honokaa.....	F. S. Clinton	Punaluu.....	Wm. Fennell
Pohoiiki.....	Mrs. R. Rycroft	Waipio.....	Mrs. Ana Thomas
Olaa.....	J. R. Wilson	Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross
Kalapana.....	H. E. Wilson		

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

A daily service is now maintained between Hilo and Hakalau,

Special carriers serve the Laupahoehoe Post Office, as follows: On arrival of the Kinau every ten days, a carrier leaves Laupahoehoe distributing mail en route as far as Hakalau, and returns, connecting with the steamer on her down trip to Honolulu. Another carrier is dispatched, on arrival of the Kinau, to serve the district as far as Ookala, and returns as above to meet the steamer on the down trip. These are independent of the regular carrier who goes through from and to Hilo, every ten days.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

Mail leaves Hilo on arrival of Kinau, arriving at Volcano House same day; Waiohinu, 2d day; leaves Waiohinu 3d day early and arrives at Papa; 4th day arrives at Kailua; 5th day remains at Kailua; 6th day returns to Papa; 7th day arrives at Waiohinu; 8th day leaves Waiohinu arriving at Volcano House; 9th day arrives in Hilo; 10th day remains in Hilo, and the following day returns to Waiohinu, etc.

Mail leaves Punaluu for Hilo, via Volcano House, immediately on arrival of W. G. Hall.

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday. Mail leaves Kawaihae on arrival of Kinau, for Kailua and connecting with the Kau carrier at Hookena.

A special carrier now leaves Mahukona for Kawaihae immediately after arrival of Kinau, with all mails for Hamakua district.

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....W. C. Meyer | Pukoo.....J. H. Mahoe
Kamalo.....H. McCorriston | Lanai.....Mrs. T. L. Hayselden

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters, ½ oz.	Postals, each.	Regis. Fee. \$	Papers, ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter, ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samplest ea. rate of 2 oz.
All countries in the Universal Postal Union.....	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.

* Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces, except United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and New South Wales, to which countries samples of merchandise not exceeding 350 grams, (12 ounces) may be mailed.

† Papers to United States, Mexico, Canada and Australasian Colonies, 2 ounces 1 cent.

§ Register Fee with return receipt, 15 c.

INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL RATES.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other matter.
				Limit of each rate	Postage each rate	
Inter-Island	* 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz	1 ct.†	1 c. per oz. §
Islands of the Pacific ..	10 cts.	3c	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. per 4 oz.

* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

† Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines, and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

§ Drop or city letters or printed circulars, 1 cent.

PARCEL POST RATES.

To UNITED STATES of America, 12 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; the greatest length and girth combined, six feet.

To CANADA, 20 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

To UNITED KINGDOM—via Canada—24 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Under the same condition as applied to Canada.

Colonies.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.
New Zealand.....	\$.16	\$.29	\$.41	\$.54	\$.66
Australia..... 25c lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Weight of Package not to exceed 5 lbs.

Length, two feet; breadth and depth, one foot.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on. Eng. Ger. Portugal & Hongkong.
Orders not over \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5.	25 cts	25 cts.
Over \$5, not over 10	10 "	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "
Over \$10, not over 15	15 "	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "
Over \$15, not over 20	20 "	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00
Over \$20, not over 50	25 "	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30
Over \$50, not over 500	25c for ea. \$50	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below.

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahakua, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paaui, Kukuihaele, Hookena, Kailua, Laupahoehoe, Ooala, Mahukona, Naalehu, Hakalau, Pohoiki.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Hamakua, Hana, Makawao, Paia, Kipahulu, Hamoa, Ulupalakua. On Molokai—Kaunakakai and Kamalo.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku, Heeia and Honouliuli.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kealia, Hanalei, Makaweli, Kekaha, and Mana.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal, including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, China and Hongkong.

LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS, THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H. R. Bryant,	Davies & Co.
Eleele Plantation.	Eleele, Kauai,	A. Dreier,	Schaefer & Co.
Ewa Plantation,	Ewa, Oahu,	W. J. Lowrie,	Castle & Cooke.
Faye & Co., H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H. P. Faye,	Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	Meier & Kruse,	Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	H. Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	G. N. Wilcox,	Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co.,	Haiku, Maui,	H. P. Baldwin,	.....
Hakalau Plant'n Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Geo. Ross,	Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co.,	Kohala, Hawaii,	T. S. Kay,	H. Waterhouse.
Hamakua Mill Co.,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J. R. Renton,	Davies & Co.
Hamakua Plant'n Co.,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A. Lidgate,	Davies & Co.
Hana Plantation Co.,	Hana, Maui,	K. S. Gjerdum,	Grinbaum & Co.
Hanamaulu Sug. Plant'n,*	Lihue, Kauai,	A. S. Wilcox,	Hackfeld & Co.
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C. Woiters,	Hackfeld & Co.

LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, ETC.,---Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J. Hind,	Davies & Co.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	C. M. Walton,	Brewer & Co.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.,	Spreckelsville, Maui,	G. M. Boote,	Hackfeld & Co.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	Makaweli, Kauai,	H. Morrison,	Irwin & Co.
Heeia Agrl. Co., Ltd.,	Heeia, Oahu,	E. K. Bull,	Grinbaum & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A. Scott,	Irwin & Co.
Hilo Port. Sugar Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii,	J. G. Serrao,	Hackfeld & Co.
Holualoa Sugar Mill Co.,	Kona, Hawaii,	H. Willgeroth,	Hackfeld & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	John Watt,	Schaefer & Co.
Honumu Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John Moir,	Brewer & Co.
Hutchinson Sugar Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	G. C. Hewett,	Irwin & Co.
Kahuku Plantation,	Kahuku, Oahu,	George Weight,	Grinbaum & Co.
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Haw.	C. McLennan,	Davies & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co.,*	Kekaha, Kauai.	Otto Isenberg,	Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co.,	Kilauea, Kauai,	G. R. Ewart,	Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	G. F. Renton,	Castle & Cooke.
Koloa Sugar Co.,	Koloa, Kauai,	A. Cropp,	Hackfeld & Co.
Kukaiau Mill Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jas. R. Renton,	Davies & Co.
Kukaiau Plantation Co.,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J. M. Horner,	Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	S. E. Wooley,	H. Waterhouse.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.,	Laupahoehoe, Haw.	C. McLennan,	Davies & Co.
Lihue Plantation,	Lihue, Lauai,	C. Wolters,	Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co.,	Kealia, Kauai,	G. H. Fairchild,	Brewer & Co.
Niulii Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	Davies & Co.
Oahu Sugar Co.,	Ewa, Oahu,	A. Ahrens,	Hackfeld & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co.,	Olowalu, Maui,	A. Hanneberg,	Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W. W. Goodale,	Brewer & Co.
Ookala Sugar Co.,	Ookala, Hawaii,	W. G. Walker,	Irwin & Co.
Paaupau Plantation Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A. Moore,	Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	D. Forbes,	Schaefer & Co.
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	J. W. Colville,	.....
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.,	Lahaina, Maui,	L. Ahlborn,	Hackfeld & Co.
Puehuehu Plant'n Co.,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R. Wallace,	Davies & Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H. Deacon,	Davies & Co.
Reciprocity Sugar Co.,	Hana, Maui,	P. McLane,	Brewer & Co.
Smith & Co., J. K.,*	Koloa, Kauai.	J. K. Farley,	Castle & Cooke,
Union Mill Co.,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J. Renton,	Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C. C. Kennedy,	Davies & Co.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	Halstead Bros.,	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	D. Center,	H. A. Widemann
Wailuku Sugar Co.,	Wailuku, Maui,	C. B. Wells,	Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	G. C. Chalmers,	Irwin & Co.
Waimea Sugar Mill,	Waimea, Kauai,	E. E. Conant,	Schaefer & Co.

Through non-receipt of the various Steamer Time Tables for the year 1898 in time for compilation, we are obliged to omit the same from this issue.

TABLE OF COFFEE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

OLAA, HAWAII.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
	Newly planted	1 to 3 yr. old trees	Trees in bearing.
Kuola Plantn., L. Turner.....	62 acres.	15 acres.	8,000 trs.
S. Pali.....		5,000 trs.	5,000 "
Queen Emma Plantn.....			25,000 "
L. M. Staples Plantn.....		25,000 trs.	12,000 "
Olaa Coffee Co. Ltd.....	50 acres.	90 acres.	
Grossman Bros.....	100 "	30 "	
B. H. Brown.....	2,260 trs.	2,000 trs.	3,225 trs.
Herman Eldart.....	40,000 "	20,000 "	7,000 "
R. D. Junkin.....	20,000 "	30,000 "	
Tomatawa ..		22,000 "	
J. E. Staples.....		10,000 "	
H. D. Junkin.....	35,000 trs.	5,000 "	
Abercombie & Smith.....		55 acres.	
Capital Coffee & Commercial Co., Ltd....	50 acres.	150 "	
W. A. McKay.....	12 "	18 "	
J. M. Janes.....		60,000 trs.	
E. W. Horan.....	36 acres.	10 acres.	
Baldwin & Alexander (Ohialani Plantn)...	15 "	8 "	
Mrs. S. Adler.....		12,000 trs.	11,000 trs.
J. Reinhardt.....	20 acres.	15 acres.	15 acres.
Iten & Adler.....			23,000 trs.
Wm. B. Nailima.....	1,500 trs.	1,000 trs.	7,000 "
A. Sunter.....	16½ acres.		10½ acres.
Mrs. S. E. Sunter.....			9 "
C. Supe.....	16,640 trs.	6,800 trs.	
A. Zimmerman.....	16 acres.	5 acres.	25 acres.
A. Iten.....		33 "	
Manson & Co.....	11,700 trs.	3,900 trs.	
A. Kruse.....	25 acres.		
Andrew Anderson.....	11,000 trs.	4,300 trs.	4,000 trs.
Kanekoa Coffee Co.....		45 acres.	20 acres.
A. E. Sutton.....	32 acres.		
D. H. Hitchcock.....		20,000 trs.	1,500 trs.
V. M. Fulcher.....	73 acres.	14 acres.	5 acres.
J. L. Fulcher.....	15 "		
A. M. Wilson.....		39 acres.	18 acres.
Dr. N. Russell.....	45 acres.	26½ "	17,225 trs.
A. Krans.....	15 "		
Alexis Patemkin.....	20 "		
Nicolas Feodoroff.....	15 "		
G. W. Canney, Jr.....		15 acres.	4,000 trs.
J. R. Hall.....		6½ "	4 500 "
Ahualani Coffee Plantn., Kaumana.....	16 acres.	9 "	9 acres.
C. Eldarts.....	15,000 trs.		
Trowbridge Plantn.....		40 acres.	
Hikihiki Plantn.....		33,000 trs.	
Kaleo Onomane Plantn.....		85,000 "	
Barstow & Lunn.....		35,000 "	
A. W. Richardson.....		7,000 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

OLAA, HAWAII.—Continued.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
	Newly planted	1 to 3 yr. old	Trees in bearing
J. P. Sisson.....	17 acres.	6 acres.	9 acres.
R. Zink.....		5,000 trs.	
Kilauea Coffee Co.,.....		30,000 "	4,000 trs.
E. Peck.....	12 acres.	22 acres.	
Mauna Coffee Co.....	50 "	103 "	
A. F. Linder.....		6,500 trs.	
Gutschow & Wiertle.....	50 acres.	50 acres.	25 acres
H. S. Lewis.....		80 acres.	
PUNA, HAWAII.			
R. Rycroft, Pohoiki.....		50 acres.	46 acres.
Keeau Plantn (W. H. Shipman.).....		12,000 trs.	8,000 trs
C. L. Wight, Kamaili.....	10 acres.	25 acres.	
A. W. Carter, ".....	6 "	19 "	
Lita Wilder, ".....		10 "	5 acres.
A. Wilder ".....		11 "	5 "
A. V. Callaghan, ".....	10 acres.		
Wm. Kamau, ".....	4,615 trs.	3,334 trs.	1,354 trs.
David Nape, ".....		3 acres.	3 acres.
M. Rycroft, ".....		5 "	
R. H. Rycroft, ".....	6 acres.	29 "	
R. A. Lyman, Kula.....			4,000 trs.
" " Kauaea.....			8,000 "
H. J. Lyman, Kapoho.....	7,500 trs.		4,500 "
G. Eldarts, ".....	800 "	400 trs.	500 "
Thrum Bros, Kamaili.....	40 acres.		
F. W. Thrum, ".....	20 "		
M. W. Crooks, Pahoa.....		40 acres.	
D. Williams ".....		40 "	
Homestead Letters, Pahoa.....		30 "	
Crane Coffee Co.....	50 acres.		
Goudie Brothers.....	15 "	30 acres.	
KAU, HAWAII.			
J. C. Searle, Ninole.....	5 acres.	7 acres.	5 acres.
C. E. Stone, Punaluu.....	3,000 trs.	5,000 trs.	1,000 trs.
C. Meinecke, Waiohinu.....			1,000 "
Rev. C. N. Ruault, Waiohinu.....			500 "
C. Meinecke, Kioloakaa.....	2 acres.		500 "
" Waiopua.....	3 "		7,000 "
" Waiomau.....			2 acres.
John Nakai, ".....			1 "
Sam Kaaea, ".....			4 "
W. Keliokaa, ".....			3 "
S. Norris, Kahuku.....			500 trs.
Konohiki, Waiopua.....	2 acres.		

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

HILO, HAWAII.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
	Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old	Trees in bearing.
J. E. Eldart, 8 miles from Hilo.....	2,000 trs.	5,000 trs.	10,000 trs.
C. Olsen, Kaumana.....		2 acres.	2 acres.
J. Cosgrove, ".....	1½ acres.		
F. G. R sa, ".....		15 acres.	
J. S. Canario, ".....		15 "	
J. E. Gamalielsen, Kukuau.....		10¼ "	1¼ acres.
J. E. Anderson, Ponahawai.....	11 acres.		
J. Rossi, ".....	5 "		
D. H. Hitchcock, Booganville.....		3,000 trs.	
H. S. Townsend, ".....		7,500 trs.	
Ponahawai Coffee Co., Ltd.....	20 acres.	20 acres.	
NORTH HILO, HAMAKUA, ETC.			
E. W. Barnard, Laupahoehoe.....			30,000 trs.
J. M. Barnard ".....		5000 trs.	
Miss J. Senburn, Ookala.....			4,000 trs.
A. Waltjen, ".....		5,000 trs.	4,000 "
Honumu Sugar Co., Honomu.....		40 acres.	15 acres.
D. Wulber, Laupahoehoe.....	1,000 trs.	5,000 trs.	6,000 trs.
J. Hamilton, ".....			4,000 "
T. McKinley, ".....	5,000 trs.		6,000 "
H. Bishoff, ".....			8,000 "
C. Gertz, ".....			7,000 "
Petro Kalavalga, ".....			3,000 "
Japanese Jabo, ".....			6,000 "
" Kame, ".....			3,000 "
" Honda, ".....			3,000 "
" Okada ".....		2,000 "	
L. B. Maynard, ".....	5,000 trs.	7,000 "	
J. M. Horner, Kukaiau.....		30 acres.	70 acres.
Miss A. Horner, ".....	20 acres.		15 "
J. J. Horner, Paauilo.....	20 "		
H. Louisson, ".....	20 "		
G. Leitz, ".....	10 "		4 acres.
Sundry Planters, ".....		20 acres.	
Halawa Plantation, Kohala.....	3 "	18 "	
Awini Coffee, Fruit & Stock Co.....	3,750 trs.	8,500 trs.	
W. H. Rickard, Honokaa.....	3 acres.	40 acres.	7 acres.
C. William, ".....		8,000 trs.	635 trs.
Honokaa Homesteads.....		66,500 "	
Kaapahu ".....		67,000 "	
Kainehe ".....		30,000 "	
Waipio Valley Planters.....		5,000 "	
NORTH KONA.			
McWayne Bros., Keopu.....	25 acres.	60 acres.	25 acres.
C. Lenhart, Kailua.....	4,000 trs.		
Honokohau Ranch, ".....			15,000 trs.
Geo. Clark, ".....	20 acres.		

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands. — Continued.

NORTH KONA.—Continued.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA		
	Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old.	Trees in bearing.
Lanihau Plantn., Kailua.....	20,700 trs.	25,000 trs.	10,000 trs.
Kona Coffee Co., Ltd “.....	.....	.....	35 acres.
Geo. McDougal & Sons, Kailua.....	.....	176 acres.	105 “
W. C. Achi, Holualoa.....	.....	.....	10,000 trs.
“ “ Kahaluu.....	.....	.....	5,000 “
Sophia Cockburn, Kahului.....	.....	25 acres.	.....
J. Kaelemakule, Peukala.....	.....	.....	16,000 trs.
“ “ Hamanamana.....	.....	8,000 trs.	4,000 “
“ “ Kalaoa.....	.....	8,000 “	8,000 “
“ “ Kealakehe.....	15,000 trs.	.....	.....
F. Wilberton, Honokua.....	.....	2 acres.	800 trs.
Jas. H. Boyd, Kainaliu.....	.....	10 “	3 acres.
Kealakehe Plantn.....	19 acres.	9 “	17 “
SOUTH KONA.			
W. C. Achi, Kaaleoli.....	2,000 trs.	15,000 trs.	5,000 trs.
“ Maunoni.....	.....	4,000 “	.....
K. M. Mose Hu, Kukuioape.....	2 acres.	3 acres.	15 acres.
Frank Buckholtz.....	50 “	.....	.....
L. Ahuna, Kukuioape.....	.....	6 acres.	4 acres.
John Gaspar, Napoopoo.....	.....	33,000 trs.	16,000 trs.
Manuel Sebastian, Kealakekua.....	.....	.....	8,000 “
J. G. Henriques, “.....	.....	.....	3,000 “
C. Hooper, Kaaleoli.....	.....	2 acres.	12 acres.
J. Keanu, Keel.....	5 acres.	10 “	16 “
Henry Haili, “.....	6 “	2 “	10 “
Pelio, “.....	1 “	2 “	4 “
Mailolo, “.....	.....	2 “	5 “
S. W. Kimo, “.....	.....	.....	2 “
Kualau, “.....	.....	.....	4 “
Kapule, “.....	.....	.....	2 “
Kaaulu, “.....	.....	.....	3 “
Kumulau, “.....	.....	.....	3 “
Kauhi, “.....	.....	.....	4 “
Kaili, “.....	.....	.....	3½ “
Kalua, “.....	.....	.....	3 “
Kaloku, “.....	.....	.....	3 “
J. H. Boyd, Napoopoo.....	7 acres.	.....	.....
Dr. Lindley, Kealakekua.....	.....	50 acres.	.....
A. S. Cleghorn.....	3 acres.	.....	100 acres.
Mrs. E. C. Greenwell.....	.....	8 acres.	25 “
J. M. Monsarrat, Kolo.....	.....	38 “	40 “
D. Kaowa and others, Kukuioape.....	.....	10 “	25 “
J. Silva and others, Pahoehe.....	.....	35 “	20 “
W. E. Rowatt, Kaawaloa.....	10 acres	30 “	.....
M. Silva, Honokua.....	.....	15 “	10 acres.
T. K. R. Amalu, Honokua.....	.....	.....	30 “
J. Friedlander, Kauhako.....	.....	5 acres.	2 “
W. W. Bruner, Kaawaloa.....	50 acres.	30 “	.....

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

MAUI.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA		
	Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old.	Trees in bearing.
J. C. Lenhart, Kaupo,.....	2,000 trs.	4,000 trs.	.....
Mokulau Coffee Co., Kaupo.....	2,000 "	10,000 "	2 acres.
E. E. Paxton, ".....	5,000 "	7,000 "	.....
Native Patches throughout Kaupo.....	10 acres.	.....	.....
Lahaina Coffee & Fruit Co., Ltd, Lahaina.	10,000 trs.	100,000 trs.	30,000 trs.
H. P. Baldwin, Honokahua.....	35,947 "	4,669 "	2,641 "
G. S. Goodness, Ulupalakua.....	.....	6 acres.	.....
J. D. Keamo, ".....	2,000 trs.	2 "	600 trs.
E. Wilcox, ".....	600 "	1 "	160 "
J. K. Kalei, ".....	250 "	.....	50 "
G. K. Kunukau, ".....	250 "	.....	.....
Kauai, ".....	50 "	.....	10 trs.
M. Kealohe, ".....	.....	.....	75 "
Kamawae, ".....	50 "	.....	.....
Kahopukahi, ".....	100 "	.....	.....
Chas. Copp, Kokomo.....	.....	20 acres.	.....
Awana, Ulumalu.....	30 acres	.....	.....
OAHU AND KAUAI.			
Waianae Coffee Plantn. Co., Waianae....	7,500 trs.	23,000 trs.	36,000 trs.
C. A. Widemann, Waianae.....	10,000 "	8,500 "	.....
Makaha Coffee Co., Ltd., Waianae.....	112 acres.	.....	.....
J. R. Holt, Waianae.....	12 "	.....	.....
Maunawili Ranch, Kailua, Oahu.....	.....	17 acres.	6½ acres.
H. H. Parker, Kaneohe, Oahu.....	.....	5 "	.....
F. Pahia, Heeia.....	.....	.....	2 acres.
H. W. Schmidt, Tantalus.....	.....	.....	5,000 trs.
Alex. Lindsay, Molooa, Kauai.....	8 acres.	4 acres.	2 acres.
J. K. Smith & Co., Koloa, Kauai.....	12 "	.....	600 trs.
W. H. Rice, Jr. Kauai.....	.....	5 acres.	.....
Napali Ranch, Kauai.....	5 acres.	45 acres.	.....

PLANETARY PHENOMENA, 1898.

Mercury will be a Morning Star during the year.

Venus will also be Morning Star throughout the year, attaining its greatest brightness Oct. 28th, and Dec. 31st.

Mars will be Morning Star until Sept. 30th; it will be Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Evening Star till June 23rd; then Morning Star the rest of the year. It will be in opposition, and therefore brightest March 25th.

Saturn will be Morning Star till March 10th; then evening Star till Nov. 30th; then Morning Star the rest of the year. It will be in opposition May 29th.

MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia	1938 00	John S Walker
281	Stmr	San Mateo	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala	779 22	John S Walker
304	Bark	R P Rithet	1042 73	C Brewer & Co
305	Ship	John Ena	2713 58	Jno Ena
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles	2041 48	Jno Ena
307	Schr	Americana	878 34	Philip Braun
308	Stmr	Alexander	280 08	John Ena
309	Ship	Helen Brewer	1517 69	C Brewer & Co
317	Bark	Rosalie	678 61	John Phillips
318	Bark	Santiago	901 07	John A. Scott
322	Stmr	Kahului	852 00	C. R. Bishop
323	Bark	Iolani	1156 82	C. Brewer & Co.
324	Stmr	Aztec	2293 02	G. W. Macfarlane.
325	Bark	Diamond Head	926 27	S. C. Allen.
327	Bark	Roderic Dhu	1397 17	J. A. Scott.
323	Stmr	China	2421 97	G. W. Macfarlane.

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokolii	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinua	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
286	Stmr	Hawaii	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
330	Stmr	Helene	392 54	Wilder Steamship Co
236	Stmr	Mauna Loa	536 07	Inter Island S N Co
207	Stmr	James Makee	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
224	Stmr	Iwalani	230 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Waialeale	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala	90 53	Inter Island S N Co
311	Stmr	Ke Au Hou	192 64	Inter Island S N Co
314	Stmr	Kau i	265 13	Inter Island S N Co
328	Stmr	Kaena	49 81	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Noeau	221 18	Inter Island S N Co
266	Stmr	J A Cummins	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
294	Stmr	Rover	15 26	C H Wetmore
320	Stmr	Iwa	16 66	R R Hind
334	Stmr	Upolu	53 95	R R Hind

COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris	22 32	F Wundenberg
200	Schr	Luka	70 52	S. C. Allen
205	Schr	Mokuola	17 10	Oliver Kalua
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli	72 13	Allen & Robinson
244	Sloop	Kawailani	24 39	Sing Chong & Co
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza	15 49	W F Williams
250	Schr	Kulamanu	85 22	S C Allen
256	Schr	Heeia	20 49	J I Dowsett
260	Schr	Moi Wahine	147 25	S C Allen
265	Schr	Kaulilua	47 96	Inter Island S S Co
276	Schr	Lavinia	40 06	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi	108 06	S C Allen

COASTERS.—SAILING.—Continued.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
297	Sloop	Kaiulani	12 93	Sing Chong & Co
298	Schr	Liliu	47 26	J F Colburn
301	Sloop	Ekekela	4 17	S Hale
310	Sloop	Huilawe	3 02	Akona
313	Schr	Norma	50 69	G McDougal
319	Sloop	Kailimai	10 41	John Kapu
321	Schr	Ada	27 93	Jas F. Hardy
329	Schr	Honolulu	958 18	John Ena
331	Schr	Niaviani	15 6	Wm Hookuanl
332	Schr	Wailua	24 51	H L Evans

EASTERN SUGAR SHIPMENTS, 1897.

The following table shows the Eastern Sugar fleet of the past season from the different ports of these islands, together with the quantity and value of their respective cargoes.

DATE	VESSEL.	TONS.	SUGAR CARGO.		VALUE.
			NO. BAGS.	TONS.	
Dec. 23, '96	Br. bk. Oakbank	1,338	41,877	2,597	\$ 153,261 00
Jan. 1, '97	" Snowdon	1,065	30,696	1,893	109,513 22
Jan. 14	" Samoa	1,054	32,513	2,013	116,012 95
Jan. 28	Am. sh. S. P. Hitchcock	2,178	57,136	3,547	209,161 00
Feb. 18	" H. B. Hyde	2,463	66,112	4,059	241,877 02
Feb. 20	" Geo. Stetson	1,780	43,232	2,852	165,839 16
Mar. 8	" May Flint	3,278	79,593	4,857	287,291 00
Mar. 16	Ger. bk. J. C. Glade	1,425	38,361	2,434	83,216 05
Mar. 20	Br. sh. Samantha	2,211	63,948	3,988	236,994 00
Mar. 25	Am. sh. E. B. Sutton	1,639	45,438	2,788	164,056 00
Mar. 31	" Benj. F. Packard	2,025	54,418	3,351	199,331 00
Apr. 6	Ger. bk. Callao	978	27,589	1,715	102,116 00
Apr. 12	Am. sh. W. F. Babcock	1,993	55,849	3,486	209,078 00
Apr. 13	" Luzon	1,339	33,805	2,083	124,881 00
Apr. 13	Br. sh. Genister	1,718	50,204	3,121	177,199 47
Apr. 19	Am. sh. Geo. Curtis	1,746	46,064	2,792	168,192 78
Apr. 26	" Iroquois	1,997	56,717	3,405	233,016 00
May 6	" Kenilworth	2,146	63,937	3,891	234,275 00
May 8	" Indiana	1,413	36,754	2,325	138,658 27
May 18	" Henry Villard	1,440	39,203	2,504	149,541 48
May 19	Br. sh. Dalcairnie	1,700	48,080	3,079	174,906 97
May 24	Am. sh. Wm. H. Macy	2,092	59,158	3,565	198,979 00
May 28	" Susquehana	2,590	65,322	4,098	235,778 00
June 17	" Reaper	1,358	35,812	2,202	132,049 00
June 25	" A. J. Fuller	1,781	45,820	2,818	169,941 00
July 6	" Aryan	2,017	53,614	3,342	200,814 00
July 8	Ital bk. Guiseppe	1,098	29,581	1,892	110,193 01
July 27	Am. sh. M. L. Cushing	1,575	41,204	2,543	163,604 00
July 30	" Roanoke	3,347	73,867	4,506	288,435 00
Aug 30	" Commodore	1,828	50,303	3,100	196,204 00

COURT CALENDAR.

The several terms of Circuit Courts are held chronologically throughout the year as follows:

First Wednesday in January, ~~in the town of~~ Hilo, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in February, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in March, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in April, in the town of Kailua, N. Kona, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in May, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in June, in the town of Wailuku, Island of Maui; first Wednesday in July, in the town of Honokaa, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in August, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in September, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in October, in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in November, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in December, in the town of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu.

On the first Monday of February, May, August and November.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui.

On the first Wednesday of June, in Wailuku, and on the first Wednesday of December in Lahaina.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits.)

On the first Wednesday of April, in Kailua, N. Kona, and on the first Wednesday of October, in North Kohala.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

On the first Wednesday of January, in Hilo, and on the first Wednesday of July, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai.

On the first Wednesdays of March and September, in Lihue.

The terms of the Circuit Courts may be continued and held from the opening thereof respectively until and including the twenty-fourth day thereafter, excepting Sundays and legal holidays.

SUPREME COURTS.

The terms of the Appellate Court are held as follows: On the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.
 Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
 James A. King, Minister of the Interior.
 Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.
 William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

W C Wilder, Cecil Brown, C M Cooke, Jno Ena, J A Kennedy, A G M Robertson, D L Naone, P C Jones, Jno Nott, C Bolte, J P Mendonca, G T B Murray, M P Robinson, S K Ka-ne.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.

Hawaii—J. Kauhane, F. S. Lyman, F. Northrup, H. L. Holstein.
Maui—H. P. Baldwin, A. Hocking W. Y. Horner
Oahu—Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, Henry Waterhouse, H. W. Schmidt, W. C. Wilder, J. N. Wright.
Kauai—W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Oahu—A. T. Atkinson, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, J. L. Kaulukou, L. L. McCandless, S. G. Wilder.
Maui—W. F. Pogue, D. Kahaulelio, S. W. Kaai.
Hawaii—E. E. Richards, A. B. Lobenstein, J. D. Paris, W. C. Achi.
Kauai—P. R. Isenberg, S. K. Kaeo,

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Commander in Chief, President Sanford B Dole
 Adjutant General, John H Soper
 Ordnance Officer, Major Geo C Potter
 Quartermaster, Major Curtis P Iaukea
 Aid-de-Camp, Captain W A Kinney
 Aid-de Camp, Captain J W Pratt

First Regiment, N G H

Colonel Commanding, J H Fisher
 Lieut Colonel, Geo F McLeod
 Major 1st Battalion, J W Jones
 Major 2nd Battalion, Charles J. McCarthy

Regimental Staff

Regimental Surgeon, Major, C. P. Cooper
 Ordnance Officer, Captain A Gartenburg
 Quartermaster, Captain W. G Ashley
 Adjutant, Captain John Schaefer
 Surgeon 2nd Battalion, R. P. Myers
 Surgeon 1st Battalion, T. H. Raymond
 Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Louis T. Kenake
 Adjutant 2nd Battalion, Ed Towse

Line-Officers

Company "A."

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, W Fetter, 2nd Lieut, Henry Klemme

Company "B."

Capt, 1st Lieut, T. H. Petrie, 2nd Lieut, C. B. Cottrell.

Company "C."

Capt, J M Camara, Jr. 1st Lieut, M Costa, 2nd Lieut, E Silva.

Company "D."

Capt, O Bergstrom, 1st Lieut, C S Crane, 2nd Lieut, L A Timmons.

Company "E."

Capt, A Coyne, 1st Lieut, Jno Evensen, Company "F."

Capt, C W Ziegler; 1st Lieut, H Ludewig, Company "G."

Capt, John Kea; 1st Lieut, S L Kekumano, 2nd Lieut, Gustave Rose.

Company "H."

Capt, T B Murray; 1st Lieut, W W Carlyle, 2nd Lieut, E H F Wolters.

First Company of Sharp Shooters.

Capt, F S Dodge, 1st Lieut, J L McLean, 2nd Lieut, Jno Cassidy.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon A F Judd
 First Associate Justice, Hon W F Frear
 Second Associate Justice, Hon W A Whiting

Clerk Judiciary Department, Henry Smith

Circuit Judges.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon A Perry
 Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon W L Stanley
 Second Circuit, Maui, Hon J W Kalua
 3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Hon E G Hitchcock
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai, Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS:

Henry Smith, ex officio
 1st clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, Geo Lucas
 2nd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, J. A. Thompson
 3rd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, P D Kellett, Jr
 Second Circuit, Maui, Goodale Armstrong
 3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Daniel Porter
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai, R W T Purvis

INTERPRETERS, ETC.

Hawaiian, Jno E Bush
 Chinese, Li Cheung
 Japanese, C A Doyle
 Stenographers, J W Jones, P M McMahan

District Magistrates.

OAHU.

W L Wilcox, Honolulu
 C F Peterson (Deputy), " "
 S Hookano, Ewa
 J Kekahuna, Waianae
 Wm Rathburn, Koolauloa
 Ed Hore, Waialua
 Wm Henry, Koolaupoko

MAUI.

W A McKay.....	Wailuku
D Kahaulelio.....	Lahaina
P N Kahokuoluna.....	Makawao
J K Iosepa.....	Hana
J K Piimanu.....	Kipahulu, Hana
S E Kaleikau.....	Honuaula
J H Mahoe.....	Molokai
S Kahoohalahala.....	Lanai

KAUAI.

H K Kafele.....	Lihue
Chas Blake.....	Koloa
J W Lota.....	Hanalei
J K Kapuniai.....	Waimea
David Kua.....	Kawaihou

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai.....	Hilo
Jos P Sisson (Deputy).....	Hilo
R. H. Atkins.....	North Kohala
S M Mahuka.....	South Kohala
E W Barnard.....	North Hilo
J W Moanauli.....	Hamakua
Wm Kamau.....	Puna
J H Waipulani.....	Kau
A McWayne.....	North Kona
T H Wright.....	South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	Henry E. Cooper
Secretary of Department.....	Major Geo C Potter
Clerk of Department.....	Alex St M Mackintosh
Stenographer of Department.....	Miss K. Kelley
Stenographer Exec. Council.....	B L Marx
Typewritist.....	Miss Adele Widdifield
Secretary Chinese Bureau.....	Jas W Girvin

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Republic of Hawaii.

United States—Hon H M Sewall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	
Great Britain—W J Kenny, Acting Consul-General.	
Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavarro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	
France—Mons Louis Vossion, Consul and Commissioner; Mons. A Vizzavona, Chancellor of Legation.	
Japan—H Shimamura, Minister Resident; A Hirai, Attaché.	

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul-General, Wm Haywood; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W Porter Boyd.	
Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)	
Netherlands.....	
Belgium.....	H Focke
Austria-Hungary.....	J F Hackfeld
Sweden and Norway.....	Acting. C S Weight
Denmark.....	H R Macfarlane
German Empire.....	J F Hackfeld
Mexico.....	H Renjes
Peru.....	Bruce Cartwright
Chili.....	Julius Hoting
Great Britain, Vice-Consul.....	T R Walker
Russia, Acting Vice-Consul.....	J F Hackfeld
Spain—Vice-Consul.....	H Renjes
China—Consular Agent, Goo Kim Fui; Assistant Consular Agent, Wong Kwai.	
United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo.....	C Furneaux
U S Consular Agent, Kahului.....	A J Dickens

U S Consular Agt, Mahukona, C J Falk.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

United States—Francis M Hatch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C.	
Secretary and Charge d' Affaires J B Castle.	
New York—E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.	
San Francisco—C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington.	
Chicago—Fred W Job, Consul-General for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin	
Philadelphia.....	Robert H Davis, Consul
Boston.....	Gorham D Gilman, Consul General for New England States.
Portland, Or.....	J McCracken, Consul
Port Townsend, Wash.....	James G Swau, Consul
Seattle.....	Jno H Carter, Consul
Tacoma, Washington.....	J T Steeb, Acting Consul
San Diego, Cal.....	H P Wood, Consul
Detroit.....	A L Bresler, Consul

Mexico.

Mexico, Col W J P Gress, Consul-Gen'l; W A D Gress, Vice-Consul	
Manzanillo.....	Robert James Barney, Consul
Ensenada.....	Jas Moorkens, Vice-Consul

Central and South America.

Valparaiso, South America.....	
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	
Lima, South America.....	F I Crosby, Consul
Monte Video, S America.....	C Hughes, Consul

Great Britain.

London.....	Consul-Gen'l
Cyril Hopkins Vice Consul.	
Liverpool.....	Harold Janion, Consul
Bristol.....	Mark Whitwell, Consul
Hull.....	W Moran, Consul
Newcastle on Tyne.....	E Biesterfeld, Consul
Falmouth.....	C R Broad, Consul
Dover (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.	
Swansea.....	H Goldberg, Consul
Cardiff.....	J Bovey, Consul
Edinburgh and Leith.....	E G Buchanan, Consul
Glasgow.....	Peter Denniston, Consul
Dundee.....	J G Zoller, Consul
Dublin.....	R Jas Murphy, Consul
Queen town.....	Geo B Dawson, Consul
Belfast.....	W A Ross, Consul
Middlesborough.....	B C Atkinson, Consul

British Colonies.

Toronto, Ontario, J E Thompson, Consul-General	
Col Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.	
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Kingston, Ontario.....	Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
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St John's, N B.....	Allan O Crookshank, Consul
Yarmouth, N S.....	Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C.....	R P Rithet, Consul
General for British Columbia.	
Vancouver, B. C.....	F W McFarland Vice-Consul
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Me bourne, Victoria G N Wakley, Consul
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 Dunedin, N Z..... W G Neill, Consul
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 Consul-General.

France and Colonies.

Paris..... Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires
 and Consul-General; A N H Teyssier, Vice-
 Consul.
 Marseilles..... Consul
 Bordeaux..... Ernest de Bois-ac, Consul
 Dijon..... H Vielhomme, Consul
 Libourne..... Charles Schaessler, Consul
 Tahiti, Papeete..... F A B net, Consul
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Berlin..... H F Glade, Charge d'Affaires and
 Consul-General.
 Bremen..... John F Muller, Consul
 Hamburg..... Edward F W b r, Consul
 Frankfurt-on-Maine..... Joseph Kopp, Consul
 Dresden..... Augustus P o u s s, Consul

Austria.

Vienna..... Hugo von Schonberger, Consul

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Barcelona..... Enrique Minguez, Consul-General
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 Valencia..... Julio Solar, Consul
 Malaga..... F F de Navarra, Consul
 Cartagena..... J Paris, Consul
 Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Fa con y Que-
 vela, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul
 Santa Cruz..... A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul
 Ancofe de Lanzarote—E M a r a e s y R o b r i n e z,
 Vice-Consul.

Phillipine Islands.

Poilo..... Geo Schelme dine, Consul
 Manila..... Jasper M Wood, Consul
 Cebu..... Geo A Cadel, Consul

Portugal and Colonies.

Lisbo..... A F de Serpa, Consul-General
 Oporto..... Narciso t M Ferro, Consul
 Madeira..... Henry Hempel, Consul
 St Michaels..... B M de Faria Maria, Consul-
 General, A da S Moreira, Consul
 St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....
 Vice-Consul.
 Lagos..... M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

Italy.

Rome..... Dwight Benton, Consul-General
 Hale P Benton, Vice and Deputy Con.-Gen'l
 Genoa..... Raphael de Luchi, Consul
 Palermo..... Angelo Tagliavi, Consul

Netherlands.

Amsterdam..... D H Schnull, Consul-General
 Dordrecht..... P J Bouwman, Consul

Belgium

Antwerp..... Victor Forge, Consul-General
 Ghent..... E Coppieters, Consul
 Liege..... Jules Blanpain, Consul
 Bruges..... Emile Van den Brande, Consul

Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm..... Consul-General
 Christiania..... I. Samson, Consul
 Lyaskil..... H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul
 Gothenburg..... Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

Japan.

Tokio..... R Walker Irwin, Minister Resident
 Kobe..... G R M Graham, Acting Vic -Consul
 Yokohama..... Consul
 Nangasaki..... Frederick Ringer, Consul

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior..... Jas A King
 Chief Clerk of Department..... J A Hassinger
 Clerks—J H Boyd, H C Meyers, Geo Ross,
 S Mahaulu, Edw'd S Boyd, Gus Rose.
 Registrar of Conveyances..... Thos G Thrum
 Deputy Registrar..... R W Andrews
 Supt Public Works and C E..... W E Rowell
 Superintendent Water Works..... A Brown
 Clerk of Water Works..... J W Pratt
 Electoral Registrar..... Wray Taylor
 Inspector Electric Lights..... Jno Cassidy
 Road Supervisor, Honolulu..... W H Cummins
 Commissioner of Patents..... C B Ripley
 Physician Insane Asylum..... Dr G Herbert

Bureau of Agriculture.

President..... ex-officio J A King
 Commissioner..... Jos Mar-den
 Members..... A Herbert, E W Jordan, T J King,
 Wray Taylor.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii, Hilo—D H Hitchcock, N C Wilfong,
 G K Wilder.
 Mahukona..... John S Smithies, Chas J Falk.
 Kahului, Maui..... J W L Zumwalt

Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander..... Surveyor-General
 J S Emer-on (Acting) Assistant in charge of office
 F S Dodge..... Assistant in charge of city work.
 W E Wall..... Assistant.
 S M Kamaulani, C J Wilis.

Board of Immigration.

Jas A King..... President
 Members—Jos Marsden, D E Smith, Jos B
 Atherton, Jas G Spen er, J Carden.
 Wray Taylor..... Secretary

Commission of Public Lands.

Jas A King, J F Brown and F S Dodge
 J F Brown..... Agent Public Lands
 C P Iauka..... Secretary
 Robt W Atkinson..... Clerk
 O Sorensen..... Draughtsman

SUB-AGENTS.

1st District, Hilo and Puna..... E D Baldwin
 2nd " Hamakua..... Chas Williams
 3rd " Kona and Kau..... J Kaelemakule
 4th " Maui..... W O Aiken
 5th " Oahu..... C P Iaukea
 6th " Kauai.....

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C Notley
 Hamakua.....
 North Kona..... J Coerper, J Kaelemakule,

South Kona.... R Wassmann, J Todd, J Gasper-
North Kohala.... H L Holstein, K Hind, Jr,
D H Kaailaau.

South Kohala.....
Kau..... D W Kaaemoku, C Meinecke.

MAUI.

Lahaina.... L M Baldwin, G H Dunn, H Dick-
enson.
Wailuku.... W A McKay, W H Halstead, Geo
Hons.

Makawao.... F W Hardy, J Wagner.
Hana.... J Nakila, F Wintrock, M. H. Reuter.
Molokai.... J H Mahoe, D Kailua, D McCor-
riston.

OAHU.

Honolulu.... J H Boyd, A B Wood, S M Ka-
aukai.
Ewa and Waianae.... J T Campbell, J Kahoa.
Wailuku.... H Wharton, A Cox, A Kaili.
Koolaupoko.... H C Adams, Wm Henry, D
M Kapalau.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—

Hilo.... J H Maby, L Severance, L E Swain,
V A Carvalho, H H Brown.

Hamakua.... J W Moana'iti, J Kanakaoluna, J
W Kapololu.

North Kohala.... E de Harne, J S Smithies, W
Wilson, H K Molale, J A M Osorio.

South Kohala..... James Bright
North Kona..... D Akawa, J Kaelemakule
S Haanio.

South Kona.... D W Kanui, J Holi, W J
Wright, H T Mills.

Puna..... H J Lyman, H E Willson.

Kau..... T C Wills, C Meinecke
Maui—

Wailuku.... M P Waiwaiole, Geo Hons, S E
Kaleikau, W E Maikai, Miss Kalua, G K
Kunukau, W E K Maikai.

Lahaina.....

Makawao.... H Kawaimaka, J Anderson, W F
Mossman, T K Pa.

Hana.... J K Nakila, J K Iosepa, J K Saun-
ders, C Lake.

Kaanapali..... S M Sylva
Molokai.... D Kailua, K Kainuwai, W Noley,
H Peelua.

Lanai.....
Oahu—

Kona.... J H Boyd, J M Vivas, E M Naku-
ina, J M Camara Jr.

Koolaupoko.... E P Aikue
Koolauloa.... W Henry, M Nakuauu

Ewa and Waianae.... H D Johnson, Mrs S
Kekela, H K Meemano.

Waialua.... J F Anderson
Kauai—

Koloa.... E Strehz
Lihue.... J H K Kaiwi

Kawaihau.... S U Kaneole, H Z Austin, W
H Williams.

Hanalei.... P Nowlein, S N K Kakina H K
Anahu

Waimea.... S E Kaula
Niihau.... J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... B H Brown

Hamakua.....
North Kohala..... G P Tulloch

MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson
Wailuku..... Samuel Kapu

Makawao..... Jas Anderson

OAHU.

Kona..... Mrs E M Nakuina

Koolaupoko.... E P Aikue

Koolauloa.... W Rathburn

Waialua.... A S Mahaulu

Ewa and Waianae.... J E Kahoa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue.... S R Hapuku

Waimea.... Th Brandt

Kawaihau.... H Z Austio

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu..... J R Shaw, P R Isenberg Jr. W
T Monsarrat,

Hawaii.... W H Shipman, A Wall, J R Wilson
J S Smithies, C J Falk, E P Low

Maui..... S F Chillingworth, J L W
Zumwalt

Kauai..... S Hundley, W H Rice Jr

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu.... F M Hatch, S M Kaaukai,
W F Dillingham, R W Andrews.

Ewa..... A Kauhi

Waianae.... J Kekahuna

Waialua.... A S Mahaulu

Koolauloa.... E P Aikue

Koolaupoko.... A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson

Wailuku.... S F Chillingworth

Makawao.....

Hana, Kaupo.... C Lake

Kipahulu.... J K Nakila

MOLOKAI.

Molokai—Kalaupapa,.... Ambrose Hutchinson

Kamalo..... D McCorriston

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala.... D S Kahoookano, C H Pulaa
S H K Ne.

S Kohala.....

Hamakua.... J W Leonhart

Hilo.... G W A Hapai, B B Macy, G E Thum

Puna.....

Kau..... C Meinecke

S Kona.... T K R Anahu

N Kona.... D Akawa

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Koloa.....

Waimea.....

Lihue.... S W Wilcox, J B Hanalei

Hanalei.... E G J Bryant

Niihau.... J B Kaomea

Notaries Public.

Hawaii..... D Porter, E W Barnard,
D H Hitchcock, T H Wright, J S Smithies,

W Vredenberg, F L Winter, S Haanio, D H

Kahaulelio, J H Waipuilani, F M Wakefield,

H T Mills, J J Rice, G K Wilder, W Horner,

Jas Bright, G P Tulloch, W P Fennel, R A Lyman, E D Baldwin, R W Podmore, T Aiu, S W Kekuewa, H J Ahi, S H Mahuka, J Greig, S Lazaro, J K Nahale, A W Heydtmann, W Hookuanui, C Williams, H E Wilson, Z Paakiki, A W Hobson, W S Wise, W J Rickard, J E Bush, C H Pu'aa.

MAUI.....C H Dickey, W F Mossman, E Helekmihili, E H Bailey, J H S Kaleo, P N Kahookoofuna, H C Ovenden, G Armstrong, M P Waiwaiole, G H Dunn, Geo Hons, G Kunukau, B K Kaiwiaca, J K Saunders, H T Hayselden, A N Kepoikai, F W Hardy, J H Babcock, S E Kaleikau, S H Kahaolelio.

Oahu.....Jas M Monsarrat, N M Lowrey, J A Magoon, A B Wood, J M Camara Jr, J A Hassinger, C F Peterson, J K Haupui, R C A Peterson, E H Hart, E A Mott-Smith, A F Tavares, G D Gear, D Lamb, N Fernandez, H Holmes, W I Peterson, A M Brown, E A Jones, J M Vivas, W G Ashley, A W Carter, J H Barenaba, E M Nakuina, W J Forbes, J W Girvin, C A Long, W M Graham, W R Castle, C D Chase, S H Kalamakee, J M Poepoe, Wm Henry, W I Stanley, C A Doyle, J W Jones, H E Wilder, G A Davis, A V Gear, J H Fisher, C P Jacka, H C Meyers, W A Henshall, J Q Wood.

Kauai.....Jno M Kealoha, Th Brandt, W E H Deverill, E Strehz, R W T Purvis, P Nowlen, T Z Austin, C Blake, C H Bishop, Z Kakina, E Omstead, J W Neal, E J G Bryant.

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu, J A Hassinger, H G Crabbe, George Keliiaa, John Lucas, C D Chase, H E Wilder.

Waialua.....S H Kalamakee

Koolaupoko.....

Ewa and Waianae.....J Kahoa, H T Taylor.

Hawaii—Hilo.....L Severance, L E Swain

J H Maby, J Mattoon, A V Carvalho.

N Kona.....T Aiu, J W Smith

S Kona.....W J Wright, H T Mills.

Hanalei.....C Williams, J L Kanakaoluna

N Kohala.....D S Kahookano, G P Tulloch, S W Kekuewa, C H Pulaa

S Kohala.....Jas Bright

Kauai.....W J Yates, T A I. Wills.

Maui—Lahaina.....T C Forsyth, L M Baldwin

H Dickerson.

Waialua.....D Quill, S E Kaleikau, M P Waiwaiole, A N Kepoikai, Geo Hons.

Makawao.....F W Hardy

Hana.....J K Nakila, B K Kaiwiaca

Kauai—Koloa.....E Strehz

Lihue.....J B Hanalei

Hanalei.....J W Loka, J Kakina

Waimea.....C D Pringle, S E Kaula H Kapukui.

Kawaihau.....J M Kealoha, H Z Austin.

Niihau.....J B Kaomea

Board of Health.

President.....W O Smith

Members: T F Lansing, CA Brown, D Keliipio, Dr N B Emerson, Dr C B Wood, Dr F R Day,

Secretary.....Chas Wilcox

Executive officer: C B Reynolds; Agents, W T Monsarrat, J D McVeigh. L L La Pierre

Manager, Garbage Service.

Sanitary Inspectors..N P Jacobson, and C N Rose.

Port Physician.....Dr F R Day,

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr H W Howard; Waialua and Koolau Dr R H Reid. Ewa, Dr J Weddick. Waianae, Dr T T French. Kalihi Station, Dr L F Alvarez.

KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei, Dr H P Hugus.

MAUI—Makawao, Dr P J Aiken, Hana, Dr R J McGettigan Wailuku; Dr E S Goodhue, Lahaina, Dr C Davison.

HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo and Puna, Dr W L Moore; N Hilo, Dr L S Thompson; Kau, Dr Victor J Capron; Kihala, Dr B D Pond; S Kona, Dr H A Lindley; Kona, Dr A McWayne.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, Dr A Mouritz. LEPER SETTLEMENT, Dr R Oliver

Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr G P Andrews, Dr G H Herbert, Dr C B Cooper.

Road Boards.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....J A Scott, H Deacon

North Hilo.....W G Walker, M Brone, A Chalmers

Puna.....J W Mason, H R Rycroft, H J Lyman.

Kauai.....G C Hewitt S Kauhane, J Ikaaka Hamakua.....A Lidgate, J Watt, D Forbes.

N Kohala.....J Hind, G F Renton, R Hall

S Kohala.....W Vredenburg, J Kauwe.

N Kona.....Geo Clark; J Lenhart, J K Nahale.

S Kona.....A J Wilson, S Lazaro, F Buchholtz

MAUI.

Lahaina.....I Ahlborn D Kahaulelio, R C Searle.

Wailuku.....C B Wells, W T Robinson, L M Baldwin.

Hana.....D H Napihaa, P McLean, J S Garnett,

Makawao.....C H Dickey, P J Aiken, W H King.

Molokai.....D McCorriston, S Tremble, J H Mahoe.

OAHU.

Koolaupoko.....F Pahia D M Kapalau, E P Aikue.

Koolauloa.....Geo Weight, W Rathburn, M Nakuauu.

Waialua.....Ed Hore, H Wharton, A Cox.

Ewa and Waianae.....J T Campbell, D Center, W J Lowrie.

KAUAI.

Koloa.....J K Farley, A McBryde, M Kaluna

Lihue.....F W Carter, J H K Kaiwi. W H Rice.

Kawaihau.....S N Hundley, D Lovell, J W Neal.

Hanalei.....C H Willis, J Kakina

Waimea ..J K Kapuniai, T Brandt, E E Conant

Niihau.....J B Kaomea,

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance.....S M Damon

Registrar of Public Accounts.....W G Ashley

Auditor General..... H Laws
 Collector General of Customs.... F B McStocker
 Clerk of Registrar..... Henry Hapai
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Oahu... Jona Shaw
 Deputy " " " " " " W Wrig
 2nd Deputy " " " " " " Alex D Thompson
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui... C H Dickey
 " " " " " " Hawaii... H C Austin
 " " " " " " Kauai... J K Farley
 Collector Port of Hilo... Geo A Turner
 Collector Port of Kahului... E H Bailey
 Collector Port of Lahaina...
 Collector Port of Mahukona... J S Smithies
 Collector Port of Kealahakua...
 Collector Port of Kawaihae...
 Collector Port of Koloa... E Strehz
 Collector Port of Waimea... C B Hofgaard
 Port Surveyor, Kahului... J W L Zumwalt
 Port Surveyor, Hilo... Capt Fitzgerald

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector..... F B McStocker
 Deputy Collector..... J F Clay
 Entry Clerks.... Jas B Ckennell, C S Hall, L M Scott.
 Statistical Clerks.... W Chamberlain, J B Gibson, P H Burnette.
 Appraiser..... E R Folsom
 Assistant Appraiser.....
 Asst. Apr. and Ex.... J H Hare, E M Beckwith
 Store keepers..... J J Kelly, S McKeague
 Gauger and Tester..... J H Morton
 Harbor Master..... Capt A Fuller
 Pilots—J C Lorenzen, A Macauley, M N Sanders, J Hilbus.
 Port Surveyor..... G C Stratmeyer

Post Office Department.

J M Oat..... Postmaster-General
 W O Atwater..... Book-keeper and Cashier
 E R Stackable..... Savings Bank Department
 F B Oat..... Money Order Department
 L T Kenake..... General Delivery Department

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General..... W O Smith
 Deputy Attorney-General..... E P Dole
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.... A M Brown
 Deputy Marshal..... H R Hitchcock
 Clerk to Marshal..... H M Dow
 Clerk Attorney-General's Department... J M Kea
 Sheriff of Hawaii..... L A Andrews
 Sheriff of Maui..... L M Baldwin
 Sheriff of Kauai..... F W Carter
 Jailor of Oahu Prison..... J A Low

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauhi; Waianae, G W Nawaakoa; Waialua, Andrew Cox; Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, F Pahia.

Kauai—Sheriff, F W Carter; Deputy Sheriffs Lihue, and Kawaihau, J H Coney; Koloa and Waimea, E Omstead; Hanalei, C K Haae.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Geo Trimble
 Maui—Sheriff, L M Baldwin; Deputy Sheriffs; Lahaina, W J Sheldon; Wailuku, W Scott; Makawao, W H King; Hana, C R Lindsey.

Hawaii—Sheriff, L A Andrews Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, H S Overend; South Kohala, Z Paakiki; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Nahale; South Kona, S Lazaro; Kau, W J Yates
 Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, R A Lyman.

Board of Prison Inspectors.

F J Lowrey, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

Department of Public Instruction.

Minister of Public Instruction.... H E Cooper
 Commissioners—W D Alexander, W A Rowens
 Mrs B F Dillingham, Mrs E W Jordan, H von Holt, Geo W Smith.
 Inspector General..... H S Townsend
 Dep. Insp. and School Agt. for Honolulu... T H Gibson.

Secretary..... Dr C T Rodger

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... L Severance
 Puna..... J E Eldarts
 Kau..... C Meinecke
 North Kona..... M F Scott
 South Kona..... Miss Ella H Paris
 South Kohala..... Miss E W Lyons
 North Kohala..... Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua..... A B Lindsay

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai..... H Dickenson
 Wailuku..... G Armstrong
 Hana..... F Wittrock
 Makawao..... Mrs A E Dickey
 Molokai..... D McCoriston

OAHU.

Honolulu..... T H Gibson
 Ewa..... W J Lowrie
 Waianae..... Jas R Holt, Jr
 Waialua..... J F Anderson
 Koolauloa and Koolaupoko..... Wm Henry

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau..... J F Scott
 Koloa, Lihue..... J K Burkett
 Hanalei..... W E H Devere
 Kawaihau..... G H Fairchild

Chamber of Commerce.

President..... FA Schaefer
 Vice-President..... J I Dowsett
 Secretary and Treasurer..... J B Atherton

Hawaiian Sugar Planters Ass'n.

Re-organized Nov 1895, from the Planter's Labor and Supply Co

President..... J F Hackfeld
 Vice-President..... J B Atherton
 Secretary..... C Folte
 Treasurer..... P C Jones
 Auditor..... F A Schaefer

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston..... C Brewer & Co
 Philadelphia..... C Brewer & Co
 New York..... Bruce Cartwright
 Liverpool..... T H Davies & Co
 Lloyds, London..... T H Davies & Co
 San Francisco..... H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna..... F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer..... President
 J B Atherton..... Vice-President
 J A Gilman..... Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co
 Planters' Line, San Francisco....C Brewer & Co
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco...Castle & Cooke
 Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
 Canadian & Australian, SS Line. T H Davies & Co
 Oregon R & S Nav Co., Portland to China and
 Japan.....T H Davies & Co
 Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan to
 Seattle.....W G Irwin & Co
 Pacific Mail S S Company....H Hackfeld & Co
 Occidental & Oriental S S Co..H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Liverpool Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line S F....H Hackfeld & Co
 San Francisco and Honolulu. F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu (Steam) Fire Department.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as
 volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was
 changed to a PAID DEPARTMENT.

Officers for 1890-92:

Fire Commissioners.....A Brown, C Crozier,
 J H Fisher.
 Chief EngineerJas H Hunt
 Senior Foreman.....John Clark
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 location, King
 Street near Richards.
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Cen-
 tral Station, Union street.
 Chemical Apparatus, located at Maunakea
 street, corner Pauahi.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
 location, Central Station, Union street.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.**Fire Alarm Signals.**

4 Hotel and Fort.
 5 " " Nuuanu
 6 " " Maunakea
 7 " " Richard
 8 " " Punchbowl
 9 King and Kekaulike
 12 " " Nuuanu
 13 " " Fort
 14 " " Alakea
 15 " " Punchbowl
 16 Queen and Maunakea
 17 " " Nuuanu
 18 " " Fort
 19 " " Richard
 21 " " South
 23 " " Kakaako
 24 Allen and Fort
 25 P M S S Co Wharf
 26 Smith and Pauahi
 27 Beretania and Maunakea
 28 " " Nuuanu
 29 " " Fort
 31 " " Emma
 32 " " Punchbowl
 34 Nuuanu " Vineyard
 35 " " School
 36 " " Kuakini
 37 " " Judd
 38 Liliha " Judd
 39 " " School
 41 " " King
 42 King and Dowsett Lane
 43 Iwilei
 45 R R Depot

46 School and Fort
 47 Punchbowl and Pauoa Road
 48 " " Emma
 49 " " Miller
 51 Kinau and Miller
 52 " " Alapai
 53 King and Alapai
 54 " " Kapiolani
 56 Beretania and Kapiolani
 58 Pensacola and Wilder Avenue
 59 " " Beretania
 61 Piikoi and King
 62 " " Kinau
 63 " " Lunalilo
 64 Wilder Avenue and Kewalo
 65 " " Makiki
 67 " " Punahou
 67 Beretania and Keaumoku
 69 " " Punahou
 71 Beyond Punahou Street
 72 King and Keaumoku
 73 Waikiki
 74 Harbor

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....The President
 Vice-President.....F A Schaefer
 Sec'y ..Geo W Smith | Treas...H Waterhouse
 Auditor.....M P Robinson
 Physicians.....Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper
 Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, H Water-
 house, F A Schaefer, M P Robinson.

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....J I Dowsett
 Vice-PresidentT May
 Secretary, F A Schaefer | Treasurer, T R Walker
 Ex Com, J B Atherton, R Lewers, J F Hackfeld

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....A B Wood
 Vice-President.....W R Castle
 Secretary.....W A Love
 TreasurerW E Brown
 General Secretary.....H E Coleman

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J D Garvin, Mrs
 G L Pearson, Mrs P C Jones.
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs R Jay Greene
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan

Y. W. C. T. U.

Organized Jan. 1889.

President.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Vice-President.....Miss H S Judd
 Recording Secretary.....Miss Agnes Judd
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs E W Peterson
 Treasurer.....Miss C Gilman

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
 President.....Hon A F Judd
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse

Corresponding Secretary..... Rev O P Emerson
Recording Secretary..... Rev C M Hyde, D D
Treasurer, W W Hall | Auditor, J B Atherton

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.
President..... J S Emerson
Vice-President..... Geo De La Vergne
Recording Secretary..... Rev J Leadingham
Cor Secretary..... Miss M A Chamberlain
Elective Members..... Rev O H Gulick and Miss
H S Judd.
Treasurer..... L A Dickey

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President..... Mrs C M Hyde
Recording Secretary..... Mrs G P Andrews
Home Cor Sec'y..... Mrs W A Bowen
Foreign Cor Sec'y..... Mrs A F Judd
Treasurer..... Mrs B F Dillingham
Auditor..... W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners.

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E Ely, Teachers.

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Miss P Paulding..... Principal
Assistants: Misses J R Brockie, M L Barnum,
J Haman, J Johnson, L Royston, Mrs E Mahe-
loua and Miss A Aikue.

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Vice Principal..... U Thompson

Normal Dept..... R F Woodward
Mathematics..... A A Macurda
Language..... T J Penfield
Drawing..... C A Macdonald
Machinist..... C F Perry
English..... Mrs F E Wolfenden
Music..... Miss R Johnson
Matron..... Miss Lisle
Supt. Hospital..... Mrs U Thompson
Tailoring..... D Kanuha
Farm and Labor..... Geo E Ruzg
Asst Forging..... J Smith

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Matron..... Miss A E Mudge
Assistants—Misses J Gearhardt, Alma Krusen
and E H Bicknell.

Kamehameha Girls School.

Principal..... Miss Ida H Pope
Assistants—Misses C B Albright, F N Albright,
M E Woodward, F Lemon, Cordelia Clymer,
Jenny Denzer and Mrs J N Sturgeon.

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President..... C R Bishop
Vice President..... W F Allen
Secretary and Treasurer..... B Cartwright
Relief Com..... J Emeleuth, C B Ripley

Hawaiian Relief Society.

Organized 1895.

President..... Mrs S C Allen
Vice-President..... Mrs James Campbell
Secretary..... Mrs Geo Beckley
Treasurer (Acting)..... Mrs S C Allen

Pacific (Formerly British) Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two
doors below Beretania.

President..... A S Cleghorn
Sec'y..... J M Monsarrat | Treas..... J G Spencer
Auditor..... W F Allen
Managers—Geo C Potter, T M Starkey and
Geo Boardman, with the above officers com-
prise the Board.

Hawaiian Medical Association.

Organized May 24, 1895

President..... Dr J S McGrew
Vice-President..... Dr R W Myers
Secretary and Treas..... Dr L F Alvarez

Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Organized June 17, 1895

President..... P C Jones
Vice-President..... A F Judd
Secretary..... Jno Effinger
Registrar..... W D Alexander
Treasurer..... W J Forbes

Amateur Athletic Association.

Organized May 1st., 1895

President..... Chas Crane
Vice-President..... Geo Angus
Secretary..... H A Giles
Treasurer..... D F Thrum

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....H A Widemann
 Vice-President.....J F Hackfeld
 Secretary.....John F Eckart
 Treasurer.....H Schultze
 Auditor.....H J Nolte

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs Canavarro
 Vice-Presidents: Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs C M Hyde
 Secretary.....Miss Finckler
 Treasurer.....M A Gonsalves

Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.

President.....M G Silva
 Vice-President.....M Rodrigues
 Secretary.....A G Pestana
 Treasurer.....M K A Viera

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs A Mackintosh
 Vice-Presidents: Mrs T H Hobton, Mrs A Fuller.
 Secretary.....Mrs S M Damon
 Treasurer.....Mrs E W Jordan

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....
 Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh
 Sec'y.....R Catton | Treas.....J A Kennedy

Sons of St. George.

President.....Alex St M Mackintosh
 Vice-President.....Edward B Thomas
 Secretary.....George S Harris, Jr
 Treasurer.....W W Wright

Honolulu Lahui Society.

Organized, 1878

President.....Kapiolani
 Vice-President.....Mrs M C Beckley
 Secretary.....Mrs Eugenia M Reis
 Treasurer.....Mrs F W Macfarlane

Young Hawaiians Institute.

Organized Aug. 10, 1894.

President.....Geo H Huddy
 Vice-President.....Geo L Desha
 Recording Secretary.....Isaac Sherwood
 Financial Secretary.....J L Holt
 Treasurer.....Chas Wilcox
 Marshal.....J N K Keola

Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, in the Foster Block, Nuuanu street below King.

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....C R Bishop
 Vice-President.....M M Scott
 Secretary.....H A Parmelee
 Treasurer.....Miss M A Burbank

Hawaiian Historical Society.

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.

Annual meeting November 28.

President.....W R Castle
 Vice-Presidents: S B Dole, W F Allen, J S Emerson.
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D.D.
 Corresponding Secretary.....Prof W D Alexander
 Treasurer.....T R Mo sman
 Librarian.....Miss M A Burbank
 Assistant Librarian.....Dr N B Emerson

Kilohana Art League.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....D Howard Hitchcock
 Vice-President.....P H Dodge
 Secretary.....C W Dickey
 Treasurer.....Mrs W M Graham

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized December, 1885.

President.....Walter E Wall
 Vice-President.....F S Dodge
 Secretary and Treasurer.....J L McLean

Honolulu Cemetery Association.

President.....J I Dowsett
 Secretary.....
 Treasurer.....B Cartwright

Myrtie Boat Club.

Organized Feb. 5, 1888.

A G M Robertson.....President
 W F Love.....Vice President
 T P Petrie.....Secretary
 W C Parke.....Treasurer
 Geo Angus.....Captain
 G S Harris.....Auditor
 Trustees: C A Brown, O Sorenson, C S Crane

Healani Boat Club.

Incorporated Dec. 13, 1894.

C Brown.....President
 G R Carter.....Vice President and Captain
 J W Lloyd.....Secretary
 F B Oat.....Treasurer
 Auditors.....Jas Low
 Trustees: W E Wall, C B Gray, J W McChesney, W W Chamberlain.

Leilani Boat Club.

Organized Oct. 2, 1894.

David Kawanakoa.....President
 Wm McNerny.....Vice President
 J L Holt.....Secretary
 F J Kruger.....Treasurer
 J F C Hagens.....Auditor
 Jonah Kalanianaole.....Captain
 Trustees: E Stiles, S E P Taylor, P Phillip

Hawriian Rowing Association.

Organized June 20, 1895.

A G M Robertson..... President
 W H McInerney..... Vice President
 W C Parke..... Secretary and Treasurer
 Regatta Committee..... C B Gray, C S Crane,
 Jonah Kalatiana'ole.

Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W N Armstrong, Editor.
 The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W F Armstrong, Editor.
 The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. D Logan, Editor.
 The *Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sunday) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. A T Atkinson, Editor. Weekly issue on Mondays.
 The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month; Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.
 The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.
 The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F L Hoogs, Editor and Publisher.
 The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.
 The *Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.
 Y M C A Review, issued quarterly, H E Coleman, Editor.
 The *Kuokoa* (native), weekly, issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jos M Poepoe Editor.
O Luso, (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, J S Ramos, Editor.
O Directo (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, A J Rego, Editor.
As Boas Novas (Portuguese) sectarian monthly. A H R Veira, Editor.
 The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly, Hee Jackson, Editor.
Chinese Times, issued weekly, Lai Kee Editor.
Chinese Chronicle, weekly, issued every Wednesday. Yuen Chu Ho, Editor.
 The *Independent* issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.
Aloha Aina (native) issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issue every Saturday. Ed Like, Editor and Manager.
Ka Loea Kala'aina (native) D W Kamalikaane, Editor. Issues daily and weekly.
Ka Makaanana, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.
Shim Nipon, issued semi-weekly, in the Japanese language. G Sato, Editor.
 The *Yamato Shimbon* (Japanese) semi-weekly. Mizemo Hamon, Editor.
Hawaiian Shimpo issued daily in Japanese. S Takahashi, Editor.
Handicraft, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. T Richards, Editor.
Hilo Tribune, issued weekly, on Saturdays by the Tribune Publishing Co., E D Sparrow, Editor.
 The *Hawaii Herald*, issued weekly at Hilo, on Thursday's by the Herald Publishing Co., J T Stacker, Editor.

Kona Echo, issued weekly at Hualaloa, by Y H Hayashi, Editor.

Progressive Educator, issued monthly during school year at Lahainaluna, H S Townsend, Editor.

Hawaii's Young People, issued monthly at Lahainaluna. C S Rosecrans, Editor.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thum, Editor and Publisher.

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN LODGE, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets in Masonic Hall, on second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall, on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

PACIFIC LODGE No 822 A F & A M, meets at Hall of Hawaiian Lodge every second Monday of the month.

KILAUEA LODGE, U D, meets Saturday nearest full moon at Masonic Hall, Hilo.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meets at the Hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St. every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Thursday evening at Castle hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Wednesday evening, at Castle Hall.

SECTION No 225--ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

ALOHA LODGE No 3 Knights of Pythias; meets Saturday evening at their Hall in Custom House, in Kahu ui, Maui.

MAILE LODGE, No 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honolulu, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at the K of P hall.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS

meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
COURT CAMOIS, No 8110, A O F, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P Hall.

Geo. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

Geo C WILTSE CAMP, Sons of Veterans; meets on third Tuesday of each month in K and P hall.

CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 353, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort St., every Monday evening.

Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH Congregational. (Independent) cor. Beretania and Richards sts, Rev D P Birnie Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev G L Pearson, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 A M and 7:30 P M, at their new church, corner of Beretania and Miller st. Sunday School meets at 10 AM. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Rev T D Garvin Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, at their new house of worship, Alakea street, near King. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M.

SALVATION ARMY, services held nightly at hall corner of Nuuanu and King streets, with Sunday services at the usual hours.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Gulstan F Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis; Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 AM.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square. First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Rev John Osborne, Dean. Rev V H Kitcat, Precentor. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning

prayer, with sermon at 11 A M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P M. Evening Prayer with sermon 7:30 P M. Holy Communion at 11 A M the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 10 A M. Daily prayer at 7 A M.

Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer with sermon, 9:45 A M; Evening prayer with sermon 6:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9:45 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, every Friday, at 7:30 P M Chinese Congregation. Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:30 P M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev A V Soares Pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hours. Sunday school at 3 pm. Chapel situated corner Punchbowl and Miller streets.

JAPANESE UNION CHURCH, (Connected with Hawaiian Board Missions), Rev K Okumura Pastor: Hold Services at the Lyceum, at 10 AM. Preaching at 11 AM, and 7:30 P M, Sunday Services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 PM. and evening school Mondays Thursdays and Fridays.

Japanese Church, Rev H Kihara, Pastor. Hold services in hall on Beretania street.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaunakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUNAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street near Maunakea, Rev S Timoteo Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahae. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

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THE

XV

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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

25th Anniversary
Issue

1899

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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
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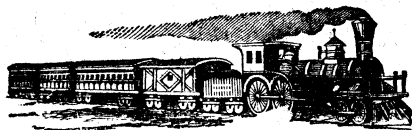
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ALMANAC AND ANNUAL
FOR
1899.

A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION
ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL
AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

THOS. G. THRUM,
Compiler and Publisher.

Twenty-fifth Year of Publication.

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Application for U. S. Copyright Filed at Washington Nov. 7, 1898.*

HONOLULU:
PRESS PUBLISHING CO., STEAM PRINT.
1898.

1899

Counting-House Calendar.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
FEB.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22	9 16 23	10 17 24	11 18 25
MAR.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22	9 16 23	10 17 24	11 18 25
APRIL	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29
MAY	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27
JUNE	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24

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Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JULY	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29
AUG.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26
SEPT.	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
OCT.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
NOV.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25
DEC.	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30

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MAP OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

reduced from the
HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY DEPT. MAP.

Prof. W.D. Alexander,
BY THE

Photo-Engraving Co. of New York

for
THOS. G. THURM, STATIONER, HONOLULU, H.I.

PORTS OF ENTRY, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu,	Island of Oahu.
Lahaina, Kahului and Hana	Island of Maui.
Hilo, Honoipu, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Kailua and Keala-	
kekua	Island of Hawaii.
Koloa and Waimea,	Island of Kauai

Honolulu Temperature—Average seven years,	74.36
Barometer,	30.046
Rain-fall,	37.96 in.

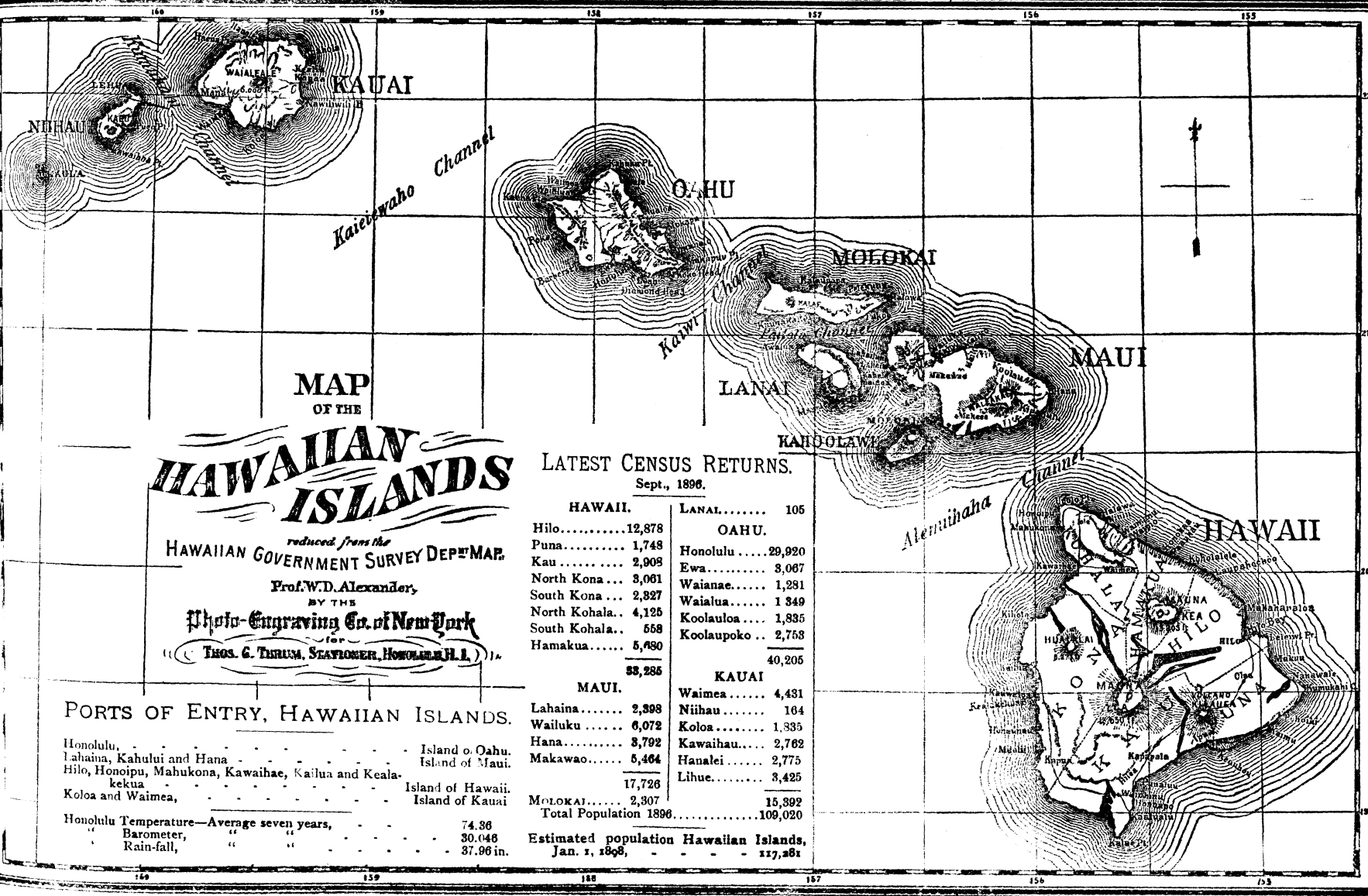
LATEST CENSUS RETURNS.

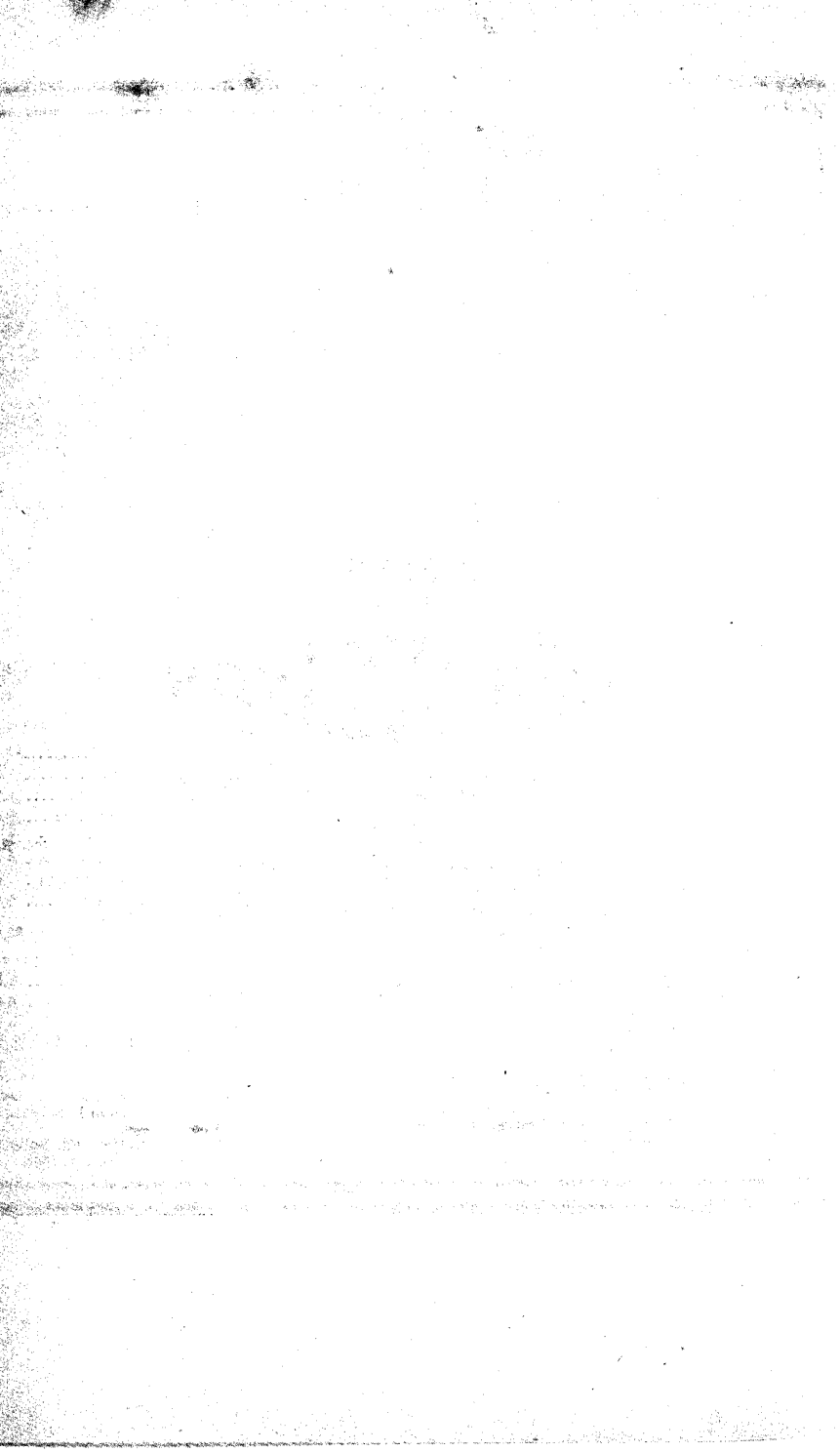
Sept., 1896.

HAWAII.	LANAI.....	105
Hilo.....12,878	OAHU.	
Puna.....1,748	Honolulu.....29,920	
Kau.....2,908	Ewa.....3,067	
North Kona...3,061	Waianae.....1,281	
South Kona...2,327	Waialua.....1,349	
North Kohala..4,125	Koolauloa....1,835	
South Kohala..558	Koolaupoko...2,753	
Hamakua.....5,480		40,205
55,285	KAUAI	

MAUI.	Waimea.....	4,431
Lahaina.....2,598	Niihau.....	164
Wailuku.....6,072	Koloa.....	1,335
Hana.....3,792	Kawaihau....	2,762
Makawao.....5,464	Hanalei.....	2,775
	Lihue.....	3,425
17,726		15,892
MOLOKAI.....2,307		109,020
Total Population 1896.....		

Estimated population Hawaiian Islands,
Jan. 1, 1898, - - - 117,281





FIRST QUARTER, 1899.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
4	Last Quarter...	4.51.5	P.M.	3	Last Quarter...	6.54.4	A.M.	4	Last Quarter...	5.36.6	P.M.
11	New Moon...	0.13.6	P.M.	9	New Moon...	11.01.7	P.M.	11	New Moon...	9.22.8	A.M.
18	First Quarter...	6.06.2	A.M.	16	First Quarter...	10.22.0	P.M.	18	First Quarter...	4.53.8	P.M.
26	Full Moon...	9.04.1	A.M.	25	Full Moon...	3.45.8	A.M.	26	Full Moon...	7.48.5	P.M.
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	SUN..	6 38 1	5 30 0	1	Wed..	6 37 5	5 50 5	1	Wed..	6 20 6	6 04 5
2	Mon..	6 38 4	5 30 6	2	Thurs.	6 37 1	5 51 1	2	Thurs.	6 19 7	6 04 9
3	Tues..	6 38 7	5 31 3	3	Fri...	6 36 7	5 51 7	3	Fri...	6 18 9	6 05 3
4	Wed..	6 38 9	5 31 9	4	Sat...	6 36 4	5 52 3	4	Sat...	6 18 1	6 05 7
5	Thurs.	6 39 1	5 32 6	5	SUN..	6 35 9	5 52 9	5	SUN..	6 17 3	6 06 1
6	Fri...	6 39 3	5 33 2	6	Mon..	6 35 4	5 53 5	6	Mon..	6 16 5	6 06 5
7	Sat...	6 39 5	5 33 9	7	Tues..	6 34 9	5 54 1	7	Tues..	6 15 7	6 06 8
8	SUN..	6 39 7	5 34 6	8	Wed..	6 34 5	5 54 6	8	Wed..	6 14 8	6 07 2
9	Mon..	6 39 9	5 35 3	9	Thurs.	6 34 0	5 55 3	9	Thurs.	6 13 9	6 07 6
10	Tues..	6 40 0	5 36 0	10	Fri...	6 33 5	5 55 7	10	Fri...	6 13 1	6 07 9
11	Wed..	6 40 2	5 36 6	11	Sat...	6 32 9	5 56 2	11	Sat...	6 12 2	6 08 3
12	Thurs.	6 40 3	5 37 3	12	SUN..	6 32 4	5 56 7	12	SUN..	6 11 3	6 08 6
13	Fri...	6 40 4	5 38 0	13	Mon..	6 31 8	5 57 2	13	Mon..	6 10 4	6 08 9
14	Sat...	6 40 4	5 38 7	14	Tues..	6 31 2	5 57 7	14	Tues..	6 09 5	6 09 2
15	SUN..	6 40 4	5 39 4	15	Wed..	6 30 5	5 58 2	15	Wed..	6 08 6	6 09 6
16	Mon..	6 40 4	5 40 1	16	Thurs.	6 29 9	5 58 7	16	Thurs.	6 07 7	6 09 9
17	Tues..	6 40 4	5 40 7	17	Fri...	6 29 3	5 59 2	17	Fri...	6 06 8	6 10 2
18	Wed..	6 40 3	5 41 4	18	Sat...	6 28 7	5 59 7	18	Sat...	6 05 9	6 10 5
19	Thurs.	6 40 3	5 42 1	19	SUN..	6 27 4	6 00 2	19	SUN..	6 05 0	6 10 8
20	Fri...	6 40 2	5 42 7	20	Mon..	6 27 3	6 00 7	20	Mon..	6 04 1	6 11 1
21	Sat...	6 40 1	5 43 4	21	Tues..	6 26 6	6 01 2	21	Tues..	6 03 1	6 11 5
22	SUN..	6 40 0	5 44 1	22	Wed..	6 26 0	6 01 6	22	Wed..	6 02 2	6 11 8
23	Mon..	6 39 8	5 44 8	23	Thurs.	6 25 3	6 02 1	23	Thurs.	6 01 3	6 12 1
24	Tues..	6 39 6	5 45 4	24	Fri...	6 24 5	6 02 5	24	Fri...	6 00 4	6 12 4
25	Wed..	6 39 5	5 46 1	25	Sat...	6 23 8	6 02 9	25	Sat...	5 59 5	6 12 8
26	Thurs.	6 39 3	5 46 7	26	SUN..	6 23 0	6 03 3	26	SUN..	5 58 6	6 13 1
27	Fri...	6 39 0	5 47 4	27	Mon..	6 22 2	6 03 7	27	Mon..	5 57 6	6 13 4
28	Sat...	6 38 8	5 48 0	28	Tues..	6 21 4	6 04 1	28	Tues..	5 56 7	6 13 6
29	SUN..	6 38 5	5 48 6					29	Wed..	5 55 8	6 14 9
30	Mon..	6 38 2	5 49 2					30	Thurs.	5 54 9	6 14 3
31	Tues..	6 37 8	5 49 8					31	Fri...	5 53 9	6 14 6

HONOLULU'S OLDEST PAPER.—*The Friend*, "a monthly journal devoted to the best interests of Hawaii," holds the distinction of being not only the oldest publication on the islands but the oldest paper published in the Pacific, it having been established Jan., 1843, by the Rev. S. C. Damon. With the exception of a few months' suspension during a vacation of the Editor abroad, it has appeared with monthly regularity up to the present time.

SECOND QUARTER, 1899.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
3	Last Quarter...	1.25.7	A.M.	2	Last Quarter..	7.16.7	A.M.	7	New Moon....	7.50.1	P.M.
9	New Moon....	7.50.8	P.M.	9	New Moon...	7.08.7	A.M.	15	First Quarter..	11.16.5	P.M.
17	First Quarter...	0.13.0	P.M.	17	First Quarter...	6.42.8	A.M.	23	Full Moon	3.50.1	A.M.
25	Full Moon....	3.51.8	A.M.	24	Full Moon...	7.18.9	P.M.	29	Last Quarter...	6.14.9	P.M.
				31	Last Quarter..	0.24.6	P.M.				
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Month	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat...	5 53 0	6 14 9	1	Mon...	5 29 0	6 25 1	1	Thurs.	5 17 2	6 38 1
2	SUN..	5 52 1	6 15 2	2	Tues..	5 28 4	6 25 5	2	Fri...	5 17 2	6 38 5
3	Mon...	5 51 3	6 15 5	3	Wed...	5 27 8	6 25 9	3	Sat...	5 17 1	6 38 9
4	Tues..	5 50 4	6 15 9	4	Thurs.	5 27 2	6 26 3	4	SUN..	5 17 0	6 39 2
5	Wed...	5 49 5	6 16 2	5	Fri...	5 26 6	6 26 7	5	Mon...	5 17 0	6 39 6
6	Thurs.	5 48 6	6 16 5	6	Sat...	5 26 0	6 27 1	6	Tues..	5 17 0	6 40 0
7	Fri...	5 47 7	6 16 8	7	SUN..	5 25 4	6 27 5	7	Wed...	5 17 0	6 40 4
8	Sat...	5 46 8	6 17 1	8	Mon...	5 24 9	6 28 9	8	Thurs.	5 17 0	6 40 7
9	SUN..	5 45 9	6 17 4	9	Tues..	5 24 4	6 28 3	9	Fri...	5 17 0	6 41 1
10	Mon...	5 45 1	6 17 7	10	Wed...	5 23 9	6 28 8	10	Sat...	5 17 0	6 41 4
11	Tues..	5 44 2	6 18 0	11	Thurs.	5 23 5	6 29 2	11	SUN..	5 17 0	6 41 8
12	Wed...	5 43 4	6 18 3	12	Fri...	5 23 1	6 29 6	12	Mon...	5 17 1	6 42 1
13	Thurs.	5 42 6	6 18 6	13	Sat...	5 22 6	6 30 1	13	Tues..	5 17 2	6 42 4
14	Fri...	5 41 8	6 18 9	14	SUN..	5 22 1	6 30 5	14	Wed...	5 17 3	6 42 7
15	Sat...	5 40 9	6 19 3	15	Mon...	5 21 8	6 30 9	15	Thurs.	5 17 5	6 43 0
16	SUN..	5 40 1	6 19 6	16	Tues..	5 21 4	6 31 3	16	Fri...	5 17 7	6 43 3
17	Mon...	5 39 3	6 20 0	17	Wed...	5 21 0	6 31 7	17	Sat...	5 17 8	6 43 5
18	Tues..	5 38 5	6 20 3	18	Thurs.	5 20 6	6 32 2	18	SUN..	5 18 0	6 43 8
19	Wed...	5 37 7	6 20 7	19	Fri...	5 20 3	6 32 6	19	Mon...	5 18 2	6 44 1
20	Thurs.	5 36 8	6 21 0	20	Sat...	5 19 9	6 33 0	20	Tues..	5 18 3	6 44 3
21	Fri...	5 36 0	6 21 4	21	SUN..	5 19 6	6 33 4	21	Wed...	5 18 5	6 44 5
22	Sat...	5 35 3	6 21 8	22	Mon...	5 19 3	6 33 9	22	Thurs.	5 18 7	6 44 7
23	SUN..	5 34 5	6 22 1	23	Tues..	5 19 0	6 34 3	23	Fri...	5 19 0	6 44 9
24	Mon...	5 33 8	6 22 5	24	Wed...	5 18 7	6 34 8	24	Sat...	5 19 3	6 45 0
25	Tues..	5 33 1	6 22 8	25	Thurs.	5 18 4	6 35 2	25	SUN..	5 19 5	6 45 2
26	Wed...	5 32 4	6 23 2	26	Fri...	5 18 2	6 35 7	26	Mon...	5 19 8	6 45 3
27	Thurs.	5 31 7	6 23 6	27	Sat...	5 18 0	6 36 1	27	Tues..	5 20 1	6 45 4
28	Fri...	5 31 0	6 23 9	28	SUN..	5 17 8	6 36 5	28	Wed...	5 20 4	6 45 5
29	Sat...	5 30 3	6 24 3	29	Mon...	5 17 6	6 36 9	29	Thurs.	5 20 7	6 45 6
30	SUN..	5 29 7	6 24 7	30	Tues..	5 17 5	6 37 3	30	Fri...	5 21 0	6 45 7
				31	Wed...	5 17 3	6 37 7				

HONOLULU'S OLDEST DAILY.—*The Evening Bulletin* rightly claims the honor for enterprise in establishing itself as the earliest of our daily newspapers, its first number appearing Feb. 1st, 1882, and, notwithstanding several changes of ownership, has been published continually ever since. A brief sketch of its origin was prepared for its special holiday number, 1895, and appeared in the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL for 1897, for handy reference. Its founder, Walter Hill, died May 22nd, 1887, in Australia.

THIRD QUARTER, 1899.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
7	New Moon....	10.01.4	A.M.	6	New Moon....	1.17.9	A.M.	4	New Moon.....	5.03.0	P.M.
15	First Quarter...	1.29.0	P.M.	14	First Quarter...	1.24.1	A.M.	12	First Quarter....	2.01.3	A.M.
22	Full Moon.....	11.11.4	A.M.	20	Full Moon....	6.15.0	P.M.	19	Full Moon.....	3.50.1	A.M.
29	Last Quarter..	2.12.4	A.M.	27	Last Quarter..	1.26.9	P.M.	26	Last Quarter....	4.33.6	P.M.

Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat...	5 21 3	6 45 8	1	Tues..	5 33 2	6 38 7	1	Fri...	5 43 3	6 16 0
2	SUN..	5 21 6	6 45 9	2	Wed..	5 33 6	6 38 1	2	Sat...	5 43 6	6 15 1
3	Mon..	5 22 0	6 45 9	3	Thurs.	5 33 9	6 37 6	3	SUN..	5 43 9	6 14 2
4	Tues..	5 22 3	6 45 9	4	Fri...	5 34 3	6 33 0	4	Mon..	5 44 1	6 13 3
5	Wed..	5 22 7	6 45 8	5	Sat...	5 34 7	6 36 5	5	Tues..	5 44 4	6 12 4
6	Thurs.	5 23 0	6 45 8	6	SUN..	5 35 1	6 35 9	6	Wed..	5 44 6	6 11 4
7	Fri...	5 23 4	6 45 8	7	Mon..	5 35 4	6 35 3	7	Thurs.	5 44 9	6 10 5
8	Sat...	5 23 7	6 45 7	8	Tues..	5 35 8	6 34 7	8	Fri...	5 45 2	6 09 5
9	SUN..	5 24 1	6 45 7	9	Wed..	5 36 2	6 34 0	9	Sat...	5 45 4	6 08 6
10	Mon..	5 24 4	6 45 6	10	Thurs.	5 36 5	6 33 4	10	SUN..	5 45 7	6 07 6
11	Tues..	5 24 8	6 45 5	11	Fri...	5 36 9	6 32 7	11	Mon..	5 46 0	6 06 6
12	Wed..	5 25 1	6 45 3	12	Sat...	5 37 2	6 32 0	12	Tues..	5 46 2	6 05 7
13	Thurs.	5 25 5	6 45 2	13	SUN..	5 37 6	6 31 3	13	Wed..	5 46 5	6 04 7
14	Fri...	5 26 0	6 45 0	14	Mon..	5 37 9	6 30 6	14	Thurs.	5 46 7	6 03 8
15	Sat...	5 26 4	6 44 8	15	Tues..	5 38 2	6 29 9	15	Fri...	5 47 0	6 02 8
16	SUN..	5 26 8	6 44 6	16	Wed..	5 38 6	6 29 2	16	Sat...	5 47 2	6 01 9
17	Mon..	5 27 2	6 44 4	17	Thurs.	5 38 9	6 28 5	17	SUN..	5 47 4	6 00 9
18	Tues..	5 27 6	6 44 1	18	Fri...	5 39 2	6 27 7	18	Mon..	5 47 7	5 59 7
19	Wed..	5 28 0	6 43 9	19	Sat...	5 39 5	6 26 9	19	Tues..	5 47 9	5 59 0
20	Thurs.	5 28 4	6 43 6	20	SUN..	5 39 9	6 26 1	20	Wed..	5 48 2	5 58 1
21	Fri...	5 28 8	6 43 3	21	Mon..	5 40 2	6 25 3	21	Thurs.	5 48 5	5 57 1
22	Sat...	5 29 2	6 42 9	22	Tues..	5 40 5	6 24 5	22	Fri...	5 48 7	5 56 2
23	SUN..	5 29 6	6 42 6	23	Wed..	5 40 8	6 23 7	23	Sat...	5 49 0	5 55 2
24	Mon..	5 30 0	6 42 3	24	Thurs.	5 41 1	6 22 9	24	SUN..	5 49 2	5 54 2
25	Tues..	5 30 4	6 41 9	25	Fri...	5 41 4	6 22 0	25	Mon..	5 49 5	5 53 3
26	Wed..	5 30 8	6 41 5	26	Sat...	5 41 6	6 21 2	26	Tues..	5 49 8	5 52 4
27	Thurs.	5 31 2	6 40 9	27	Sun...	5 41 9	6 20 3	27	Wed..	5 50 0	5 51 4
28	Fri...	5 31 6	6 40 6	28	Mon..	5 42 2	6 19 5	28	Thurs.	5 50 3	5 50 5
29	Sat...	5 32 0	6 40 1	29	Tues..	5 42 5	6 18 6	29	Fri...	5 50 6	5 49 5
30	SUN..	5 32 4	6 39 7	30	Wed..	5 42 8	6 17 7	30	Sat...	5 50 9	5 48 6
31	Mon..	5 32 8	6 39 2	31	Thurs.	5 43 1	6 16 8				

HONOLULU'S FIRST DAILY.—*The Daily Herald*, a sprightly little four page journal, edited and published by J. J. Ayers—formerly of the San Francisco "*Morning Call*"—was Honolulu's first taste of daily newspapers. Its first issue appeared Sept. 4th, 1866 and, after serving the public through the "shipping season" of that fall, discontinued Dec. 21st. Mr. Ayers subsequently identified himself with newspaper work in Los Angeles, where he died not long since.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1899.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
4	New Moon....	8.44	C A.M.	2	New Moon....	11.56	6 P.M.	2	New Moon...	2.17	7 P.M.
11	First Quarter...	7.39	6 P.M.	10	First Quarter...	3.04	9 A.M.	9	First Quarter...	10.32	6 A.M.
18	Full Moon....	11.34	7 A.M.	16	Full Moon....	11.47	6 P.M.	16	Full Moon....	3.01	1 P.M.
25	Last Quarter...	11.10	1 P.M.	24	Last Quarter...	8.04	6 P.M.	24	Last Quarter...	5.27	3 P.M.

Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN..	5 51 2	5 47 7	1	Wed..	6 03 2	5 24 0	1	Fri...	6 21 3	5 17 3
2	Mon..	5 51 5	5 46 8	2	Thurs.	6 03 7	5 23 5	2	Sat...	6 22 0	5 17 4
3	Tues..	5 51 8	5 45 9	3	Fri...	6 04 2	5 23 0	3	SUN..	6 22 6	5 17 5
4	Wed..	5 52 1	5 45 0	4	Sat...	6 04 7	5 22 5	4	Mon..	6 23 3	5 17 6
5	Thurs.	5 52 4	5 44 1	5	SUN..	6 05 2	5 22 0	5	Tues..	6 24 0	5 17 8
6	Fri...	5 52 7	5 43 2	6	Mon..	6 05 8	5 21 6	6	Wed..	6 24 8	5 18 0
7	Sat...	5 53 0	5 42 3	7	Tues..	6 06 3	5 21 1	7	Thurs.	6 25 3	5 18 3
8	SUN..	5 53 3	5 41 4	8	Wed..	6 06 9	5 20 7	8	Fri...	6 25 8	5 18 5
9	Mon..	5 53 6	5 40 5	9	Thurs.	6 07 5	5 20 3	9	Sat...	6 26 5	5 18 8
10	Tues..	5 54 0	5 39 7	10	Fri...	6 08 1	5 20 0	10	SUN..	6 27 1	5 19 2
11	Wed..	5 54 3	5 38 8	11	Sat...	6 08 7	5 19 6	11	Mon..	6 27 7	5 19 5
12	Thurs.	5 54 7	5 38 0	12	SUN..	6 09 3	5 19 3	12	Tues..	6 28 3	5 19 8
13	Fri...	5 55 0	5 37 2	13	Mon..	6 09 9	5 19 0	13	Wed..	6 28 9	5 20 2
14	Sat...	5 55 4	5 36 4	14	Tues..	6 10 5	5 18 7	14	Thurs.	6 29 5	5 20 6
15	SUN..	5 55 7	5 35 6	15	Wed..	6 11 1	5 18 4	15	Fri...	6 30 1	5 20 9
16	Mon..	5 56 1	5 34 8	16	Thurs.	6 11 8	5 18 1	16	Sat...	6 30 7	5 21 3
17	Tues..	5 56 5	5 34 0	17	Fri...	6 12 4	5 17 9	17	SUN..	6 31 2	5 21 8
18	Wed..	5 56 8	5 33 2	18	Sat...	6 13 0	5 17 6	18	Mon..	6 31 8	5 22 2
19	Thurs.	5 57 2	5 32 4	19	SUN..	6 13 6	5 17 4	19	Tues..	6 32 3	5 22 6
20	Fri...	5 57 6	5 31 7	20	Mon..	6 14 2	5 17 3	20	Wed..	6 32 8	5 23 1
21	Sat...	5 58 0	5 30 9	21	Tues..	6 14 8	5 17 2	21	Thurs.	6 33 3	5 23 6
22	SUN..	5 58 5	5 30 2	22	Wed..	6 15 5	5 17 1	22	Fri...	6 33 8	5 24 1
23	Mon..	5 58 9	5 29 5	23	Thurs.	6 16 1	5 17 0	23	Sat...	6 34 3	5 24 6
24	Tues..	5 59 4	5 28 8	24	Fri...	6 16 8	5 17 0	24	SUN..	6 35 8	5 25 0
25	Wed..	5 59 8	5 28 2	25	Sat...	6 17 4	5 17 0	25	Mon..	6 35 3	5 25 7
26	Thurs.	6 00 3	5 27 5	26	SUN..	6 18 1	5 17 0	26	Tues..	6 35 8	5 26 3
27	Fri...	6 00 8	5 26 9	27	Mon..	6 18 7	5 17 0	27	Wed..	6 36 2	5 26 8
28	Sat...	6 01 2	5 26 3	28	Tues..	6 19 4	5 17 0	28	Thurs.	6 36 6	5 27 4
29	SUN..	6 01 7	5 25 7	29	Wed..	6 20 0	5 17 1	29	Fri...	6 36 9	5 28 0
30	Mon..	6 02 2	5 25 1	30	Thurs.	6 20 7	5 17 2	30	Sat...	6 37 2	5 28 6
31	Tues..	6 02 7	5 24 5					31	SUN..	6 37 5	5 29 2

THE OLDEST NATIVE PAPER.—*Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, (The Independent Newspaper) is the oldest of the existing Hawaiian papers, it having been established by H. M. Whitney, in October, 1861, though its weekly issues did not begin till January 1st., 1862, since which time there has been no interruption, in its regular appearance, though the paper has changed hands several times. For a number of years past it has been published by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jos. M. Poepoe being its present editor.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO

	MILES		MILES.
Bell Buoy	1¼	Pearl River Bar.....	6
Diamond Head..	5	Barber's Point.....	16½
Koko Head.....	12	Waianae Anchorage.....	28½
Makapuu Point.....	17	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu....	39
Mokapu.....	29	Waialua Anchorage	50
Kahuku.....	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena	54

HONOLULU TO

Laeokalaau, S.W. pt. Molokai...	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	144
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement....	50	Kealakekua, " (direct).....	157
West point of Lanai.....	50	" " (via Kawaihae).....	186
Lahaina, Maui.....	72	S. W. pt. Hawaii " "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	125	Hilo, " (direct).....	192
Maalaea, "	85	" " (windward).....	206
Makena, "	96	" " (via Kawaihae).....	230
Mahukona, Hawaii.....	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai.....	98	Hanalei, Kauai	125
Koloa, "	102		
Waimea, "	120	Niihau.....	144

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluahaha, Molokai.....	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai.....	9	Makena, "	18

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii.....	10	Hilo, Hawaii.....	85
Waipio, "	40	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii.. ..	20
Honokaa, "	50	Kailua, "	34
Laupahoehoe, "	65	Kealakekua, "	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii.....	70
Keauhou, Kau, "	50	Kaalualu, "	80
North point of "	70	South Point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNEL.

EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Lanai.....	8
Diamond Head to S.W. point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Molokai and Lanai.....	8	Hawaii and Maui.	26
Molokai.....	8	Kauai and Oahu.....	61
		Niihau and Kauai.....	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco.....	2100	Auckland.....	3810
San Diego.....	2320	Sydney.....	4480
Portland, Or.....	2460	Hongkong.....	4920
Panama.....	4620	Yokohama.	3400
Tahiti.....	2380	Manila, via N. E. Cape.....	4890
Samoa.....	2290	Victoria, B. C.....	2360
Fiji	2700	Ocean Island	1502

OVERLAND DISTANDS.

Revised expressly for the ANNUAL by C. J. Lyons, Esq., in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements. The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

MILES.		MILES. INTER.	
Bishop's corner (Waikiki).....	3.2	Kahana.....	26.4 4 5
Waikiki Villa.....	3.6	Punaluu.....	28.4 2.0
Race Course.....	4.5	Hauula.....	31.4 3.0
Diamond Head.....	5.9	Laie.....	34.4 3.0
Kaalawai.....	6.0	Kahuku Mill.....	37.2 2.8
MILES. INTER.		Kahuku Ranch.....	40.0 2.0
Thomas Square.....	1.0		
Pawaa corners.....	2.0 1.0	Moanalua.....	3.4
Kamoliili.....	3.3 1.3	Kalauao.....	7.4 4.0
Telegraph Hill.....	5.0 1.7	Ewa Church.....	10.2 2.8
Waialae.....	6.2 1.2	Kipapa.....	13.6 3.4
Niu.....	8.8 2.6	Kaukonahua.....	20.0 6.4
Koko Head.....	11.8 3.0	Leilehua.....	20.0
Makapuu.....	14.8 3.0	Waialua.....	28.0 8.0
Waimanalo.....	20.8 6.0	Waimea.....	32.4 4.4
Waimanalo, via Pali....	12.0	Kahuku Ranch.....	39.4 7.0
		Ewa Church.....	10.2
Nuuanu Bridge.....	1.1	Waipio (Brown's).....	11.2 1.0
Mausoleum.....	1.5 0.4	Hoaeae (Robinson's)....	13.5 2.3
Electric Reservoir.....	2.7 1.2	Barber's Point L. H....	21.5 8.0
Honolulu Dairy.....	2.9 0.2	Nanakuli.....	23.5 2.0
Luakaha.....	4.3 1.4	Waianae Plantation....	29.9 6.4
Pali.....	6.2 1.0	Kahanahaiki.....	36.9 7.0
Kaneohe (new road)....	11.9 5.7	Kaena Point.....	42.0 5.1
Waiahole.....	18.9 7.0	Waialua to Kaena Point	12.0
Kualoa.....	21.9 3.0		

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

MILES.		MILES.	
Moanalua.....	2.76	Waipio.....	13.58
Puuloa.....	6.23	Waikele.....	14.57
Halawa.....	8.14	Hoaeae.....	15.23
Aiea.....	9.37	Ewa Plantation Mill....	18.25
Kalauao.....	10.20	Waianae Station.....	33.30
Waiau.....	10.93	Kaena Point.....	44.50
Pearl City.....	11.76	Waialua Station.....	55.80
Waiawa.....	12.52	Kahuku Plantation.....	69.50

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

MILES. INTER.		MILES. INTER.	
Koloa.....	11.0	Wailua River.....	7.7 4.4
Lawai.....	13.8 2.8	Kealia.....	11.9 4.2
Hanapepe.....	20.0 6.2	Anahola.....	15.7 3.8
Waimea.....	27.1 7.1	Kilauea.....	23.6 7.9
Waiawa.....	31.5 4.4	Kalihiwai.....	26.6 3.0
Nualolo.....	44.8 13.3	Hanalei.....	31.8 5.2
		Wainiha.....	34.8 3.0
Hanamaulu.....	3.3	Nualolo (no road)....	47.0 12.2

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

	MILES	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Spreckelsville.....	3.5		Makawao Court House..	10.5	5.0
Paia.....	5.5	2.0	Makawao Seminary.....	13.4	2.9
Hamakuapoko Mill.	8.6	3.1	Olinda.....	16.7	3.3
Haiku.....	10.2	1.6	Haleakala, Edge Crater.	22.5	5.8
Halehaku.....	16.0	5.8	Haleakala Summit.....	24.7	2.2
Huelo.....	19.5	3.5	Maalaea.....	9.9	
Keanae.....	27.2	7.7	End of Mountain Road..	15.4	5.5
Nahiku.....	32.7	5.5	Olowalu.....	19.6	4.2
Ulaino.....	36.3	3.6	Lahaina Court House...	25.5	5.9
Hana.....	42.3	6.0			
Reciprocity Mill.	45.3	3.0	Waiehu.....	3.3	
Wailua.....	48.9	3.6	Waihee.....	4.8	1.3
Kipahulu Mill.....	52.2	3.3	Kahakuloa.....	10.1	5.5
Mokulau.....	56.6	4.4	Honokohau.....	14.5	4.9
Nuu.....	62.1	5.5	Honolua.....	17.4	2.4
			Napili.....	20.0	2.6
Wailuku.....	3.1		Honokawai.....	23.8	3.8
Waikapu.....	.5	5.4	Lahaina Court House...	29.3	5.5
Maalaea.....	9.9	4.4			
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	4.7			
Mana.....	22.3	7.7			
Ulupalakua.....	25.6	3.3			
Kanaio.....	28.9	3.3			
Pico's.....	35.5	6.6			
Nuu.....	41.0	5.5			
Paia.....	5.5				

MAKENA TO

Ulupalakua.....	3.3	
Kamaole.....	7.1	3.8
Waiakoa.....	12.1	5.7
Foot of Puu Pane.....	15.8	3.1
Makawao Seminary.....	18.9	3.9
Makawao Court House..	21.8	2.0

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hamakua boundary....	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	54.0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill.....	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep Station.	14.0	
Mana.....	7.7		Napuu.....	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoe.....	15.0	7.3	Keawewai.....	8.0	
Keanakolu.....	24.0	9.0	Waika.....	11.0	3.0
Puakala.....	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa.....	13.0	2.0
Laumaia.....	36.5	2.5	Puuhue.....	17.0	4.0
Humuula Sheep Station,			Kohala Court House...	22.0	5.0
via Laumaia.....	47.5	11.0	Mahukona.....	22.0	
Auwaiakekua.....	12.5		Puako.....	12.0	
Humuula Sheep Station.	29.0	16.5			

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Native Church.....	1.00
Niulii Mill.....	2.80	Union Mill.....	2.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa....	1.15	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Honomakau.....	2.55
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
		Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40	Honoipu.....	7.20
Kohala Mill.....	.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Puuhue Ranch.....	57.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hind's Mill.....	7.0		Dr. Wight's Corner.....	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner.....	8.0	1.0	Niulii Corner.....	12.8	1.3
Court House.....	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch....	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner.....	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue.....	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner.....	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIIHAE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.
Puu Ainako.....	4.4		Mana, Parker's.....	19.5
Puuiki, Spencer's.....	7.7	3.3	Keawewai.....	6.0
Waiaka, Catholic Church	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch.....	10.0
Puuopule, Parker's.....	10.8	1.3	Kohala Court House.....	15.0
Waimea Court House....	11.8	1.0	Mahukona.....	11.0
Waimea Church.....	12.2	0.4	Napuu.....	20.0
Kukuihaele Church.....	22.1	9.9	Puako.....	5.0

KONA.—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou.....	6.0		Kawaihae.....	42.0	4.6
Holualoa.....	9.6	3.6	Honaunau.....	4	0
Kailua.....	12.0	2.4	Hookena.....	7.7	3.7
Kaloko.....	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana.....	15.2	7.5
Makalawena.....	19.6	3.6	Hoopulua.....	21.6	6.4
Kiholo.....	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.....	24.8	3.2
Ke Ahu a Lono boundary	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87.....	32.0	7.2
Puako.....	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch.....	36.5	4.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House (Lee's)..	13.0		Honuapo.....	32.6	5.0
Kapapala.....	18.0	5.0	Naalehu.....	35.6	3.0
Pahala.....	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu.....	37.1	1.5
Punaluu.....	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch.....	43.1	6.0

THROUGH PUNA.—FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Keaau.....	9.2	Opihikao.....	30.0
Makuu.....	15.0	Kaimu.....	37.0
Sand Hills, Nanawale.....	18.5	Kalapana.....	38.0
Kapoho (Lyman's).....	22.0	Panau.....	45.0
Pohoiki, Rycroft's.....	26.0	Volcano House.....	61.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Shipman's.....	1.7	Mountain View.....	16.8
Edge of Woods.....	4.1	Mason's.....	17.5
Cocoanut Grove.....	8.0	Hitchcock's.....	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen.....	24.7
Furneaux's.....	13.2	Volcano House.....	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Papaikou, Office.....	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge.....	18.8
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Lydgate's House.....	26.1
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0	Laupahoe Church.....	26.7

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's House	4.0	Kapulena Church	23.9
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Waipanihua	24.3
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele	26.0
Kukaiau Gulch	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's	8.5	Bottom Waipio	27.0
Catholic Church, Kaiehe	9.0	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Notley's, Paauilo	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)	10.5
Kaunioali Bridge	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill	1.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch	14.0	“ “ Paauhau Mill	1.0
Wm. Horner's, Paauhau	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele	0.7
Paauhau Church	16.3		
Holmes' Store, Honokaa	18.0		
Honokaia Church	20.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

	FEET.		FEET.
Kaala, Waianae Range	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki	292
Palikea, “ “	3111	Koko Head, higher crater	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali	3106	Koko Head, lower crater	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali	2780	Makapuu, east point of island	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe	696
Olympus, above Manoa	2447	Olomana, sharp peak in Kailua	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina	498	Ohulehule, sharp peak in Hakipuu	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi	762		

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School St.	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's	358
“ “ second bridge	77	“ “ cor. above Electric Light Works	429
“ “ corner Judd St.	137	Nuuanu Road, large bridge	735
“ “ Cemetery gate	162	“ “ Luakaha gate	848
“ “ Mausoleum gate	206	“ “ Pali	1207
“ “ Schaefer's gate	238		

MAUI.

Haleakala	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's	2150
West Maui, about	5820	Puu Niania, Makawao	6850
Piihola, Makawao	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku	629
Ulupalakua, about	1800	Puu Pane, Kula	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill)	355	Lahainaluna Seminary	600
Makawao Female Seminary	1900	Kauiki, Hana	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao	981	“Sunny-side,” Makawao	930
Puu Olai, near Makena	250	Paia Foreign Church, about	850

HAWAII

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	3971.6	Lower edge forest, Hamakua....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumala.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's, Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumu'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

MOLOKAI, ETC.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Loa.....	1382	Olokui Peak.....	4600
Kualapuu Hill.....	1018	Kamakou Peak.....	4958
Meyer's, Kalae.....	1485	Kaunuuohua.....	4535
Puu Kolekole.....	3951	Kahoolawe (Moaula Hill).....	1427
Kaapahu Station.....	3563	Molokini.....	160
Kaulahuki.....	3749	Lanai.....	3400
Kalapamoa.....	4004		
Kaolewa Pali, overlooking Leper Settlement.....	2100		

HAWAII'S ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE, Etc. SINCE 1879.

Revised and compared with recent official tables.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Export Values.	Custom House Receipts.
1880	\$ 3,673,268 41	\$ 4,968,444 87	\$ 1,295,176 46	\$ 402,181 63
1881	4,547,978 64	6,885,436 56	2,337,457 92	423,192 01
1882	4,974,510 01	8,299,016 70	3,324,506 69	505,390 98
1883	5,624,240 09	8,133,343 88	2,509,103 79	577,332 87
1884	4,637,514 22	8,856,610 30	4,219,096 08	551,736 59
1885	3,830,544 58	9,158,818 01	5,328,273 43	502,337 38
1886	4,877,738 73	10,565,885 58	5,688,146 85	580,444 04
1887	4,943,840 72	9,707,047 33	4,763,206 61	595,002 64
1888	4,540,887 46	11,707,598 76	7,166,711 30	546,142 63
1889	5,438,790 63	13,874,341 40	8,435,560 77	550,010 16
1890	6,962,201 13	13,142,529 48	6,180,628 35	695,956 91
1891	7,439,482 65	10,258,788 27	2,819,305 62	732,594 93
1892	4,028,295 31	8,060,087 21	4,031,791 90	494,385 10
1893	4,363,177 58	10,818,158 09	6,454,980 51	545,754 16
1894	5,104,481 43	9,140,794 56	4,036,313 13	522,855 41
1895	5,339,785 04	8,474,138 15	3,134,353 11	547,149 04
1896	6,063,652 41	15,515,230 13	9,451,577 72	656,895 82
1897	7,682,628 09	16,021,775 19	8,339,147 10	708,493 05

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.
 Width, 9,200 feet or 1.74 miles.
 Elevation, 13,675 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA.

(The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the World.)

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.
 Width of valley, 2 miles.
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

AREA, ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in stat. sq. miles.	Acres.	Height in feet.	Population. 1896
Hawaii....	4,210	2,000,000	13,800	33,285
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	17,726
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,030	40,205
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	15,228
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,000	2,307
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000	105
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	164
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	.....

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1897.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 81,076 75	\$.....	\$ 10 00	\$ 81,068 75
Animals and Birds.....	940 28	100,583 05	4,042 54	105,565 87
Building Materials.....	93,948 25	74,656 10	1,253 69	169,858 04
Clothing, Hats, Boots	141,786 55	225,167 74	3,477 25	370,431 54
Coal and Coke .....	.....	4,953 91	131,515 56	136,469 47
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Etc.....	48,973 19	.....	255 41	49,229 25
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials.....	74,587 74	.....	153 50	74,741 50
Cottons.....	100,283 08	241,126 77	11 13	341,420 98
Linens.....	21,235 27	.....	.....	21,235 27
Dry Goods { Silks.....	24,349 70	.....	.....	24,349 70
Woolens.....	71,923 36	8,596 91	965 24	81,485 51
Mixtures.....	26,662 62	849 79	.....	27,512 41
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc....	110,188 87	16,768 39	369 00	127,326 26
Fertilizer, Bonemeal, etc.....	.....	.....	402,756 25	402,756 25
Fish (dried and salt).....	33,415 11	76,412 57	.....	109,827 68
Flour.....	4,993 86	226,277 99	.....	231,271 85
Fruits (fresh).....	1,551 21	15,144 92	5 00	16,701 13
Furniture.....	40,981 97	63,417 51	1,296 00	105,695 48
Grain and Feed.....	26 93	368,808 82	116 69	368,952 44
Groceries and Provisions.....	236,056 31	371,567 64	1,876 26	609,500 21
Guns and Gun Materials.....	11,813 61	3,674 57	662 42	16,150 60
Gun Powder.....	15,814 66	.....	630 39	16,445 05
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools.....	70,400 53	320,214 12	14,921 80	405,536 45
Iron, Steel, etc.....	12,216 46	45,972 86	8,473 42	66,662 74
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks.....	30,549 83	.....	580 00	31,129 83
Leather.....	1,761 03	41,248 34	.....	43,009 37
Lumber.....	3,715 55	285,027 65	125 76	288,868 96
Machinery.....	102,265 49	484,927 38	8,230 95	595,423 82
Matches.....	1,083 45	12,665 37	.....	13,748 82
Musical Instruments.....	5,206 66	10,833 02	925 00	16,964 68
Naval Stores.....	8,071 40	50,434 38	20,651 01	79,156 79
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.).....	24,104 91	70,623 49	941 84	95,670 24
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine	64,845 78	2,160 05	612 97	67,618 80
Perfumery and Toilet Articles...	13,523 66	7,759 02	.....	.....
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc.....	59,438 62	56,879 92	.....	21,282 68
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials.	70,712 66	53,663 18	3,314 10	127,689 94
Sheathing Metal.....	.....	1,254 38	696 44	1,950 82
Shooks, Bags and Containers....	205,749 93	14,037 56	14,229 34	234,016 83
Spirits.....	2,083 93	.....	188 08	2,272 01
Stationery and Books.....	14,145 20	77,206 80	7,158 31	98,510 31
Tea.....	33,832 32	.....	.....	33,832 32
Tin, Tinware and Materials....	11,158 97	.....	411 10	11,570 07
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	32,276 40	139,467 79	989 90	172,734 09
Wines (light).....	57,476 87	.....	79,763 38	137,240 25
Sundry Personal & Household Effects.....	4,444 70	.....	42,220 57	46,665 27
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above.....	129,405 16	71,089 47	21,877 42	222,372 05
Charges on Invoices.....	66,633 87	32,057 96	2,060 48	102,053 31
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	1,087 32	.....	.....	1,087 32
Discounts,	\$ 2,166,850 02	\$ 3,575,529 47	\$ 777,768 20	\$ 6,520,147 64
	15,916 03	2,488 52	166 12	18,570 67
Total at Honolulu.....	\$ 2,150,933 93	\$ 3,573,040 90	\$ 777,602 08	\$ 6,538,718 31
Total at Hilo.....	43,196 12	384,728 47	122,299 49	550,224 08
Total at Kahului.....	30,077 74	227,700 50	58,908 20	316,886 44
Total at Mahukona.....	10,028 54	133,474 43	31,662 66	175,165 63
Value Goods in Bond, net.....	.....	.....	.....	139,274 97
Total Hawaiian Islands.....	\$ 2,234,236 39	4,318,944 30	\$ 990,172 43	\$ 7,682,628 09
Specie.....	.....	.....	1,155,575 00	.....

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1897.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM	VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIRITS FROM
U. S. Pacific Ports.....\$ 707,802 21	U. S. Pacific Ports.....\$ 38,720 08
U. S. Atlantic Ports.. .. 17,960 69	U. S. Atlantic Ports..... 41 04
Great Britain..... 774,476 22	Great Britain..... 14,223 09
Germany..... 149,526 30	Germany..... 8,799 44
Australia and N. Z.. . . 19,001 99	Australia and N. Z..... 209 26
China..... 242,477 69	China..... 17,293 04
Japan..... 267,819 84	Japan..... 4,513 64
Canada..... 12,506 75	Canada..... 2,684 10
Islands of Pacific..... 501 09	France..... 5,122 48
France..... 13,050 74	Other Countries..... 47,668 80
Other countries..... 29,012 87	
Total at all ports.. \$2,234,236 39	Total at all ports.....\$139,274 97

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM	RESUME OF IMPORTS, 1897.
	TOTAL. %
United States.... \$1,716,460 02	United States.. \$6,800,028 34 76.94
Great Britain..... 77,081 04	Great Britain... 865,781 25 9.80
Germany..... 34,606 45	Germany..... 192,932 19 2.18
China..... 646 67	China..... 260,417 40 2.94
Japan..... 19,982 86	Japan..... 292,316 34 3.31
Australia and N. Z..... 103,241 94	Australia and N. Z 122,453 19 1.39
Canada..... 43,484 07	Canada..... 58,674 92 .66
Islands of Pacific..... 5,362 95	Islands of Pacific 5,864 04 .07
France..... 12,824 10	France..... 30,997 32 .35
Other countries..... 132,056 43	Other countries 208,738 10 2.36
Total..... \$2,145,747 43	Total. \$8,838,203 09 100.00

CLASS AND VALUE OF GOODS IN BOND.

Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter. . \$ 9,608 70	Shooks, Bags, Etc..... 3,188 83
Clothing, Boots, Hats..... 3 75	Spirits..... 68,223 59
Crockery, Etc..... 31 65	Tea..... 118 00
Drugs, Etc..... 1,200 00	Tinware, Etc..... 5 00
Dry Goods—Silks..... 33 50	Tobacco, Cigars, Etc..... 48,284 80
Fancy Goods..... 10 00	Wines, Light..... 3,723 95
Fish..... 45 80	Sundries by Statute..... 2,072 95
Furniture..... 8 00	Charges on Invoices..... 1,361 20
Groceries and Provisions .. 181 45	
Hardw., Agr. Implmts, Etc. 30 50	Total..... \$139,274 97
Jewelry, Etc..... 33 80	

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1897.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties, Goods	\$282,761 92	Customs Guards.	309 50
Impt Dts, Goods, Bonded.	30,640 67	Labor	166 98
Import Duties, Spirits.	61,298 17	Realizations	47 38
Impt Dts, Spirits, Bonded.	187,622 12	Cartage.	3 00
Blanks.	18,514 00	Impt Dts, Gds Appraised..	1,503 60
Passports	3,222 00		
Fees.	9,719 76		\$708,493 05
Lights.	1,680 84		
Buoys.	688 00		
Hospital Fund	13,521 66	Receipts by Customs Districts.	
Registry.	1,883 49	Total at Honolulu.	\$ 691,186 28
Coasting License.	3,671 17	Total at Kahului.	5,092 53
Fines and Forfeitures.	287 60	Total at Hilo.	10,095 56
Storage.	6,482 74	Total at Mahukona.	2,072 18
Pilotage.	30,839 56	Total at Waimea.	46 50
Wharfage	30,471 34		
Towage.	17,076 55	Total for 1897.	\$ 708,493 05

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AT THE
VARIOUS HAWAIIAN PORTS, 1897.

PORTS.	FREE BY TREATY GOODS.	GOODS & SPIRITS PAYING DUTY.	GOODS & SPIRITS BONDED.	GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE	TOTAL.
Honolulu	\$3,573,040 90	\$2,150,933 99	\$ 138,563 37	\$ 777,602 08	\$6,640,140 34
Hilo.	384,728 47	43,196 12	.. . . .	122,299 49	550,224 08
Kahului.	227,700 50	30,077 74	711 60	58,608 20	317,098 04
Mah'k'na	133,474 43	10,028 54	.. . . .	31,662 66	175,195 63
	\$4,318,944 30	\$2,234,236 39	\$ 139,274 97	\$ 990,172 43	\$7,682,628 09
Specie. . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	\$1155,575 00	.. . . .

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1897.

Total Value Honolulu Exports.	\$11,763,898 13
Total Value Kahului Exports.	1,548,042 90
Total Value Hilo Exports.	1,924,470 79
Total Value Mahukona Exports.	785,363 37
	\$16,021,775 19
Less Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.	88,086 21
Value Domestic Exports.	\$15,933,688 98

TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HAWAIIAN EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES. *		AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.		IS. OF PACIFIC, CHINA & JAPAN.		CANADA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	.12 per Cent.	Quantity.	.11 per Cent.	Quantity.	.15 per Cent.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....lbs	520,532,192	\$15,390,223	09	126 00	1,623 \$	73 04	520,158,232	.....	520,158,232	\$15,390,422
Rice.....lbs	5,448,700	225,055	60	.....	10,799	519 92	5,499,499	.....	5,499,499	225,575
Coffee.....lbs	288,228	89,813	36	5,803 00	305	58 90	337,158	4,021 36	337,158	99,696
Bananas...bnchs	74,759	74,364	50	.....	18	12 00	75,835	1,036 00	75,835	75,412
Wool.....lbs	204,720	17,750	44	.....	.....	.....	249,200	3,558 40	249,200	21,308
Hides.....pcs	25,140	87,545	48	.....	.....	.....	25,140	.....	25,140	87,545
Pineapples....pcs	125,012	11,946	25	263 05	.....	.....	149,515	2,213 87	149,515	14,423
Goat Skins....pcs	6,085	2,055	00	.....	.....	.....	6,085	.....	6,085	2,055
Sheep Skins...pcs	9,907	2,711	95	.....	.....	.....	9,907	.....	9,907	2,711
Tallow.....lbs	9,000	225	00	.....	.....	.....	33,770	93 00	33,770	225 00
Molasses ....gals	33,020	2,799	72	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	9,000	2,892
Betel Leaves..bxs	145	509	00	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	145	509
Taro Flour....sks	218	267	50	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	218	267
Plants, Seeds...pcs	40,752	1,735	40	5 25	.....	.....	40,754	.....	40,754	1,740
Sundry Fruit value	.....	569	00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	572 00
Awa.....pkgs	6	27	49	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	27
Bones & Horns...	105,235	665	80	.....	.....	.....	105,235	.....	105,235	665
Curtos.....pkgs	11	168	50	351 00	1	3 00	26	66 0	26	588
Canned Fruits...cs	72	165	40	.....	.....	.....	115	182 50	115	347
Sundries.....pkgs	.....	648	66	985 70	45	33 85	51	40 00	51	1,708
Honey.....cs	13	648	00	7,635 71	14	18,571 56	476	.....	476	4,993
".....lbs	108	51,143	04	.....	.....	.....	53,020	198 00	53,020	88,086
Foreign Products	.....	.....	49,060	4,147 00	.....	.....	.....	9,744 90	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	\$10,689,030	80	\$19,316 71	.....	\$19,275 27	.....	\$21,154 03	.....	\$16,021,775

* Of this division U. S. Atlantic Ports took 177,373,960 lbs Sugar, valued at \$6,272,007.38, or 32.90 % of total value of exports for the year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1893-96.

ARTICLES.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar, lbs.	330,822,879	\$ 10,200,958 37	306,684,993	\$ 8,473,609 10	294,784,819	\$ 7,975,590 41	443,569,282	\$ 14,932,172 83
Rice, lbs.	7,821,004	317,472 84	7,803,972	327,381 09	3,768,762	161,547 16	5,025,491	195,317 16
Hides, pcs.	19 203	43,230 26	21,603	34,168 54	19,180	47,234 14	25,079	60,311 29
Bananas, bnchs...	108,239	105,095 73	123,004	123,507 12	105,055	102,599 25	126,413	125,089 30
Wool, lbs.	391,592	32,258 82	261,337	18,8 6 03	227,987	17,873 14	462,819	33,297 38
Molasses, galls.	67,282	5,928 96	72,979	6,050 11	44,970	3,037 83	15,885	1,290 72
Goat Skins, pcs.	5,911	2,311 25	6,759	2,394 70	6,466	2,638 20	12,647	4,447 00
Awa, lbs.	16,725	2,000 00	32	203 10	12,600	1,304 50	14,120	988 50
Betel Leaves, bxs.	111	505 00	114	612 50	119	640 00	125	612 50
Coffee, lbs.	49,311	10,951 36	189,150	38,117 50	118,755	22,823 68	255,655	53,650 39
Tallow, lbs.	13,250	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep Skins, pcs.	6,785	1,341 25	6,472	820 10	6,564	798 90	7 886	1,053 81
Taro Flour, lbs.	3,050	270 50	1,100	70 00	.....	22 20	4,230	61 25
Guano, tons.	60,748	734 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Apples, pcs.	19,042	10,364 50	44,903	9,889 81	65,213	8,783 84	147,451	15,349 96
Sundry Fruits, bxs	777	818 50	.....	2,200 25	.....	878 00	.....	699 50
Canned Fruits. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	972 82	(Doz) 1,138	2,276 00
Sundries. ....	.....	7,916 58	.....	14,494 42	.....	11,363 54	.....	6,562 14
Total Value. ....	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 8,358,106 79	.....	\$ 15,515,230 13

For 1897 see preceding page.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1890-97

NATIONS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American...	224	153,098	233	169,472	212	160,042	219	177,422
Hawaiian...	35	43,641	21	26,869	11	4,340	27	20,134
British.....	16	22,912	33	52,866	30	59,317	58	111,655
German.....	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978	5	5,062
Japanese.....	.....	.....	5	8,239	3	4,701	4	7,167
All others...	9	9,980	10	8,401	11	8,201	2	2,245
Total...	293	236,701	311	274,852	722	242,579	315	323,685

NATIONS.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American...	259	187,647	219	183,876	247	243,983	286	270,045
Hawaiian...	13	11,435	28	22,592	26	25,049	41	46,387
British.....	67	132,085	60	119,841	88	175,120	84	174,041
German.....	6	6,708	9	10,805	8	9,705	4	4,788
Japanese.....	3	4,155	.....	.....	9	16,735	7	13,159
All other....	2	1,814	2	1,703	8	7,405	5	5,406
Total...	350	343,844	318	337,817	386	477,997	427	513,826

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1897.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1,391	828	272	1,127	666	203
Australia and New Zealand	88	44	19	145	41	12
Oregon & Washington	3	6	2	9	6	2
China and Japan.....	7,005	1,007	255	3,258	567	276
Islands in the Pacific.	11	6	13	.....	4	.....
Brit. Columbia.....	116	62	19	110	48	30
Other Countries.....	122	30	80	.....	.....	.....
Total.	8,736	1,083	660	4,649	1,332	523

Total arrivals for year, 11,379; total departures, 6,504. Excess of arrivals; 4,865.

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
From San Francisco.....	2,620	2,233	3,935	3,212	2,816	3,673
From China, Japan.....	833	329	2,939	1,399	2,157	3,695
From Australia and N. Z.....	1,319	559	1,373	1,113	830	1,292
From Vancouver.....	.....	9	.....	377	228	361
From Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
Totals.....	4,772	3,130	8,247	6,101	6,118	9,021

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1867; GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Revised and Compared with Recent Official Tables.

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Shipping.				Spirits. Gallons. Cons'd.	Haw. Reg. Vessels.	
						Ves. No.	Mer. Vessels.		Whal. No.		No.	Tons.
							No.	Tons.				
1867.....	\$ 1,957,410	\$ 1,679,662	\$ 1,324,122	\$ 355,540	\$ 220,599	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	11,456
1868.....	1,935,791	1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793
1869.....	2,040,680	2,366,359	1,743,292	623,067	215,798	6	127	75,656	102	17,016	61	10,528
1870.....	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855
1871.....	1,625,884	2,892,069	1,733,094	1,158,975	221,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068
1872.....	1,746,178	1,607,522	1,402,685	204,837	218,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407
1873.....	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	195,655	12	109	71,266	63	21,212	58	8,561
1874.....	1,310,827	1,839,620	1,622,455	217,165	183,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875.....	1,682,471	2,089,736	1,835,383	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376
1876.....	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877.....	2,554,356	2,676,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994
1878.....	3,046,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,420	11	232	163,640	27	36,360	55	7,949
1879.....	3,742,978	3,781,718	3,655,504	116,214	359,671	6	251	151,576	25	43,166	63	10,023
1880.....	3,673,268	4,968,445	4,889,194	79,251	422,182	15	239	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149
1881.....	4,547,979	6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	13	258	159,341	19	46,085	60	9,338
1882.....	4,974,510	8,299,017	8,165,931	133,085	505,391	6	258	172,619	32	50,064	60	9,351
1883.....	5,624,240	8,133,344	8,036,227	97,117	577,333	13	267	185,316	18	61,272	64	11,589
1884.....	4,637,514	8,856,610	8,067,649	788,961	551,737	11	241	187,826	23	70,160	53	9,826
1885.....	3,830,545	9,158,818	8,958,664	200,154	502,337	6	253	190,138	26	80,115	51	9,250
1886.....	4,877,738	10,565,886	10,340,375	225,510	580,444	6	310	212,372	20	100,703	58	13,529
1887.....	4,943,841	9,707,047	9,435,204	271,843	595,003	12	254	210,703	23	74,913	57	12,244
1888.....	4,540,887	11,707,599	11,631,435	76,164	546,143	18	246	221,148	17	68,247	61	15,406
1889.....	5,438,791	13,874,341	13,810,070	64,271	550,010	20	271	218,785	19	74,816	57	15,403
1890.....	6,962,201	13,142,829	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	55	14,222
1891.....	7,439,583	10,258,788	10,107,316	151,473	732,595	11	310	284,155	17	88,536	51	13,430
1892.....	4,028,295	8,060,087	7,959,935	100,149	494,385	10	262	238,622	20	86,441	50	13,851
1893.....	4,303,178	10,818,158	10,742,658	75,500	545,754	13	315	323,685	17	46,428	53	19,565
1894.....	5,004,481	9,140,795	9,053,310	87,485	522,855	15	340	343,844	19	41,136	51	21,495
1895.....	5,339,785	8,474,138	8,358,107	116,031	547,149	8	318	377,817	10	39,653	52	21,679
				76,164	656,866	14	386	477,997	5	44,168	59	29,024

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, 1867 TO 1897.

YEAR	SUGAR, LBS.	MOLASSES GALLS.	RICE, LBS.	PADDY, LBS.	COFFEE, LBS.	HIDES, PCS.	TALL W. LBS.	GOAT SKINS.	WOOL, LBS.	PILU, LBS.	FUNGUS, LBS.	SALT, TONS.	BUNCHES BANANAS	TOTAL VALUE ALL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	\$ 1,324,122.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,450,269.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	22,736	218,752	622,098	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,743,915.59
1870	18,783,639	261,662	152,008	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	57,463	234,606	233,863	41,96	2,513	4,007	1,514,425.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,726	37,475	711	3,876	1,733,094.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,402,685.38
1873	23,120,101	146,459	941,438	597,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	56,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,402	1,721,507.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,590	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,622,455.37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	50,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,835,382.91
1876	26,072,429	130,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	51,551	405,542	314,434	35,893	5	14,982	2,055,133.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,581	11,629	322	15,905	2,402,416.60
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	34,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,503.76
1880	63,584,871	108,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,854	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,015	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,395	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	45,862	10,540,375.17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,684,200	400	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,936	9,435,204.12
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,600	.....	7,130	24,494	204,743	17,589	562,289	.....	PINE	.....	71,335	11,631,034.88
1889	242,165,835	54,612	9,669,896	.....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,715	241,925	.....	APPLES	Guanos	105,630	13,810,470.54
1890	259,798,402	74,926	10,579,000	.....	88,593	28,196	33,876	8,601	374,724	.....	PCS.	Tons	97,204	13,023,304.16
1891	274,983,580	55,845	4,900,450	.....	3,051	26,427	27,225	7,316	97,119	.....	5,368	1,217	116,660	10,107,315.67
1892	263,656,715	47,988	11,516,328	.....	13,568	21,622	792	3,449	288,969	.....	40,171	61	105,375	7,959,938.05
1893	330,822,879	67,282	7,821,004	.....	49,311	19,826	13,250	5,911	391,592	.....	19,042	.....	108,239	10,742,658.50
1894	306,681,993	72,979	7,833,972	.....	180,150	21,603	.....	6,759	261,337	.....	44,913	.....	121,004	9,053,309.87
1895	294,784,819	44,970	3,768,762	.....	118,755	19,180	.....	6,456	227,987	.....	65,213	.....	105,055	8,358,106.79
1896	443,569,282	15,885	5,25,491	.....	255,955	25,079	.....	12,647	462,819	.....	147,451	.....	126,413	15,436,037.23
1897	520,158,232	33,770	5,499,499	.....	337,158	25,140	9,000	6,085	249,000	.....	151,715	.....	75,835	16,021,775.19

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1891.

COUNTRIES.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United States.....	\$ 553,800 94 85,456 31 2,340,717 24 870,524 62 332,767 75 18,739 44 28,581 70 89,057 34 6,796 40 3,260 13	\$ 568,345 31 87,106 4 2,413,369 25 1,257,679 08 362,093 45 22,694 06 36,230 82 64,821 43 5,309 18 3,825 70 18 100 28	\$ 344,275 79 86,257 65 2,738,213 68 986,043 30 397,054 77 16,643 63 51,781 32 98,920 41 7,377 23 33,935 43 41,312 05	\$ 619,150 78 73,015 22 3,018,755 42 805,912 86 413,223 64 12,091 67 45,807 67 64,318 76 6,970 10 39,482 75 8,846 02	\$ 665,834 67 40,187 48 3,225,659 80 1,532,526 25 636,238 19 12,690 45 106,782 7 103,058 59 8,406 76 36, 61 32 9,493 12	\$ 725,862 90 38,761 12 4,318,944 30 1,716,460 02 774,476 22 14,223 09 77,081 94 149,526 30 8,709 44 34,606 45 12,506 75
Great Britain.....						
Germany.....						
Brit. Col. & Canada.						
Australia and New Zealand.....						
China						
Japan						
France.....						
All other countries..						

TABLE OF ANNUAL LICENSE RATES.

	Fee and Stamp.		Fee and Stamp.
ALCOHOL. (Bond \$1000)....	\$ 52 00	which the vehicle has a carrying capacity, and stamp.	
AWA. Upset price at Auction:		On Certif. of Inspection and capacity.	
District of Honolulu..	\$1000	KEROSENE OIL FOR FUEL ² ..	\$ 11 50
“ Hilo, or		(Bond \$1000.)	
“ Wailuku... 500		LICENSE TO HUNT WITH FIRE-ARMS.	
“ Lahaina... 250		Island of Oahu.....	5 50
Each other District... 100		LIVE STOCK.....	255 00
And Stamps.		LIVERY STABLE.	
AUCTION. District of Honolulu, (Bond \$3000).....	613 00	District of Honolulu.....	51 00
Each other Dis (Bond \$500). 16 50		“ Wailuku or Hilo	26 00
AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.		LODGING OR TENEMENT HOUSE	2 50
Honolulu.....	10 50	On Certif. Agent Board of Health.	
Each other Dis.		MERCHANDISE.	
or Jud. Circuit... 5 50		If annual gross sales are less than \$20,000.....	51 00
AGENT TO ACKNOWLEDGE LABOR CONTRACTS.		If \$20,000 or over, $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1% of annual gross sales, and stamps.	
Honolulu.....	51 00	Application must be sworn to.	
BANKING.....	765 00	MILK.....	3 00
BILLIARD. \$25 00 each table, and stamp.		NOTARY PUBLIC. Honolulu...	10 50
BOWLING ALLEY. \$25 00 each alley, and stamp.		Each other Jud. Circuit.	5 50
BEEF BUTCHER. “Slaughter and sell,” Honolulu.....	103 00	PHYSICIAN.....	10 50
Each other District.....	21 50	On Recom’dtn. by Board of Health.	
(Bond \$500.)		PEDDLING CAKE.....	26 00
BEEF BUTCHER. “Sell.” each District.....	10 50	On recom’dtn. of Marshal or Sheriff.	
BOAT. Harbor of Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo or Kahului.		POISONOUS DRUGS.....	51 00
With 4 or more Oars....	8 50	PORK BUTCHER. “Slaughter and Sell.” Honolulu..	41 00
With less than 4 Oars....	4 50	Each other District....	20 50
BOATMAN. Harbor of Honolulu	1 50	PORK BUTCHER. “Sell.”....	10 50
COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.		PUBLIC SHOW. \$5 00 for each Performance, and stamp.	
Island of Oahu... 510 00		SALMON.....	10 50
Each other island	255 00	STEAM LAUNDRY	51 00
DRAY, CART, WAGON, ETC....	3 00	STOCK AND SHARE BUSINESS..	102 00
Dis. of Honolulu, Lahaina, Wailuku or Hilo.		SPIRIT. Dealers.....	511 00
DRIVER.....	1 50	Retail.....	1,021 00
On Certif. as to Competency.		Wholesale.....	511 00
FIRE-ARM ¹	1 50	(Bond \$1000.)	
HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE OR RESTAURANT.....	51 00	Application subject to approval of Marshal or Sheriff.	
On Certif. of Agent Board of Health.		TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES ³	10 50
HACK AND PASSENGER VEHICLE.		WINE, ALE AND BEER.....	200 00
\$1 00 for each person for		(Bond \$500.)	
		WINE. Manufacture of, from grapes of Hawaiian growth. (Bond \$100). 3 years. No fee.	

¹ Application countersigned and forwarded by Sheriff.² Outside the limits of a circuit of three miles from the junction of King and Nuuanu Streets.³ This does not exempt the holder from the payment of a fee for a Mercantile License.

NAME OF PLANTATION.

HAWAII—CONTINUED.

HAWAII—CONTINUED.																	
Waialea Mill Co.....	.....	4	.....	21	60	3	20	234	236	23	130	10	.....	.....	.....	17	778
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	15	17	.....	3	29	.....	4	106	82	8	139	13	1	1	.....	10	428
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.....	30	45	.....	16	26	.....	4	199	74	12	186	116	.....	.....	.....	44	752
Hawi Mill	21	12	.....	9	16	.....	3	40	31	9	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
Beecroft Plantation.....	11	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	15	5	5	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	53
Union Mill Co.....	19	15	.....	.....	7	.....	2	58	26	16	28	13	.....	1	.....	.....	185
Kohala Sugar Co.....	20	10	.....	26	21	.....	.....	80	21	.....	96	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Dr. J. Wright, Halawa.....	9	6	.....	3	22	.....	3	46	14	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Niuli Mill.....	.....	54	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	61	43	8	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	.....	12	.....	8	9	.....	1	144	46	2	176	2	.....	.....	.....	12	412
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	.....	26	.....	12	21	6	11	180	41	44	300	2	.....	.....	.....	24	667
KAUAI.																	
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	.....	32	.....	.....	61	8	12	170	144	7	86	129	.....	.....	.....	1	650
Makee Sugar Co.....	.....	77	.....	.....	77	9	20	73	540	14	186	156	.....	.....	.....	21	1173
Hanamaulu (A. S. Wilcox).....	4	17	.....	9	63	20	16	107	104	11	21	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
Lihue Plantation Co.....	8	24	.....	16	27	.....	6	284	191	22	144	9	.....	.....	.....	107	838
Koloa Sugar Co.....	7	8	.....	10	10	.....	2	261	64	20	288	.....	9	.....	.....	9	688
Eleele Plantation.....	10	16	.....	1	22	.....	3	17	46	6	.....	.....	4	5	.....	7	137
Hawaian Sugar Co.....	.....	11	.....	30	42	2	12	178	337	28	395	127	.....	.....	.....	43	1205
Gay and Robinson.....	25	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
J. K. Smith, Koloa.....	.....	4	.....	.....	14	.....	3	.....	25	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	51
Waimea Sugar Co.....	.....	5	.....	3	5	.....	.....	32	36	4	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	70	75	15	20	.....	.....	3	.....	14	207
Meier and Kruse.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	47	52	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	201
H. P. Faye & Co.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	2	76	66	12	73	1	.....	.....	5	.....	241
Hanamaulu Mill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	25	37	5	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	90
Grove Farm.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	14	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
334	1,128	35	384	1,448	108	314	6,329	4,990	749	6,398	1,716	50	31	675	24,653		

PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF SUGAR PLANT'N LABORERS,

(Compiled from latest Report of Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Dec. 31, 1897.)

Islands.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii	425	952	5,021	2,995	20	267	9,680
Maui	534	496	2,031	1,529	36	156	4,782
Oahu	242	211	1,691	1,687	2	31	3,864
Kauai	296	559	3,325	1,903	23	221	6,327
Total 1897.	1,497	2,218	12,068	8,114	81	675	24,653
“ 1896.	1,615	2,208	12,893	6,289	115	600	23,780
Decrease 1897	118	50	725	.....	34	.....	.....
Increase 1897	.....	.....	.....	1,825	.....	75	873

NOTES ON THE LABOR TABLES.

The changed proportion of nationality of Sugar Plantation laborers shown by the above table bears out the statement made in the last ANNUAL that the Chinese arrivals in 1897 would materially alter the same. It is to be noted that the only increase is, Chinese 1825 and “all others” 75, or 1900 in all, while the various other races fell off as follows: Hawaiian 118, Portuguese 50, Japanese 725 and South Sea Islanders 34; a total of 927, leaving but 873 as the net increase of Sugar Plantation laborers for the year. Referring to the detail table on pages 28 and 29 it will be seen that the proportion of term and day labor does not present as favorable a showing of the volunteer force as at the close of 1896.

Notwithstanding the preference of planters for Hawaiian laborers it is notable that their numbers are still diminishing. In this, as in all other avenues of labor open to them, they look with apparent indifference to the necessary employment of alien help to maintain the established industries of their country, and yet there are those who decry the gradual crowding of Hawaiians to the wall.

Female help on the various plantations which in 1896 numbered 1024—a gain of 89 over the previous year—has dropped down to 892 in 1897. Of this number 749 are Japanese, 108 Portuguese, and 35 Hawaiians; this latter nationality being confined to the Mormon community at Laie, Oahu. In all other parts of the islands they have ceased to be a factor.

The exports of sugar for the force of labor engaged in its cultivation and manufacture the past three years shows the following gradual increased result: 1895, nearly 7½ tons; 1896, a little over 9½ tons; and in 1897, very nearly 10½ tons, per capita employed.

NOTABLE TRIPS OF PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

TRIP.	MILES.	STEAMER.	DATE.	D.	H.	M.
San Francisco to Honolulu,	2100,	City of Sydney	—, 1880,	6,	14,	0.
“ “ “	“	Mariposa,	July, 1883,	5,	20,	0.
“ “ “	“	Australia,	April, 1893,	5,	19,	53.
“ “ “	“	Alameda,	Dec. 1885,	6,	0,	30.
“ “ “	“	China,	July, 1893,	5,	14,	0*
Honolulu to San Francisco,	“	Zealandia,	Oct., 1882,	6,	10,	45.
“ “ “	“	Mariposa,	May, 1898,	5,	22,	0.
“ “ “	“	China,	Nov., 1893,	5,	14,	10.
“ “ “	“	China,	Oct., 1895,	5,	13,	54.
“ “ “	“	China,	Sept., 1896,	5,	8,	29*
“ “ “	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	5,	20,	0.
San Francisco to Yokohama,	4764,	San Pablo,	July, 1887,	14,	23,	0.
“ “ “	“	China,	Oct., 1893,	9,	4,	17*
Hongkong “	1595,	China,	—, —, —,	3,	23,	45.
Yokohama to San Francisco,	4595,	Arabic,	Oct., 1882,	13,	21,	43.
“ “ “	“	China,	—, 1893,	12,	00,	45.
“ “ “ via Hono.	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	15,	21,	0†
“ “ to Honolulu,	3400,	China,	Sept., 1896,	9,	10,	11.
“ “ “	“	China,	Dec., 1897,	8,	6,	15*
“ “ “	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	9,	12,	39.
San Francisco to Sydney,	7297,	Alameda,	Dec., 1895,	21,	10,	0*
Auckland to Sydney,	1286,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	3,	11,	50*
“ “ Honolulu,	3810,	Mariposa,	April, 1882,	11,	10,	35.
“ “ “	“	Alameda,	July, 1897,	11,	10,	0*
Sydney to Auckland,	1286,	Zealandia,	Dec., 1890,	3,	20,	51*
Honolulu to Samoa,	2279,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	6,	7,	45.
“ “ Auckland,	3810,	Zealandia,	April 1882,	11,	23,	0.
“ “ Victoria,	2342,	Warrimoo,	July, 1896,	6,	22,	19*
“ “ “	2342,	Miowera	Aug., 1896,	7,	7,	0.
Victoria to Honolulu,	2360,	Miowera,	Sept. 1896,	7,	4,	0.
“ “ “	2360,	Warrimoo,	Jan., 1896,	7,	1,	9*
“ “ Yokohama,	—,	Empress of Japan	July, 1897,	10,	3,	44*
Vancouver to Sydney,	6999,	Warrimoo.	Nov., 1895,	20,	15,	17*
“ “ “	6999,	Miowera,	Sept., 1896,	21,	9,	0.
Sydney to Honolulu,	—,	Miowera,	Aug., 1896,	14,	0,	30.
“ “ Vancouver,	6670,	Warrimoo,	April. 1896,	21,	4,	23*

* Best record trips. † Including 31 hours stoppage at Honolulu.

CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

- 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1879—Am. bktne. Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from S. Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1881—Am. brgtne. Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours fm Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1888—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from S. Francisco to Honolulu.
 1893—Am. bktne. Irmgard, 9 days 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1893—Am. bktne. S. G. Wilder, 9 days 14 hours from San Francisco.

LAND STATISTICS.

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF LANDS 1848-55.

Government	1,495,000 acres in 1848.
Kuleanas	28,658 " "
Crown Lands	915,000 " in 1893.
Bishop Estate	420,000 " "
Other Chiefs' Lands surveyed before '55	133,013
Chiefs' Lands not surveyed before '55	1,018,329

Total.....4,010,000 acres.

Total of Chiefs' Lands, including Bishop Estate, 1,571,341 acres.

The foregoing estimate of areas is largely increased by the inclusion of several exceptionally large grants, viz.:

Grant 2769 to J. P. Parker, in Hamakua	37,888 acres.
" 2791 to C. C. Harris in Kau	184,298 "
" 3343 to C. Spreckels, in Wailuku	24,000 "
" 3146 to C. R. Bishop, on Molokai	46,500 "
" 2944 to J. M. and F. Sinclair, Niihau	61,038 "

Total.....353,714 "

TOTAL AREA OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (KULEANAS.)

Hawaii—Hilo District .	466.35 acres.	Kona District.	2,119.00 acres.
Hamakua "	2,542.00 "	Kau "	2,124.18 "
Kohala "	2,129.16 "	Puna "	32.13 "
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas			9,412.87 acres.
" " Maui			7,379.74 "
" " Molokai			2,288.87 "
" " Oahu			7,311.17 "
" " Kauai			1,824.17 "
" " Lanai			441.97 "
Grand Total			28,658.49 "

AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

Hawaii—Hilo	6,620.25 acres,	Kohala	1,933.00 acres.
Hamakua	8,248.48 "	Kona	1,261.79 "
Total Hawaii			18,063.52 acres.
" Maui			17,547.83 "
" Molokai			10,343.62 "
" Oahu			32,785.62 "
" Kauai			54,272.00 "
Grand Total			133,012.59 "

A late estimate of the area of present government lands gave a total in round number of 828,000 acres, which, together with the total amount granted, would give in round numbers 1,495,300 acres as the amount originally held by the government.

**TOTAL AREA OF ALL GOVERNMENT GRANTS (LAND SALES) TO
JANUARY 1, 1898, IN ACRES.**

FIRST PREPARED FOR THE ANNUAL BY PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER, AND REVISED BY
RECENT OFFICIAL REPORTS.

HAWAII—Kohala.....	21,778.67	OAHU—Kona.....	5,695.97
Hamakua.....	64,591.20	Ewa & Waianae....	7,503.85
Hilo.....	27,798.11	Waialua.....	19,828.77
Puna.....	23,282.88	Koolau.....	12,472.11
Kau.....	215,538.81		
Kona.....	60,617.82	Total for Oahu.....	45,500.70
Total for Hawaii.....	413,607.49		
MAUI—Lahaina.....	364.17	MAUI—Continued.	
Kaanapali.....	2,675.00	Kapahulu.....	1,540.03
Wailuku.....	25,825.51	Kaupo.....	11,544.22
Hamakua.....	18,711.53	Kahikinui.....	3,595.67
Koolau.....	2,024.72	Honuaula.....	15,100.84
Hana.....	6,210.92	Kula.....	14,161.15
		Total for Maui.....	101,746.76

SUMMARY.

Hawaii.....	413,607.49
Maui.....	101,746.76
Oahu.....	45,500.70
Molokai.....	58,413.53
Lanai.....	735.95
Kauai.....	16,340.25
Niihau.....	61,088.00
Grand Total.....	697,432.68

AREA OF GRANTS ISSUED FROM MAY 31 '1893, To JAN. 1, 1898.

HAWAII.	ACRES.	OAHU.	
Kohala.....	257.72	Kona.....	146.87
Hamakua....	1,151.79	Waialua.....	232.30
Hilo.....	12,913.70	Waianae.....	102.54
Puna.....	5,871.03	Koolau.....	150.17
Kona.....	4,516.66		
Total.....	24,710.90	Total.....	631.88
MAUI.		Molokai.....	2,452.63
Kula.....	1,096.23	Kauai.....	1,217.00
Kaupo.....	12.49	Hawaii.....	24,710.90
		Maui.....	1,108.72
Total.....	1,108.72	Grand Total.....	30,121.13

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Report of the Minister of the Interior for the period ending December 31, 1897, shows that thirty-four Corporation Charters were issued during the years 1896 and 1897 for Mercantile, Agricultural and Manufacturing purposes, with a capital stock amounting to \$4,998,750.

There were also five Charters amended to permit the increase of their capital stock; one renewed, and two corporations dissolved.

**TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII,
FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS.**

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods End- ing March Up to 1894, Then Dec 31	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance, in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856....	\$ 419,228 16	\$ 424,778 25	\$ 28,096 84	\$ 22,000 00
1858....	537,223 86	599,879 61	349 24	60,679 15
1860....	571,041 71	612,410 55	13,127 52	128,777 33
1862....	528,039 92	606,893 33	507 40	188,671 86
1864....	538,445 34	511,511 10	22,583 29	166,649 09
1866....	721,104 30	566,241 02	169,059 34	182,974 60
1868....	825,498 98	786,617 55	163,567 84	120,815 23
1870....	834,112 65	930,550 29	61,580 20	126,568 68
1872....	912,130 74	969,784 14	56,752 41	177,971 29
1874....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	764 57	355,050 76
1876....	1,008,956 42	919,356 93	89,599 49	459,187 59
1878....	1,151,713 45	1,110,471 90	130,841 04	444,800 00
1880....	1,703,736 88	1,495,697 48	338,880 44	388,900 00
1882....	2,070,259 94	2,282,599 33	126,541 05	299,200 00
1884....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	2,220 42	898,800 00
1886....	3,010,654 61	3,003,700 18	9,174 85	1,065,600 00
1888....	4,812,575 95	4,712,285 20	109,465 60	1,936,500 00
1890....	3,632,196 85	3,250,510 35	491,152 10	2,599,502 94
1892....	3,916,880 72	4,095,891 44	312,141 38	3,217,161 13
1894....	3,587,204 98	3,715,232 83	184,113 53	3,417,459 87
1895....	3,506,183 96	3,172,070 73	69,225 76	3,811,064 49
1897....	5,042,504 94	4,654,926 27	456,804 43	3,679,700 00

BONDED DEBT, ETC., HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JANUARY 1, 1898.

Under Loan Act of 1882.....	6%	34,200 00
“ “ “ 1886.....	6%	2,000,000 00
“ “ “ 1888.....	6%	190,000 00
“ “ “ 1890.....	5% and 6%	124,100 00
“ “ “ 1892.....	5% “ 6%	119,400 00
“ “ “ 1893.....	6%	650,000 00
“ “ “ 1896.....	5%	562,000 00
		3,679,700 00
Due Postal Savings Bank Depositors.....		809,181 62
Total.....		\$ 4,488,881 62

RECALLING BONDS.—Notice was gazetted August 3, 1898, that after maturity interest would cease on the Bonds issued under the Loan Act of 1882 and a portion of the Loan Act of 1890, and the principal, amounting in all to \$63,300, would be paid at the next due date of coupons.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

BIEN'L PERIODS. END. MAR	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS & CARTS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1872	52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894			
1874	53,892	42,708	27,620	50,088	6,073	19,555	3,490	3,296			
1876	58,645	47,988	27,372	48,194	6,012	18,676	3,087	3,056			
1878	94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,805	2,114	39,418	54,106	385,269
1880	143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	Insurance.	15,173	5,780	815	64,940	67,472	532,723
1882	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819		13,965	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,674
1886	227,195	262,307	61,745	+	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	812,167
1888	252,362	299,974	63,115		6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,565	885,987
1890	339,390	329,908	69,116		3,063	14,100	13,940	Penalty & Costs	132,286	131,160	1,032,963
1892	358,745	341,205	78,964		4,156	13,660	14,628	5,476	152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894	338,804	213,126	78,990		3,867	11,744	11,980	3,922	152,268	152,247	1,068,592
1894 9 mos	167,083	151,580	39,050	Inheritance	1,850	4,698	4,427	7,297	74,891	75,082	522,583
1895	196,668	164,272	43,663		1,803	5,971	5,425	7,255	84,183	83,470	592,692
1896	240,971	210,194	46,655	7,698	1,817	6,302	5,889	10,375	90,297	89,443	698,844
1897	246,828	242,719	47,973	.....	974	7,313	5,849		101,858	95,814	759,703

† Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.

	Tax per capita*	1887, Taxes Collected	Tax per capita*
1876, Taxes Collected,	\$162,880.	1887, Taxes Collected	\$417,103.
1877, " "	219,628.	1888, " "	482,938.
1878, " "	245,387.	1889, " "	537,494.
1879, " "	290,380.	1890, " "	560,757.
1880, " "	317,872.	1891, " "	555,428.
1881, " "	367,004.	1892, " "	529,180.
1882, " "	379,071.	1893, " "	539,412.
1883, " "	417,794.	1894, " "	522,583.
1884, " "	409,000.	1895, " "	592,692.
1885, " "	432,656.	1896, " "	608,844.
1886, " "	467,719.	1897, " "	759,704.

* Omitting fractions.

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for 1897.

First Division, Oahu. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Est'ie	Personal Property.	Carriage, s. Drays	Carts and Drays	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School	Total Taxes.	Penalty and Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND PART HAWAIIAN.	Assessed....	2,807	2,965	\$ 42,009 00	\$ 3,252 05	\$ 660	\$ 758	\$1,480 10	\$3,693	\$7,292	\$7,326	\$ 66,440 15	\$	
	Collected.....	1,966	2,172	34,831 85	2,901 55	495	532	987 70	2,497	4,900	4,034	52,079 10	2,416 14	\$ 54,495 24
	Delinquent.....	847	793	7,177 15	350 50	165	196	492 40	1,196	2,392	2,392	14,361 05		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	1,471	1,110	63,248 20	19,190 23	2,470	814	909 40	1,655	3,280	3,300	94,866 88		
	Collected.....	1,322	901	61,229 85	18,296 53	2,240	740	787 50	1,347	2,664	2,684	89,994 83		
	Delinquent.....	149	209	2,018 35	893 70	230	68	121 90	308	616	616	4,871 95	1,004 25	90,999 13
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	708	754	8,646 95	650 68	210	268	244 30	1,080	2,112	2,154	15,365 93		
	Collected.....	577	632	7,798 95	562 13	170	106	178 90	846	1,644	1,686	13,081 98	535 55	13,617 53
	Delinquent.....	131	122	848 00	88 55	40	72	65 40	234	468	468	2 283 95		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	1,423	7,371	8 290 65	18,754 55	500	922	532 30	7,854	15,685	15,698	68,239 50		
	Collected.....	1 105	7,346	7,252 25	15,943 00	320	714	452 00	7,786	15,552	15,562	63,601 25	2,052 85	65,654 10
	Delinquent.....	258	25	1,038 40	2,811 55	180	188	80 30	68	136	136	4 618 25		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	179	2,984	61 00	961 00	60	86	85 10	3,116	6,226	6,226	16,85 10		
	Collected.....	144	2,963	50 00	874 70	25	62	74 30	3,063	6,120	6,124	16,393 00	391 35	16,784 35
	Delinquent.....	35	21	11 30	86 30	35	24	10 80	53	106	106	432 10		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	10	12	207 70	22 00	..	14	13 90	19	38	38	352 60		
	Collected.....	9	10	166 20	15 00	..	12	13 90	16	32	32	287 10	17 20	304 30
	Delinquent.....	1	2	41 50	7 00	..	2	..	3	6	6	65 50		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	111	....	7,393 93	*49,326 70	200	248	17 20	....	....	....	57,185 83		
	Collected.....	107	....	7,385 93	49,188 60	200	248	17 20	....	....	....	57,039 73	92 25	57,131 98
	Delinquent.....	4	....	8 00	138 10	..	..	..	....	....	....	146 10		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	73	....	2,544 65	25,000 10	20	218	11 70	....	....	....	27,794 45		
	Collected.....	68	....	2,542 15	24,793 50	15	200	10 60	....	....	....	27,501 25	719 30	28,280 55
	Delinquent.....	5	....	2 50	206 60	5	18	1 10	....	....	....	233 20		
TOTALS OF FIRST DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	6,782	15,196	132 402 08	*117,157 31	4,120	3,998	3,294 00	17,417	34,636	34,746	347,070 39		
	Collected.....	5,352	14,024	121,257 18	112,575 01	3,465	2,730	2,522 10	15,555	30,912	31,022	320,038 29	7,228 39	327,267 18
	Delinquent.....	1,430	1,172	11,144 90	4,582 30	655	568	771 90	1,862	3,724	3,724	27,032 10		

Includes \$974.90 Insurance.

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for 1897.

Second Division, Maui, Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property	Carriages.	Cart and Dray	Dog Tax	Pol.	Road.	School	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty and Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND PART HAWAIIAN.	Assessed.....	1,876	1,811	\$ 10,711 87	\$ 1,727 76	\$ 280	\$ 252	\$ 762 80	\$1,831	\$3,600	\$3,634	\$ 22,808 43	\$ 804 83	\$ 17,868 46
	Collected.....	1,294	1,629	6,675 75	1,337 28	184	148	659 60	1,629	312 0	3,230	17,063 63		
	Delinquent.....	582	202	4,036 12	390 48	105	104	103 20	202	400	404	5,744 80		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	254	261	3,504 03	1,757 17	445	148	184 80	261	520	522	7,342 00		
	Collected.....	219	257	3,161 78	1,701 57	425	134	177 30	257	512	514	6,882 65	68 33	6,950 98
	Delinquent.....	35	4	342 25	55 60	20	14	7 50	4	8	8	459 35		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	196	562	950 78	532 08	80	116	165 60	562	1,110	1,110	4,636 40		
	Collected.....	107	538	827 93	508 53	73	100	153 50	538	1,052	1,072	4,334 96	78 42	4,413 38
	Delinquent.....	20	24	122 85	23 55	7	16	12 10	24	48	48	301 50		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	247	2,089	1,030 60	1,283 32	94	176	250 80	2,089	4,153	4,178	13,259 72		
	Collected.....	206	2,048	689 70	1,014 87	87	144	220 40	2,048	4,076	4,096	12,375 97	432 51	12,808 48
	Delinquent.....	41	41	340 90	268 45	7	32	30 40	41	82	82	883 75		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	91	2,577	22 05	115 61	20	70	82 70	2,577	5,148	5,154	13,189 36		
	Collected.....	79	2,538	20 05	102 11	18	58	80 50	2,538	5,076	5,076	12,962 66	209 53	13,172 19
	Delinquent.....	12	39	2 00	13 50	2	12	2 20	39	78	78	226 70		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	9	35	9 80	.....	.....	.....	8 70	35	70	70	103 50		
	Collected.....	7	34	6 30	.....	.....	.....	7 60	34	68	68	181 90	5 00	188 90
	Delinquent.....	2	1	3 50	.....	.....	.....	1 10	1	2	2	9 60		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	20	.....	28,290 93	14,512 01	37	324	1 0	.....	.....	.....	43 165 04		
	Collected.....	20	.....	28,291 93	14,512 01	37	324	1 10	.....	.....	.....	43,165 04	7 55	43,172 59
	Delinquent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	15	.....	360 33	484 80	18	30	2 20	.....	.....	.....	904 42		
	Collected.....	15	.....	360 33	484 80	18	30	2 20	.....	.....	.....	904 42	7 50	911 92
	Delinquent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF SECOND DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	2,701	7,355	44 880 39	20,412 84	983	1,116	1 438 70	7,355	14,606	14,678	105,498 93		
	Collected.....	2,017	7,044	40,041 77	19,661 26	842	938	1,302 20	7,044	13,988	14,056	97,873 23	1613 67	99,486 90
	Delinquent.....	701	311	4,847 62	751 58	141	178	156 50	311	618	622	7,625 70		

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for 1897.

Third Division, Hawaii. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	C'ria- ges.	Carts and Drays.	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School	TOTAL TAXES	Penalty and Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND PART HAWAIIAN.	Assessed	1,743	2,284	\$ 16,324 36	\$ 4,016 64	\$ 105	\$ 136	\$ 1,377 00	\$ 2,284	\$ 4,534	\$ 4,562	\$ 33,339 00	\$	\$
	Collected	1,545	2,171	15,044 22	3,913 20	95	126	1,325 70	2,271	4,510	4,536	31,821 12	483 61	32,304 73
	Delinquent	198	113	1,280 14	103 44	10	10	51 30	13	24	26	1,517 88		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed	335	636	11,082 48	6,504 63	331	374	307 70	636	1,272	1,270	21,879 81		
	Collected	317	635	10,630 95	6,496 28	339	362	303 50	635	1,268	1,270	21,294 73	61 54	21,356 27
	Delinquent	18	1	451 53	108 35	2	12	4 20	1	4	2	585 08		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed	162	1,155	602 12	557 55	43	68	246 50	1,155	2,308	2,366	7,306 17		
	Collected	156	1,153	605 52	555 15	41	68	239 90	1,153	2,304	2,302	7,268 57	91 65	7,360 22
	Delinquent	6	2	16 60	2 40	2	....	6 60	2	4	4	37 60		
CHINESE.	Assessed	171	4,190	601 84	1,860 61	26	38	222 40	4,190	8,344	8,382	23,754 85		
	Collected	160	4,190	588 95	1,844 51	24	38	219 30	4,190	8,332	8,372	23,618 76	176 53	23,795 29
	Delinquent	11	...	102 89	16 10	2	....	3 10	...	12	...	136 09		
JAPANESE.	Assessed	39	8,559	52 60	374 59	45	52	96 70	8,559	17,110	17,120	43,409 89		
	Collected	38	8,559	50 10	374 59	45	52	95 60	8,559	17,110	17,120	43,406 29	421 32	43,827 61
	Delinquent	1	...	2 50	....	....	....	1 10	...	...	...	3 60		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed .....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	10 00	1 00	11 00
	Collected .....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	10 00		
	Delinquent .....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	....
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed	50	...	29,583 43	61,594 73	51	758	15 90	...	...	...	92,003 06		
	Collected	48	...	29,576 43	61,587 26	51	756	15 90	...	...	...	91,986 59	3 50	91,990 09
	Delinquent	2	...	7 00	7 47	...	2	....	...	...	...	16 47		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed	26	...	1,327 10	2,454 05	2	48	11 90	...	...	...	3,843 05		
	Collected	26	...	1,327 10	2,454 05	2	48	11 90	...	...	...	3,843 05	1 12	3,844 17
	Delinquent .....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	....
TOTALS OF THIRD DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed	2,526	16,826	59,683 93	77,462 80	603	1,474	2,278 10	16,826	33,572	33,616	225,545 83	1,240 27	224,429 38
	Collected	2,290	16,810	57,823 27	77,225 04	537	1,450	2,211 80	16,810	33,528	33,614	223,249 11		
	Delinquent	236	16	1,860 66	237 76	16	24	66 30	16	44	32	2,296 72		

Statement of Taxes, Assessed Collected and Delinquent, for 1897.

Fourth Division, Kauai. Nationality, Number of Taxpayers, and Kinds of Tax, by Jona. Shan, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Criages.	Carts and Drays.	Dog Tax.	Poll.	Road.	School.	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty & Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND HALF-CASTE.	Assessed.....	640	739	\$ 3,202 47	\$ 468 93	\$ 190	\$ 114	\$ 556 40	739	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,474	\$ 8,222 80	\$	
	Collected.....	622	734	3,162 97	465 19	184	114	553 10	734	1,468	1,464	8,145 26	70 31	3,215 57
	Delinquent.....	18	5	39 50	3 74	6		3 30	5	10	10	77 54		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.....	185	351	4,662 71	4,662 22	432	257	317 30	351	702	702	12,053 23		
	Collected.....	185	351	4,669 71	4,662 22	432	257	317 30	351	702	702	12,053 23		
	Delinquent.....													12,078 13
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.....	69	486	79 10	123 20	74	28	95 90	486	972	972	2,830 20		
	Collected.....	69	486	79 10	123 20	74	28	95 90	486	972	972	2,826 90	6 40	2,833 30
	Delinquent.....							3 30				3 30		
CHINESE.	Assessed.....	170	2,733	1,280 90	2,058 25	36	90	173 20	2,733	5,464	5,466	17,302 35		
	Collected.....	168	2,733	1,268 40	2,058 25	36	90	173 20	2,733	5,464	5,466	17,288 85	56 00	17,344 85
	Delinquent.....	2		12 50	1 00							13 50		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.....	91	4,198	168 05	342 46	93	131	126 70	4,198	8,358	8,394	21,811 21		
	Collected.....	91	4,198	168 05	342 46	93	131	126 70	4,198	8,358	8,394	21,811 21	124 11	21,935 32
	Delinquent.....													
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.....	3	62					7 70	62	124	124	317 70		
	Collected.....	3	62					7 70	62	124	124	317 70	11 00	328 70
	Delinquent.....													
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.....	14		13,915 77	23,352 42	34	574					37,876 19		
	Collected.....	14		13,915 77	23,352 42	34	574					37,876 19		37,876 19
	Delinquent.....													
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.....	9		4,482 32	3,227 94	102	30	6 20				7,848 46		
	Collected.....	9		4,482 32	3,227 94	102	30	6 20				7,848 46		7,848 46
	Delinquent.....													
TOTALS OF FOURTH DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.....	1,181	8,569	27,758 32	34,236 42	961	1,224	1,283 40	8,569	17,098	17,132	108,262 14		
	Collected.....	1,161	8,564	27,706 32	34,231 68	955	1,224	1,276 80	8,564	17,088	17,122	108,167 80	292 72	108,460 52
	Delinquent.....	20	5	52 00	4 74	6		6 60	5	10	10	94 34		

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for 1897.

Summary of the Four Divisions, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

NATIONALITY, &C.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property.	Carriage, &C.	Carts and Drays.	Dog Tax	Poll.	Road.	School	TOTAL TAXES.	Penalty and Costs.	TOTAL WITH PENALTIES.
HAWAIIAN AND PART HAWAIIAN.	Assessed.	7,066	7,819	\$ 75,247 70	\$ 9,465 38	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,230	\$ 4,176 30	\$ 8,547	\$ 16,904	\$ 16,996	\$ 130,810 38	\$	\$ 112,884 00
	Collected.	5,421	6,806	59,714 79	3,617 22	958	920	3,526 10	7,131	14,076	14,164	109,109 11	3,774 89	
	Delinquent.	1,645	1,013	12,532 91	848 16	286	310	650 20	1,416	2,826	2,832	21,701 27		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.	Assessed.	2,245	2,358	82,464 42	32,214 25	3,678	1,593	1,719 20	2,903	5,774	5,796	136,141 87		
	Collected.	2,043	2,144	79,052 29	31,150 60	3,426	1,499	1,585 60	2,590	5,140	5,170	130,225 49	1,159 02	131,384 51
	Delinquent.	202	214	2,812 13	1,057 65	252	94	133 60	313	621	626	5,916 38		
PORTUGUESE.	Assessed.	1,135	2,957	10,298 95	1,863 51	407	480	752 30	3,283	6,502	6,552	30,138 76		
	Collected.	969	2,809	9,311 50	1,749 01	358	392	664 90	3,023	5,982	6,032	27,512 41	712 02	28,224 43
	Delinquent.	166	148	987 45	114 50	49	88	87 40	260	520	520	2,626 35		
CHINESE.	Assessed.	2,011	16,383	11,293 99	23,957 73	636	1,226	1,178 70	16,866	33,654	33,724	122,556 42		
	Collected.	1,699	16,317	9,799 30	20,860 63	467	1,006	1,064 90	10,757	33,424	33,506	116,884 83	2,17 89	119,602 72
	Delinquent.	312	66	1,494 69	3,097 10	189	220	113 80	100	230	218	5,671 59		
JAPANESE.	Assessed.	400	18,318	303 72	1,793 66	218	339	301 20	18,450	36,842	36,898	95,235 56		
	Collected.	352	18,258	288 20	1,693 86	181	303	377 10	18,358	36,638	36,714	94,573 16	1,146 31	95,719 47
	Delinquent.	48	60	15 52	99 80	37	36	14 10	92	184	184	662 40		
VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.	Assessed.	22	111	227 50	22 00	..	14	30 30	118	236	236	873 80		
	Collected.	19	108	172 50	15 00	..	12	29 20	114	228	228	798 70	34 20	832 90
	Delinquent.	3	3	45 00	7 00	..	2	1 10	4	8	8	75 10		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CORPORATIONS.	Assessed.	195	..	79,184 06	148,785 26	322	1,904	34 20	..	..	..	230,230 12		
	Collected.	189	..	79,169 06	148,640 29	322	1,902	34 20	..	..	..	230,067 55	103 30	230,170 85
	Delinquent.	6	..	15 00	145 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	162 57		
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FIRMS.	Assessed.	123	..	8,723 40	31,166 08	142	326	32 00	..	..	..	40,390 38		
	Collected.	118	..	8,720 90	30,960 38	137	308	30 90	..	..	..	40,157 18	727 92	40,885 10
	Delinquent.	5	..	2 50	206 60	5	18	1 10	..	..	..	233 20		
TOTALS OF FIRST DIVISION AS ABOVE.	Assessed.	13,197	47,946	264,733 72	*249,269 37	6,667	7,112	8,314 20	50,167	99,912	100,202	786,377 29		
	Collected.	10,810	46,442	246,828 54	243,692 99	5,849	6,342	7,312 90	47,973	95,516	95,814	749,328 43	10,375 55	759,703 98
	Delinquent.	2,387	1,594	17,995 18	5,576 38	818	770	1,001 30	2,194	4,396	4,388	37,048 86		

* Includes \$973.00 Insurance.

Statement of Taxes, Assessed, Collected and Delinquent, for 1897.

Recapitulation of Divisions, by Jona. Shaw, Assessor.

DIVISIONS.	DESCRIPTION.	No. of Property Payers.	No. of Personal Payers.	Real Estate	Personal Property	Carri- ages.	Carts and Drays.	Dogs and Tags.	Poll.	Road.	School	TOTALS.	Penalties and Costs.	TOTAL TAX- ES WITH PENALTIES.
1ST—OAHU.....	Taxes Assessed..	6,782	15,196	\$13,402 08	\$117,157 31	\$4,120	\$3,298	\$3,294 00	\$17,417	\$34,636	\$34,746	\$347,070 39	\$7,228 89	\$ 354,299 28
2ND—MAUI.....	"	2,708	7,255	44,889 39	20,412 84	983	1,116	1,458 70	7,355	14,606	14,078	105,498 93	1,613 67	107,112 60
3RD—HAWAII.....	"	2,526	16,826	59,683 93	77,462 80	603	1,474	2,278 10	16,826	33,572	33,046	225,545 83	1,240 27	226,786 10
4TH—KAUAI.....	"	1,181	8,569	27,758 32	34,236 42	601	1,224	1,283 40	8,569	17,008	17,132	108,167 14	202 72	108,369 86
	T. tals.....	13,197	47,946	264,733 72	249,269 37	6,667	7,112	8,314 20	50,167	99,912	100,202	786,377 29	10,375 55	796,752 84
1ST—OAHU.....	Taxes Collected..	5,352	14,024	121,257 18	112,575 01	3,465	2,730	2,522 10	15,555	30,912	31,022	320,038 29	7,228 89	327,267 18
2ND—MAUI.....	"	2,007	7,044	40,041 77	19,661 26	842	938	1,302 20	7,044	13,988	14,056	97,873 23	1,613 67	99,486 90
3RD—HAWAII.....	"	2,200	16,810	57,823 27	77,225 04	587	1,450	2,211 80	16,810	33,528	33,614	223,249 11	1,240 27	224,489 38
4TH—KAUAI.....	"	1,161	8,564	27,706 32	34,231 68	955	1,224	1,276 80	8,564	17,088	17,122	108,167 80	202 72	108,369 52
	Totals.....	10,810	46,442	246,828 54	243,692 99	5,849	6,342	7,312 90	47,973	95,510	95,814	749,328 43	10,375 55	759,703 98
1ST—OAHU.....	Tax's Delinquent	1,430	1,172	11,144 90	4,582 30	655	568	771 90	1,862	3,724	3,724	27,032 10		27,032 10
2ND—MAUI.....	"	70	311	4,847 62	751 58	141	178	156 50	311	618	622	7,625 70		7,625 70
3RD—HAWAII.....	"	236	16	1,860 66	237 76	16	24	66 30	16	44	32	2,206 72		2,206 72
4TH—KAUAI.....	"	20	5	52 00	4 74	6		6 60	5	10	10	94 34		94 34
	To tals.....	2,387	1,504	17,905 18	5,576 38	818	770	1,001 30	2,194	4,396	4,388	37,048 86		37,048 86

Grand Totals of the Four Divisions for 1897.

TOTAL ASSESSMENTS.....	13,197	47,946	264,733 72	249,269 37	6,667	7,112	8,314 20	50,167	99,912	100,202	786,377 29	10,375 55	796,752 84
TOTAL COLLECTIONS.....	10,810	46,442	246,828 54	243,692 99	5,849	6,342	7,312 90	47,973	95,510	95,814	749,328 43	10,375 55	759,703 98
TOTAL DELINQUENTS.....	2,387	1,504	17,905 18	5,576 38	818	770	1,001 30	2,194	4,396	4,388	37,048 86		37,048 86

TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records,

Station.	Observer.	1897.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII.							
Waiakea	R. Kennedy	6.42	9.42	5.38	9.20	16.59	9.76
Hilo (town)	E. G. Hitchcock . .	8.03	10.22	5.73	8.28	12.75	8.84
Kaumana	G. H. Williams . . .	13.85	23.76	7.71	10.73	18.30	8.87
Pepeekeo	W. H. Rogers . . .	5.15	9.72	6.08	10.20	10.07	8.25
Honomu	Plantation	4.35	11.63	6.16	10.24	13.01	7.45
Hakalau	Geo. Ross	4.60	11.28	5.44	9.57	14.01	7.22
Laupahoehoe . . .	E. W. Barnard . . .	14.72	17.89	3.90	3.77	13.94	10.20
Ookala	W. G. Walker . . .	4.33	9.42	2.55	2.04	9.39	6.72
Kukaiau	J. R. Renton	3.16	7.19	0.65	1.87	6.65	5.18
Paauhau	A. Moore	1.68	5.27	0.70	0.72	6.02	3.81
Honokaa	J. M. Muir	3.22	5.90	1.53	0.92	6.17	4.60
Waimea	E. W. Lyons	1.77	3.05	0.79	1.54	1.82	3.24
Kohala	A. Ostrom	1.58	5.50	1.58	2.25	3.49	2.07
Kailua	W. S. Yowell	8.48	7.01	7.43	9.44	2.94	1.11
Kealakekua	S. H. Davis	9.80	10.36	6.74	6.18	4.46	1.52
Kalahiki	C. D. Miller	5.53	5.53	4.06	6.93	3.55	3.20
Naalehu	G. C. Hewitt	0.56	2.15	1.54	3.90	10.00	4.31
Pahala	T. C. Wills	0.06	1.81	1.10	2.15	6.87	1.92
Olaa	J. W. Mason	11.35	14.85	8.23	9.41	19.92	13.48
Kapoho	D. B. Lyman	4.77	5.29	5.99	7.13	12.41	9.74
Pohoiki	R. Rycroft . . . . .	...	3.98	3.32	8.04	9.71	8.63
MAUI.							
Paleakala Ranch.	W. F. Pogue	0.44	4.38	0.28	2.55	6.27	3.41
Huomalei	A. McKibbin	3.33	5.66	1.68	5.41	6.28	...
Paia	D. C. Lindsay	1.20	3.00	0.38	1.68	4.18	2.06
Kahului	G. P. Wilder	0.00	0.85	0.12	0.12	4.33	2.33
Kaanapali	E. Reiman	0.60	1.37	0.61	1.62	5.11	3.61
Olowalu	A. Haneberg	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.92	1.74
Mokulau	Jos. Garnett	5.53	4.90	4.42	7.20	12.35	5.13
Molokai	Dr. Mowritz	3.17	2.07	2.17	3.25	4.81	4.31
Koele	F. H. Hayselden . .	0.71	1.49	5.87	4.96	2.81	...
OAHU.							
Punahou	C. J. Lyons	1.31	1.23	3.41	1.81	2.07	0.84
Kulaokahua	W. R. Castle	0.81	0.54	2.77	1.53	1.88	0.51
Kapiolani Park . .	H. Mc. Callum	0.10	0.26	0.19	0.44	1.48	0.68
Pauoa	S. E. Bishop	2.42	1.93	3.23	3.33	2.58	1.25
Nuuanu Avenue . .	W. W. Hall	2.56	1.48	2.96	3.45	2.23	1.04
" Valley	Electric Station . . .	9.00	4.10	9.08	7.17	4.98	2.66
Luakaha	Water Works	12.62	7.96	15.27	10.62	5.94	4.18
Waimanalo	A. Irvine	1.12	1.12	2.96	3.15	3.69	3.13
Maunawili	Geo. Gibb	5.04	3.35	10.82	10.38	4.70	4.08
Kaneohe	J. P. Mendonca . . .	2.11	1.95	5.82	4.02	4.57	3.32
Ahuimanu	H. Macfarlane	1.13	9.57	12.67	7.88	7.04	4.26
Kahuku	Geo. Weight	1.10	1.59	4.50	3.11	3.42	1.6
Waianae	C. A. Wideman	4.60	10.12	1.54	2.59	3.71	4.19
Ewa Plantation . .	W. J. Lowrie	0.26	0.22	2.87	3.39	2.39	0.72
KAUAI.							
Lihue	G. N. Wilcox	1.31	1.30	2.33	3.05	3.31	0.48
Hanamaulu	W. G. Smith	0.70	1.05	2.31	3.32	3.26	0.59
Kilauea	H. R. Anahu	3.46	4.01	4.22	3.81	6.92	2.91
Hanalei	W. H. Deverill . . .	5.31	5.25	6.58	6.78	10.82	2.78

THROUGHOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1897-98.

By C. J. Lyons. Continued from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Feet Elvtn.	1898.						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
HAWAII.								
Waiakea.....	50	41.51	6.94	49.75	6.95	7.25	4.30	173.47
Hilo.....	100	38.64	3.95	45.41	7.12	8.19	4.23	161.39
Kaumana.....	1250	49.61	7.76	55.58	12.70	15.58	6.54	230.99
Pepeekeo.....	100	33.14	8.66	42.37	5.94	8.87	4.17	152.62
Hononu.....	300	35.44	7.28	49.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hakalau.....	200	31.90	6.53	38.72	6.32	8.48	3.85	147.92
Laupahoehoe.....	600	41.60	8.28	31.70	7.50	11.56	4.80	169.86
Ookala.....	400	32.85	6.52	28.43	6.33	.....	.....	.....
Kukaiaiu.....	260	28.20	4.72	20.59	4.96	3.96	3.88	91.01
Paauhau.....	300	18.31	2.90	12.23	4.46	3.52	2.73	62.41
Honokaa.....	425	16.24	3.56	12.79	5.39	2.93	3.29	66.54
Waimea.....	2720	3.62	2.62	6.39	2.60	2.54	4.66	34.64
Kohala.....	350	6.61	.....	16.54	3.15	4.84	.....	.....
Kailua.....	950	1.33	4.19	8.67	2.48	7.28	7.26	67.62
Kealakekua.....	1580	1.61	4.53	6.99	2.03	7.81	7.36	69.39
Kalahiki.....	800	1.27	3.88	6.80	2.19	4.74	3.59	51.27
Naalehu.....	650	4.34	3.77	20.02	0.71	3.47	0.62	55.39
Pahala.....	1100	5.82	5.31	.....	0.54	1.21	0.34	.....
Olaa.....	1650	51.46	10.16	52.44	13.86	13.66	8.18	227.00
Kapoho.....	110	15.64	11.41	24.86	3.26	4.17	4.19	108.86
Pohoiki.....	10	18.04	15.26	19.87	3.05	3.48	6.50	.....
MAUI, ETC.								
Haleakala Ranch..	2000	3.97	3.83	9.46	1.17	1.55	1.18	38.49
Puomalei.....	1400	9.93	5.94	13.38	3.21	5.32	2.78	.....
Paia.....	180	3.08	4.35	5.03	1.80	.....	.....	.....
Kahului.....	10	0.88	5.16	1.74	0.75	.....	.....	.....
Kaanapali.....	15	3.64	8.71	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olowalu.....	15	0.00	4.15	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	.....
Kaupo.....	300	14.23	6.84	20.96	2.17	2.94	1.96	.....
Mapulehu, Molokai	70	3.68	8.66	8.69	1.02	2.23	1.43	45.49
Koele, Lanai....	1600	0.23	7.92	9.22	0.39	0.32	5.02	.....
OAHU.								
Punahou.....	50	6.26	8.49	12.70	2.42	1.35	2.90	.....
Kulaokahua.....	50	3.99	7.62	10.66	1.20	0.68	2.07	34.26
Kapiolani Park...	10	1.39	6.63	7.95	0.23	0.22	0.37	19.94
School Street...	50	6.56	9.15	12.03	2.22	1.84	3.05	49.59
Nuanu Avenue...	50	.....	9.04	11.79	1.67	1.47	2.63	.....
" Valley...	405	18.89	10.82	26.17	4.32	4.31	7.20	108.70
Luakaha.....	850	22.00	20.44	40.13	7.45	9.30	10.25	166.16
Waimanalo.....	25	1.87	11.20	12.35	1.68	1.26	2.74	46.27
Maunawili.....	300	4.93	10.72	15.69	2.32	2.92	4.51	80.46
Kaneohe.....	100	2.02	.....	16.34	1.77	1.58	.....	.....
Ahuimanu.....	350	4.54	12.75	28.87	4.05	3.51	6.95	103.22
Kahuku.....	25	2.57	6.58	16.15	1.72	1.24	1.91	45.49
Waianae.....	1700	2.99	13.93	11.20	4.40	2.45	3.01	64.73
Honouliuli.....	60	0.42	11.01	7.02	0.38	0.22	1.53	30.43
KAUAI.								
Lihue.....	200	4.03	6.65	11.60	2.00	1.89	2.51	40.46
Hanamaulu.....	200	2.68	5.06	10.39	1.54	1.73	2.83	35.46
Kilauea.....	325	8.79	7.44	18.01	5.27	4.46	4.09	73.39
Hanalei.....	10	12.20	4.71	27.67	7.03	6.10	3.49	98.72

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT HONOLULU, 1897-98.

[Compiled from Records of Weather Bureau by C. J. Lyons.]

Month.	BAROMETER.		Rainfall.	REL. HUMID.		TEMPERATURE.							ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY	Cloud Amt.	Wind Force.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.		9 A.M.	9 P.M.	Min.	Max.	6 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Aver.	Gr. to Cu.Ft.			
July.....	30.099	30.032	1.31	68.0	73.8	72.5	83.9	74.2	80.8	75.5	76.8	6.9	5.0	4.0	
August.....	30.079	30.024	1.23	67.9	71.3	72.6	85.4	73.9	81.6	76.8	77.4	7.1	5.0	3.0	
September....	30.058	29.990	3.41	70.0	76.6	71.3	84.4	74.2	80.8	75.4	76.8	7.1	4.0	3.0	
October.....	30.075	29.990	1.81	72.7	79.1	72.5	83.1	73.1	80.2	75.1	76.1	7.5	5.0	3.0	
November....	30.032	29.956	0.07	67.9	76.6	66.6	80.5	69.6	77.5	71.8	73.0	6.6	6.0	3.0	
December....	30.100	30.020	0.84	69.8	77.0	65.8	78.8	68.0	75.0	71.0	71.2	6.2	5.0	3.0	
January.....	30.116	30.043	6.26	74.7	76.4	67.0	77.0	68.0	74.0	71.0	71.0	6.3	6.0	3.0	
February....	29.996	29.916	8.49	78.2	79.8	62.9	76.1	64.2	74.0	67.9	68.8	6.4	5.2	1.4	
March.....	30.085	30.003	12.70	75.2	77.5	65.2	74.6	67.1	73.0	69.5	69.9	6.4	7.2	3.3	
April.....	30.133	30.048	2.42	66.5	75.7	65.3	77.4	67.5	75.7	70.4	71.2	6.1	3.9	2.6	
May.....	30.130	30.072	1.35	66.2	73.6	68.8	79.2	70.6	77.3	72.5	73.5	6.5	5.2	3.4	
June.....	30.082	30.031	2.90	67.3	75.2	69.9	81.5	71.5	79.5	74.0	75.0	6.8	4.2	2.5	
Year.....	30.082	30.011	42.79	70.4	76.1	68.4	80.2	70.2	77.5	72.6	73.4	6.7	5.1	2.9	

1898

1897

LATEST CENSUS RETURNS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Taken September 27, 1896.

SUB-DIVISION.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Inhab- ited.	Unin- hab- ited.	Build- ing.	Total.
OAHU--Honolulu	18,775	11,145	28,920	5,153	840	47	6,040
Ewa	2,284	783	3,067	390	67	7	464
Waianae	886	395	1,281	206	2		208
Waialua	926	423	1,349	211	37		248
Koolauloa	1,289	546	1,835	232	37	3	272
Koolaupoko	2,004	749	2,753	493	82	3	578
	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,810
HAWAII--Hilo	9,071	3,807	12,878	1,880	165	7	2,052
Puna	1,228	520	1,748	256	38	3	297
Kau	2,031	877	2,908	437	135	4	576
S. Kona	1,397	930	2,327	403	33	7	443
N. Kona	1,905	1,156	3,061	526	129	7	662
S. Kohala	318	240	558	102	52	1	155
N. Kohala	2,675	1,450	4,125	611	139	2	752
Hamakua	4,007	1,673	5,680	818	268	4	1,090
	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	959	35	6,027
MOLOKAI	1,355	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
LANAI	51	54	105	23	13		86
MAUI--Lahaina	1,529	869	2,398	454	198	3	655
Wailuku	4,098	1,974	6,072	989	165	4	1,158
Makawao	3,261	2,203	5,464	1,177	120	3	1,300
Hana	2,547	1,245	3,792	536	167	8	711
	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
KAUAI--Niihau	76	88	164	31	3		34
Waimea	3,226	1,205	4,431	586	21	1	607
Koloa	1,277	558	1,835	359	21	3	383
Lihue	2,304	1,121	3,425	263	65	1	629
Kawaihau	2,067	695	2,762	387	62		449
Hanalei	1,950	825	2,775	425	130	4	559
Total--Kauai and Niihau ..	10,900	4,492	15,392	2,531	302	9	2,661
RECAPITULATION.							
Oahu	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,010
Hawaii	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	955	35	6,027
Molokai	1,335	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
Lanai	51	54	105	23	13		36
Maui	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
Niihau	76	88	164	31	3		34
Kauai	10,824	4,404	15,228	2,320	299	8	2,627
Totals	72,517	36,503	109,020	17,099	3,081	124	21,104

CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By Districts, Comparative, 1890 and 1896.

		BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.			
HAWAII.	1890.	1896.		1890	1896
Hilo.....	9,935	12,878	Lanai.....	174	105
Puna.....	834	1,748	OAHU.		
Kau.....	2,577	2,908	Honolulu.....	22,907	29,920
North Kona.....	1,753	3,061	Ewa.....	2,155	3,067
South Kona.....	1,812	2,327	Waianae.....	903	1,281
North Kohala.....	4,303	4,125	Waiialua.....	1,286	1,349
South Kohala.....	538	558	Koolauloa.....	1,444	1,835
Hamakua.....	5,002	5,680	Koolaupoko.....	2,499	2,753
	26,754	33,285		31,194	40,205
				KAUAI.	
Lahaina.....	2,113	2,398	Waimea.....	2,523	4,431
Wailuku.....	6,708	6,072	Niihau.....	216	164
Hana.....	3,270	3,792	Koloa.....	1,755	1,835
Makawao.....	5,266	5,464	Kawaihau.....	2,101	2,762
	17,357	17,726	Hanalei.....	2,472	2,775
			Lihue.....	2,792	3,425
Molokai.....	2,652	2,307		11,859	15,392

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1896 COMPARED.

	1890	1896		1890.	1896.
Hawaiians.....	34,436	31,019	Britons.....	1,344	2,250
Part Hawaiians.....	6,186	8,485	Portuguese.....	8,602	15,191
Chinese.....	15,301	21,616	Germans.....	1,034	1,432
Americans.....	1,928	3,086	French.....	70	101
Haw.-born, for'gn par.	7,495	*	Other foreigners.....	419	600
Japanese.....	12,360	24,407	Polynesian.....	588	455
Norwegian.....	227	378			

* Divided into nationality of parents.

Total Population 1890, 89,990. Total Population 1896, 109,020.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1836-96.

ISLANDS.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.	Census 1896.
Hawaii...	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754	33,285
Maui....	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726
Oahu....	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205
Kauai....	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	* 8,935	11,643	15,228
Molokai...	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	2614	2,652	2,307
Lanai....	1,200	600	646	394	348	214		174	105
Niihau...	993	790	647	325	233	177		216	164
Kahool'we	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals..	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020
All Foreigners....		2,119	2,716	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	69,516
Hawaiians.....		71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,232	40,622	39,504

* Including Niihau

THE CENSUS OF 1896 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITY.	UNDER 15 YEARS.	15 TO 30 YEARS.	30 TO 45 YEARS.	45 TO 60 YEARS.	60 TO 75 YEARS.	OVER 75 YEARS.	TOTAL.
Natives.....	9,991	8,560	6,042	3,579	2,211	636	31,019
Part Hawaiian.....	5,027	2,186	962	239	67	4	8,485
Haw'n-born Frgnrs...	12,844	639	170	63	19	1	13,733
Americans.....	201	708	821	348	166	22	2,266
British.....	94	428	579	317	102	18	1,538
Germans.....	75	302	326	151	53	5	912
French.....	1	12	28	16	15	3	75
Portuguese.....	917	3,369	2,212	1,398	303	33	8,232
Norwegians.....	13	56	112	32	2	1	216
Chinese.....	730	8,655	6,657	2,933	392	15	19,382
Japanese.....	287	13,491	7,958	564	27	2	22,329
Polynesians.....	8	169	145	65	18	4	409
Other Nationalities...	13	97	182	101	27	4	424
Totals.....	30,201	38,669	26,194	9,806	3,402	748	109,020

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1853.

NATIONALITY.	1853.	1866.	1872.	1878.	1884.	1890.	1896.
Natives.....	70,036	57,125	49,044	44,088	40,014	34,436	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....	983	1,640	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186	8,485
Chinese.....	364	1,206	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301	19,382
Americans.....	692		889	1,276	2,066	1,928	2,266
Haw'n-born Frgnrs...	309		849	947	2,040	7,495	13,733
British.....	435		619	883	1,282	1,344	1,538
Portuguese.....	86		395	436	9,377	8,602	8,232
Germans.....	81		224	272	1,600	1,434	912
French.....	60	2,988	88	81	192	70	75
Japanese.....					116	12,360	22,329
Norwegian.....	8				362	227	216
Other Foreigners.....	80		364	666	416	419	424
Polynesian.....	4				956	588	409
Totals.....	73,138	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020

* There was no complete division of nationalities noted in the census of 1866.

ESTIMATED POPULATION HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAN. 1, 1898.

(Omitting reference to Birth and Death changes, owing to incomplete records.)

	Natives	Chinese	Japanese	Portugse.	All other Foreignrs.	Total
Population as per Census, Sept. 1896.....	39,504	21,616	24,407	15,191	8,302	109,020
Passenger Arrivals { Excess over departures, 4th Quarter, 1896.....	....	1,377	1,673	....	339	3,389
{ Excess over departures, for the year 1897.....	....	2,867	1,202	*108	695	4,872
Total.....	39,504	25,860	27,282	15,299	9,336	117,281

* Less 3 excess of departures in 1896.

TABLE OF SEX, BY NATIONALITY.

(From latest Census returns, 1896.)

NATIONALITIES.	HAWAIIAN BORN OF FOREIGN PARENTS.			WHOLE POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiians				16,399	14,620	31,019
Part Hawaiians....				4,249	4,236	8,485
Americans	401	419	820	1,975	1,111	3,086
British	352	360	712	1,406	844	2,250
German	252	268	520	866	566	1,432
French	10	16	26	56	45	101
Norwegian	71	91	162	216	162	378
Portuguese	3,606	3,353	6,959	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese....	1,054	1,024	2,078	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese	1,204	1,030	2,234	19,167	2,449	21,616
S. S. Islanders. ...	21	25	46	321	134	455
Other Nationalities.	87	89	176	448	152	600
Totals	7,058	6,675	13,733	72,517	36,503	109,020

POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, OF PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP
DISTRICTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

FROM LATEST CENSUS.

NATIONALITIES.	HON'LULU OAHU.	HILO, HAWAII.	LAH'INA, MAUI.	WAIL'KU, MAUI.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Hawaiians	7,918	1,868	1,098	2,206	625
Part Hawaiians....	3,468	480	276	580	171
Hawaiian born foreigners...	4,612	1,933	194	451	612
American	1,538	153	44	58	20
British	909	130	11	42	21
German	383	42	19	24	191
French	54	2	....	....	1
Norwegian	104	3	2	10	2
Portuguese	1,973	1,662	34	295	345
Japanese	2,174	5,124	409	1,054	1,066
Chinese	6,484	1,404	227	1,295	359
S. S. Islanders.	59	22	129	29	4
Other Nationalities	244	27	....	28	8
Total Census of 1896	29,920	12,878	2,398	6,072	3,425
Total at previous Census....	22,907	9,935	2,113	6,708	2,792
Net gain	7,013	2,943	285	....	633

TABLE OF ILLITERACY, BY NATIONALITY.

FROM LATEST CENSUS REPORTS, 1896.

NATIONALITIES.	NO. OVER 6 YEARS.	% ABLE TO READ & WRITE.
Hawaiian	26,495	83.97
Part Hawaiian.	5,895	91.21
Hawaiian born foreigners.	5,394	68.29
Americans.	2,060	82.02
British.	1,516	95.44
Germans.	899	86.31
Frenchs.	75	92.00
Norwegians.	215	80.46
Portuguese.	8,089	27.84
Japanese.	22,189	53.60
Chinese.	19,317	48.47
S. S. Islanders.	407	40.05
Other Nationalities.	423	75.41

TABLE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF, BY NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITIES.	Number Making Returns.	% Pro- testants.	% Rom. Catholi's	% Mor- mons.	Total %.
Hawaiian	25,637	50.09	32.87	17.04	100.00
Part Hawaiian.	6,271	51.70	41.99	6.31	100.00
Hawaiian born foreigners.	8,438	21.34	78.48	.18	100.00
Americans.	1,650	85.09	12.85	2.06	100.00
British.	1,371	86.36	13.13	.51	100.00
German.	677	87.44	12.26	.30	100.00
French.	63	9.54	90.46	.....	100.00
Norwegian.	162	95.06	4.94	.....	100.00
Portuguese.	7,959	1.84	98.15	.01	100.00
Japanese.	764	93.06	6.42	.52	100.00
Chinese.	953	87.83	7.03	5.14	100.00
S. S. Islanders.	223	79.82	18.83	1.35	100.00
Other Nationalities.	354	49.72	48.30	1.98	100.00
Totals.	54,522	42.68	48.36	8.96	100.00

Deducting the above number, 54,522, from the whole population of 109,020, we find 54,498 who did not return themselves as of any religion. The Chinese and Japanese number 46,023. Of these 1717 return themselves in the above divisions. This leaves 44,306 who must be Buddhists, etc., and deducting this number from the total or 54,498 who made no returns, we have 10,192 of all other nationalities who either decline to state their religious belief, or profess no religion,

From Report of Gen'l Suptdnt. of Census.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Department of Education.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1897-98.

ISLANDS.	NO. SCHOOLS 1898.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1898.			NO. SCHOOLS 1897.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1897.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii	60	2,055	1,773	3,828	64	2,008	1,703	3,711
Maui & Lanai	36	1,321	1,167	2,488	37	1,319	1,151	2,470
Molokai	5	90	67	157	6	114	64	178
Oahu	73	3,638	2,790	6,428	71	3,429	2,670	6,099
Kauai & Niihau	18	913	708	1,621	17	878	687	1,565
Totals	192	8,017	6,505	14,522	195	7,748	6,275	14,023

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1898.

ISLANDS.	* GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils. Boys.	No. of Pupils, Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils.
Hawaii	48	90	1,700	1,462	3,162	12	32	666
Oahu	36	108	2,224	1,618	3,842	37	148	2,586
Maui and Lanai	28	59	1,100	850	1,950	8	20	538
Kauai and Niihau	15	35	811	646	1,457	3	9	164
Molokai	5	6	90	67	157			
Totals	132	298	5,925	4,643	10,568	60	209	3,954

* Of Government Schools taught in Hawaiian there is now but one, with a total of 26 pupils.

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1896 AND 1897.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Hawaiians	5,480	5,330	Norwegians	98	106
Part Hawaiians	2,448	2,479	Chinese	921	1,078
Americans	417	484	South Sea Islanders	28	10
English	256	280	Japanese	397	560
Germans	288	302	French	2	2
Portuguese	3,600	3,815	Other Foreigners	88	76
Total, 1896,		14,023	Total, 1897		14,522

The nationality of teachers in all schools of the islands, January 1, 1898, was as follows: Hawaiian 57, Part Hawaiian 62, American 253, British 69, German 12, French 6, Scandinavian 6, Portuguese 20, Chinese 13, Japanese 3; total, 507.

MORTALITY TABLES, HONOLULU, FOR 1896 AND 1897.

Compiled from Board of Health Reports.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	'96	'97	CAUSE OF DEATH.	'96	'97	CAUSE OF DEATH.	'96	'97
Abcess.....	3	11	Diphtheria.....	6	11	Inflammation.....	6	11
Accident.....	4	...	Dis. of Brain ..	2	4	Influenza.....	5	...
Alcoholism.....	1	13	Dis. of Heart....	33	48	Injuries.....	5	1
Aneurism.....	...	1	Dis. of Kidneys..	4	...	Jaundice.....	1	1
Apoplexy.....	9	5	Dis. of Lung.....	7	5	Marasmus.....	2	...
Appendicitis....	...	1	Dis. of Spine....	1	...	Measels.....	3	...
Asthma.....	3	5	Dropsy.....	20	11	Meningitis.....	15	12
Beriberi.....	8	4	Drowned.....	2	5	Obst. of Bowels..	8	4
Bl'd. Poisoning..	9	6	Dysentery.....	13	5	Old Age.....	59	46
Bright's Disease.	5	9	Elephantiasis....	1	...	Opium.....	3	3
Bronchitis.....	23	28	Entero Colitis....	9	6	Paralysis.....	22	21
Burns.....	4	5	Erysipelas....	2	1	Peritonitis.....	10	13
Cancer.....	7	12	Exhaustion.....	3	12	Pleurisy.....	2	...
Ctrrh. Stomach..	4	...	Fever Typhoid....	9	12	Pneumonia.....	39	31
Child-birth.....	6	5	Fever.....	42	24	Rheumatism.....	2	2
Cholera Infntm..	23	12	Gangrene.....	1	2	Scrofula.....	1	2
Congestion.....	1	...	Gastritis.....	...	3	Suicide.....	5	13
Consumption.....	63	59	Gun Shot Wnds..	3	...	Syphilis.....	2	1
Convulsions.....	25	35	Hanged.....	1	16	Tetanus.....	3	4
Croup.....	3	7	Hemorrhage.....	11	3	Tumor.....	5	2
Debility.....	7	2	Hernia.....	...	46	Unknown.....	16	33
Diabetes.....	1	1	Inanition.....	26	1	Whpng Cough....	35	1
Diarrhœa.....	27	25	Indigestion.....	...	...	

TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

BY AGES.	1896	1897	NATIONALITY.	1896	1897
Death under 1 year....	154	141	Hawaiians.....	377	337
“ from 1 to 5....	86	55	Japanese.....	54	82
“ “ 5 to 10....	21	18	Chinese.....	92	111
“ “ 10 to 20....	36	41	Portuguese.....	75	60
“ “ 20 to 30....	71	90	American.....	35	31
“ “ 30 to 40....	95	82	British.....	25	19
“ “ 40 to 50....	46	86	Other Nations....	20	19
“ “ 50 to 60....	45	45	SEXES.		
“ “ 60 to 70....	53	43	Males.....	416	401
Over 70.....	66	58	Females.....	257	258
Total.....	673	659	Total.....	673	659

MORTALITY TABLES, HONOLULU---Continued.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY TOTALS, 1893 to 1897.

MONTHS.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
January.....	38	48	49	50	52
February.....	46	45	45	78	38
March.....	51	45	45	65	51
April.....	40	60	62	69	56
May.....	42	44	53	65	57
June.....	68	36	57	57	57
July.....	54	62	51	48	59
August.....	46	57	61	38	51
September.....	64	45	112	43	53
October.....	52	50	71	48	53
November.....	60	46	60	58	51
December.....	55	75	65	54	81
Total.....	616	613	731	673	659

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000.

	1896	1897	Est. Popltn. Honolulu
All Nationalities.....	22.43	21.97	30,000
Hawaiians.....	32.78	29.30	11,000
Asiatics.....	14.60	19.30	10,000
Portuguese.....	19.48	15.79	3,000
All Others.....	16.10	14.68	4,000

STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME.

The Standard Time of the Hawaiian Islands is that of Longitude $157^{\circ} 30' W.$, 10 h. 30 m. slower than Greenwich Time. The time of sunrise and sunset given in the tables is of course local time; to correct this to standard time, add or subtract a correction corresponding with the differences between $157^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of the station.

The corrections would be for the following stations.

STATION.	CORRECTION.	STATION.	CORRECTIONS.
Niihau.....	+ 10.8 m.	Wailuku, Maui.....	- 4.0 m.
Mana, Kauai.....	+ 9.0 m.	Haiku, Maui.....	- 4.8 m.
Koloa, Kauai.....	+ 7.9 m.	Hana, Maui.....	- 6.0 m.
Kilauea, Kauai.....	+ 7.3 m.	Kailua, Hawaii.....	- 6.2 m.
Waialua, Oahu.....	+ 2.5 m.	Kohala, Hawaii.....	- 7.0 m.
Kahuku, Oahu.....	+ 2.0 m.	Kukuihaele, Hawaii.....	- 8.0 m.
Honolulu, Oahu.....	+ 1.5 m.	Punaluu, Hawaii.....	- 8.0 m.
Kalae, Molokai.....	- 2.0 m.	Ookala, Hawaii.....	- 9.0 m.
Lanai.....	- 2.5 m.	Hilo, Hawaii.....	- 9.8 m.
Lahaina, Maui.....	- 3.0 m.		

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION STATISTICS.

From 1875 to 1897 inclusive.

YEAR.	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.		TOTAL EXPORT VALUE.
	POUNDS.	VALUE.	GALLONS.	VALUE.	
1875	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388 82	93,722	\$ 12,183 86	1,228,572 68
1876	26,072,429	1,272,334 53	130,073	19,510 95	1,291,845 48
1877	25,575,965	1,777,529 57	151,462	22,719 30	1,800,248 87
1878	38,431,458	2,701,731 50	93,136	12,107 68	2,713,839 18
1879	49,020,972	3,109,563 66	87,475	9,622 52	3,119,185 91
1880	63,584,871	4,322,711 48	198,355	29,753 52	4,352,464 73
1881	93,789,483	5,395,399 54	263,587	31,630 44	5,427,020 98
1882	114,177,938	6,320,890 65	221,293	33,193 95	6,354,084 60
1883	114,107,155	7,112,981 12	193,997	34,819 46	7,147,800 58
1884	142,654,923	7,328,896 67	110,530	16,579 50	7,345,476 17
1885	171,350,314	8,356,061 94	57,941	7,051 0	8,363,111 94
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132 12	113,137	14,501 76	9,789,633 88
1887	212,763,647	8,694,964 07	71,222	10,522 76	8,705,486 83
1888	235,888,346	10,818,883 09	47,965	5,900 40	10,824,783 49
1889	242,165,835	13,089,302 10	54,612	6,185 10	13,095,487 20
1890	259,789,462	12,159,585 01	74,926	7,603 29	12,167,188 30
1891	274,983,580	9,550,537 80	55,845	4,721 40	9,555,258 20
1892	263,636,715	7,276,549 24	47,988	5,061 07	7,281,610 34
1893	330,822,879	10,200,958 37	67,282	5,928 96	10,206,887 33
1894	306,684,993	8,473,009 10	72,979	6,050 11	8,479,059 21
1895	294,784,819	7,975,590 41	44,970	3,037 83	7,978,628 24
1896	443,569,282	14,932,172 82	15,885	1,209 72	14,933,382 54
1897	520,158,232	15,390,422 13	33,770	2,892 72	15,393,314 85

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
HONOLULU, FROM 1882 TO 1897.

YEAR.	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded
1882	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,594
1886	476,631	254,177	132,895	136,505
1887	618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217
1888	692,915	333,283	144,430	140,763
1889	716,496	369,314	166,398	165,262
1890	776,486	359,780	200,399	204,394
1891	867,248	393,603	223,620	220,305
1892	871,009	531,710	226,715	239,801
1893	871,466	427,764	253,279	263,743
1894	890,852	504,285	214,880	206,913
1895	1,065,324	511,719	302,530	297,038
1896	.....	.....	349,552	319,208
1897	.....	.....	397,984	409,609

The figures given for Inter-island letters received, since 1885, include city drop letters, and letters received from the other islands for forwardance abroad.

VARIETY OF FISH SUPPLYING HONOLULU MARKET.

[Compiled from Reports to the Board of Health.]

Aama.	Oama.	Hihimanu.	Mikiawa.
Aawa.	Oio.	Hinalea.	Moa.
A'u.	Oopu.	Honu (turtle).	Moano.
A'ua.	Olali.	Humuhumu.	Moi.
A'ua'u.	Omaka.	Kahala.	Momomi.
Aha.	Omilu.	Kaku.	Mu.
Ahaaha.	Ono.	Kala.	Nohu.
Ahi.	Opae (Shrimps).	Kawakawa.	Nunu.
Aholehole.	Opelu.	Kihikihi.	Pauu.
Aku.	Opihi.	Kole.	Pakii.
Akule.	Opule.	Kumu.	Palani.
Alaihi.	Uu.	Kupoupou.	Panuhunuhu.
Alalaia.	Uukanipo.	Laenihi.	Papai (Crabs).
Aloalo.	Uhu.	Lai.	Pipio.
Aloiloi.	Uku.	Laipala.	Poo'u.
Amaama (mullet).	Ula.	Lauhau.	Poopaa.
Aniholoa.	Ulaula.	Leleiona.	Pualu.
Awa.	Ulapapapa.	Maika.	Puhi (Eels).
Awela.	Ulua.	Maiii.	Puhikii.
Aweoweo.	Upapalu.	Mahimahi.	Wana.
Ea.	Umaumalei.	Malamalama.	Weke.
Eneue.	Halalu.	Malolo.	Welea.
Iaulaula.	Hapupuu.	Mamamo.	
Iapake.	He (Squid).	Manini.	
Iheihe.	Hilu.	Mano (Shark).	

Of the above list of ninety-seven varieties, all but about twenty-five may be said to be regularly in market. The total number per week range from 38,000 up to 80,000.

HAWAIIAN SILVER COIN.

The following denominations of Hawaiian Silver were coined during the reign of Kalakaua, at the San Francisco mint, and imported for the circulating medium of the islands in 1883 and 1884. They are of the same intrinsic value as the United States silver coins and were first introduced into circulation January 14th, at the opening of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co. in Honolulu. The amount coined was \$1,000,000, divided as follows:

Hawaiian Dollars.....	\$500,000
“ Half Dollars.....	350,000
“ Quarter Dollars.....	125,000
„ Dimes.....	25,000
Total.....	\$1,000,000

WORDS IN THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

The number of words in the Hawaiian language, according to Andrews' Dictionary, are a little short of 16,000. The letters of their alphabet are but twelve. The number of words to each letter are, approximately, as follows:

A, 1,400; E, 255; I, 410; O, 865; U, 550; H, 3,220; K, 2,885; L, 1,165; M, 1,490; N, 710; P, 2,300; W, 385. Foreign words introduced, mostly biblical, 175.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IMPORTANT HAWAIIAN EVENTS.

Revising Record in the ANNUAL of 1888, and brought down to date.

- 1875 October 16, Princess Victoria Kawekiu Kaiulani Cleghorn born.
- 1876 June 17, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States concluded, and ratified by the Senate August 14.
September 18, First cargo ex *Cyane*, from the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, entered at Honolulu.
October 13, Mrs. G. L. Thurston, last of the Pioneer band of missionaries died at Honolulu, aged nearly 81 years.
November 8, Kapiolani Park Association organized.
- 1877 January 2, Stamp Act came into operation.
January 31, Resignation of Hon. E. H. Allen as Chief Justice; Hon. C. C. Harris succeeding.
February 2, Departure of His Ex. E. H. Allen as Minister Resident at Washington.
February—, Lava outbreak from summit crater of Mauna Loa; flow running down in Kona, discharging in the sea near Kaawaloa.
March 13, Death of H. R. H. Chas. Kanaina, aged 78 years.
March 23, Death of Rev. B. W. Parker, of the 1833 band of missionaries; aged 74 years.
April 9, H. R. H. Wm. Pitt Leleiohoku, heir apparent to the throne, died, aged 22 years.
April 12, H. R. H. Liliuokalani proclaimed heir apparent.
May 10, Tidal wave throughout the islands, with loss of life at Hilo.
July 4, Hamakua-Haiku water works opened.
July 23, Telegraph from Haiku to Makawao opened.
August 14, Hawaiian steamer *Likeli* arrived from San Francisco.

- 1877 October 12, Import duties increased to 25 per cent.
December 18, Esplanade fire; losses \$258,700.
- 1878 January 18, Centennial celebration at Honolulu and Lahaina of Cook's discovery of the islands.
January 28, American bark *H. N. Carleton*, from Hong Kong, with 380 passengers, went ashore on Molokai, becoming a total wreck.
June 1, Bishop & Co.'s New Bank opened its doors.
August 26, Death of Rev. D. Dole at Kapaa, aged 70 years.
November 3, British bark *Eskbank*, from Glasgow, with full cargo of Machinery went ashore off Diamond Head, part of cargo saved.
- 1879 March 1, Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association organized.
June 2, First Chinese Church, Honolulu, organized.
July 1, First successful artesian well boring, at Honouliuli, Ewa.
July 16, Capt. Jas. Makee, an early successful merchant and planter, died, aged 67.
July 17, Kahului and Wailuku Railroad, Maui, opened.
December 31, Corner Stone of New Palace laid.
- 1880 January 4, Corner stone of the Masonic Building, Honolulu, laid.
May 1, Eruption of Mokuaweoweo.
August 4, Want of confidence in the Wilder Ministry defeated in the Legislature by a vote of 32 to 10.
August 14, Moreno Cabinet appointed.
August 16, Indignation mass meeting at the dismissal of the Wilder Ministry and the appointment of C. C. Moreno to power.
August 18, Second mass meeting; Celso C. Moreno dismissed from the Cabinet.
September 4, Death of Mrs. Fanny Young Naea, mother of Queen Emma, aged 74 years.
September 27, Appointment of a new Ministry, with W. L. Green as Premier.
October, Bell telephone system introduced in Honolulu.
November 5, Eruption of Mauna Loa, with flow running towards Hilo.

- 1881 January 20, Departure of His Majesty Kalakaua and suite on a tour of the world.
 February 2, Smallpox introduced from China per steamer *Quinta*.
 April 8, Corner-stone of Lunalilo Home laid.
 July 2, Death of Chief Justice Harris, aged 59 years.
 August 9, Lava flow from Mauna Loa ceased at the edge of the Waiakea Plantation, Hilo, fifty miles from its source.
 October 29, Return of His Majesty per U. S. S. *Benicia*.
 November 5, Hon. A. F. Judd appointed Chief Justice.
- 1882 January 1, Hawaii enters the Universal Postal Union.
 March 20, Planters' Labor and Supply Company organized.
 March—, Kohala Railroad, Hawaii, opened.
 May 20, Gibson Ministry appointed.
 July 25, Hawaiian Agricultural Society formed.
 September 28, Corner-stone of Y. M. C. A. Building laid.
 October 11, British ship *Niagara*, with full cargo of wheat, lost at entrance of Honolulu harbor.
 Opening of Lunalilo Home.
 December 2, Rev. Titus Coan, missionary at Hilo, died, aged 81 years.
- 1883 January 1, death of His Excellency E. H. Allen, Minister Resident at Washington, aged 79 years.
 Marine Railway, Honolulu, inaugurated.
 February 12, Coronation of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani.
 February 15, Unveiling of the Statue of Kamehameha I.
 April 10, British S. S. *Madras*, from Hong Kong, with smallpox on board, is refused quarantine.
 May 1, Inter-island postal money order system inaugurated.
 May 15, Death of H. R. H. Ruth Keelikolani, at Kailua, aged 58 years.
 July—, Libel suits against the *Pae Aina*, *Hawaiian Gazette* and *Saturday Press*, in which freedom of the press was maintained.
 Portuguese immigration from the Azores inaugurated.
 August 8, Arrival of Oceanic Company's new steamship

- 1883 *Mariposa*, from San Francisco, inaugurating a semi-monthly line with that port.
December 16, First installment (\$130,000) of the new Hawaiian silver coin received from San Francisco Mint.
- 1884 January 1, Postal Money Order service with the United States inaugurated.
January 14, The new Hawaiian silver coins put into circulation.
June 7, Celebrated "Bank Charter" protest in mass meeting.
August 12, Death of Rev. W. P. Alexander, of the mission band of 1832, aged 79 years.
October 17, Death of Mrs. B. Pauahi Bishop, the last descendant of the Kamehamehas.
Death of Princess Kekaulike, sister of Queen Kapiolani.
- 1885 January 31, Mrs. Lowell Smith, of the mission band of 1833, died, aged 76 years.
Japanese immigration inaugurated.
February 7, Rev. S. C. Damon, Seaman's Chaplain at Honolulu since 1849, died, aged 70 years.
March 15, Arrival of new missionary barkentine *Morning Star* from Boston.
April 25, Queen Dowager Emma died, aged 49 years.
July 18, Liliuokalani excursion party to Nihoa, per steamer *Iwalani*, returning on the 26th.
August 26, Postal Money Order service extended to England.
December 10, P. P. Kanoa, ex-Governor of Kauai, died, aged 83 years.
- 1886 March 6, Earthshocks with falling of the lakes at Kilauea, and entire suspension of volcanic activity.
April 18, Great fire in Honolulu, destroying nearly all of China town, much business property, and the Bethel Church.
June 23, Volcanic activity in Kilauea resumed.
September 20, Annexation of Ocean Island by Hawaii, naming same Moku Papapa.
November 16, Grand celebration of fiftieth anniversary of His Majesty Kalakaua's birthday.
December 26, Departure of Hawaiian Embassy to Samoa.

1887. January 15, Lava flow from summit crater of Mauna Loa, running through Kahuku, Kau, to the sea.
- February 2, Death of Princess Likelike, aged 36 years.
- March 30, Kaumakapili chime of bells, from Troy, N. Y., hung and tested.
- April 12, Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani and suite depart per S. S. *Australia*, for England via the United States.
- April 22, The celebrated "*Madras case*," tried before a jury, results in damages against the Government of \$22,943.
- June 30, Mass meeting of citizens, requesting of the King the dismissal of the Gibson Ministry, and a new Constitution.
- July 1, New Cabinet appointed; W. L. Green, Premier.
- July 6, New Constitution signed by the King.
- July 27, Return of Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani and suite.
- August, Division of Honolulu into nine wards for enrollment and voting purposes under the new Constitution.
- September 12, First elections throughout the islands under the new Constitution; Reform Party candidates elected throughout.
- November 1, Hon. A. Fornander, fourth associate justice Supreme Court, died, aged 75 years.
- November 3, Special session of the Legislature under the new Constitution convened.
- December 28, Jona. Austin appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Godfrey Brown, resigned.
- Sandford B. Dole appointed fourth associate justice Supreme Court.
- November 29, Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States extended for seven years, with right of entrance to Pearl River harbor, for a coaling and repair station, to American vessels.
- November 30, Death of Rev. Dr. J. W. Smith at Koloa, Kauai, aged 77 years.
- 1888 January 14, First Diffusion process plant for sugar manufacture received, introduced by Col. Z. S. Spalding for the Makee Sugar Co., Kealia, Kauai.

1888 January 21, Walter M. Gibson, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs for several years under Kalakaua, died at San Francisco, aged 64 years.

March 23, Electric lighting of Honolulu streets established.

March 28, Light house at Barber's Point erected.

May 19, Ground broken for Honolulu street railway.

June 29, Mrs. W. P. Alexander, of the 1832 "mission band," died, aged 78 years.

July 28, Samuel G. Wilder, one of Honolulu's most prominent and enterprising citizens, died, aged 57 years.

September 4, Oahu Steam Railway franchise granted B. F. Dillingham and associates.

November 24, Mrs. U. S. N. Emerson, of the 1832 "mission band," died, aged 82 years.

December 28, Opening of Honolulu street car service by the Hawaiian Tramway Co.

1889, March 1, Parcels post system with the United States inaugurated.

March 8, First turf turned for the Oahu Railroad.

April 15, Death of Father Damien at the Leper Settlement, Molokai, aged 49 years.

April 24, Death of Mrs. Mary Dominis, aged 86 years, a resident of Honolulu since 1837.

May 10, Departure of Princess Kaiulani for England to finish her education.

May 29, W. C. Parke, for 34 years Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, died, aged 67 years.

July 12, Track laying of Tramway Co. through Honolulu streets completed; 12 miles.

July 30, Insurrection of R. W. Wilcox and party of malcontents, quickly subdued; six insurgents killed, twelve wounded and the remainder surrendered.

August 12, First section of inter-island cable laid between Maui and Molokai.

September 4, First trial trip of the Oahu Railroad.

November 18, Opening of the Oahu Railroad for traffic to Aiea, Ewa, with three trains a day.

1890 January 17, Edward Preston, second associate justice of Supreme Court, died, aged 58 years.

- 1890 April 2, Cable laid between Oahu and Molokai, but its first message proved its last.
- April 11, Rev. Hiram Bingham completes his translation of the entire bible into the Gilbert Island language.
- May 16, The new town of Pearl City, Ewa, laid out by the Oahu R. R. and Land Co.
- June 13, Reform Party cabinet resigns on a tie "want of confidence" vote.
- June 27, First Ostriches (3) introduced from California by Dr. G. Trouseau, followed a few months later by three others from the Colonies.
- November 25, Departure of King Kalakaua by the U. S. S. *Charleston* for California; H. R. H. Liliuokalani appointed Regent during his absence.
- December 7, Wm. L. Green, a prominent and honored citizen, died, aged 78 years.
- December 28, Official census of the islands taken under Dr. C. T. Rodger's superintendency.
- 1891 January 20, Death of King Kalakaua in San Francisco, aged 54 years. His remains were brought back nine days later on the *Charleston*. State funeral occurred February 15th.
- January 29, Liliuokalani proclaimed Queen.
- February 25, The Cabinet resigns at request of the Queen, and a new ministry of her selection is appointed.
- March 9, Princess Kaiulani proclaimed heir apparent.
- May 8, Rev. Lowell Smith, last of the "mission band" of 1833, died, aged 88 years.
- June 3, Corner stone laid of the Central Union Church, corner of Beretania and Richard Streets, Honolulu.
- June 25, Semi-Centennial anniversary of the founding of Oahu College, duly celebrated.
- August 27, H. R. H. John O. Dominis, Prince Consort, died at Washington Place, Honolulu, aged 60 years.
- November 1, H. A. P. Carter, Hawaiian Minister Resident at Washington, D. C., died, aged 56 years.
- 1892 January 5, Total loss, by fire, of the American whaleship *John P. West* in the Oahu-Molokai channel. The crew in boats were towed to port by a passing steamer.

1892 January 11, Hawaiian Historical Society organized.

February 2, American whaleship *Tamerlane* lost on the Puna coast of Hawaii; Captain, two officers and 15 of the crew drowned.

February 3, Australian ballot system introduced.

April 10, Lawrence McCully, first associate justice of Supreme Court, died, aged 61 years.

April 16, Deepening of Honolulu harbor bar commenced.

May 20, Arrest of R. W. Wilcox, V. V. Ashford and 16 others for conspiracy. After a slow trial Wilcox and five others were committed. Ashford left the country.

August 30, Lottery bill introduced in the Legislature for a 25 years franchise.

"Want of confidence" resolution against the cabinet carried on a vote of 31 to 10.

September 12, New cabinet appointed with E. C. Macfarlane as Premier.

September 15, A new "want of confidence" resolution fails by one vote. Protest entered and the question being referred the Supreme Court confirms the President's ruling.

October 17, "Want of confidence" resolution carries on a vote of 31 to 15.

September 20, A boat's crew from the American ship W. A. *Campbell*, dismasted and abandoned off the Mexican coast, lands near Hilo, Hawaii, in an exhausted condition.
— Completion of deepening the harbor bar to 30 feet, at an expenditure of \$175,000.

November 1, Cornwell-Nawahi cabinet appointed; rejected same day on a "want of confidence" vote of 26 to 13.

November 8, Wilcox-Jones cabinet appointed.

December 4, Dedication of Central Union Church.

December 27, Corner stone laid of Masonic Temple, corner of Alakea and Hotel Streets.

December 31, Opium license bill passed the house by a large majority.

1893 January 11, Lottery bill passed on a vote of 23 to 20.

January 12, On the success of the lottery bill the cabinet is voted out by a majority of nine.

- 1893 January 13, Parker-Cornwell-Colburn-Peterson cabinet appointed.
- January 14, The Queen signs the Opium and Lottery bills, and prorogues the legislature.
- Queen Liliuokalani attempts to abrogate the constitution and proclaim a new one but is thwarted by her ministers. Citizens organize a Committee of Safety.
- January 16, A mass meeting confirms the Committee of Safety organization and empower it "to devise such ways and means as may be necessary to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii." Marines from U. S. S. *Boston* land at 5 p. m.
- January 17, Committee of Safety take possession of the government building, and proclaim the Monarchical system of government abrogated and a Provisional Government established in its stead till terms of union with the United States are agreed upon. Resignation of Judge Dole from the Supreme bench to assume the head of affairs.
- January 19, Special Commissioners leave for Washington to negotiate a treaty of annexation.
- February 1, Minister Stevens, at request of Provisional Government proclaims U. S. protectorate over Hawaii, pending results at Washington. American flag hoisted over the government building.
- February 13, Captain, with his wife, and boat's crew of bark *Lady Lamson*, lost January 16th, on Palmyra Island, arrive at Honolulu after a seventeen days' passage in an open boat.
- February 14, Annexation treaty signed at Washington; submitted to the Senate by President Harrison on 17th.
- March 1, Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry established.
- March —, Annexation Club organized.
- March 9, President Cleveland withdraws the Annexation treaty from the Senate.
- March 27, Arrival of revenue steamer *Richard Rush* with President Cleveland's special commissioner Blount, to investigate the situation.

- 1893 April 1, Commissioner Blount orders the American flag lowered and the naval forces back to their ship.
- June 27, Koolau, a Kalalau (Kauai) valley leper murders Sheriff Stolz and defies capture. An armed force aid in securing all others in the valley that had resisted the health officers, but at a loss of three men.
- August 8, Departure of Minister Blount for Washington.
- October 2, Stranding of the Canadian-Australian S. S. *Miowera* near the entrance to Honolulu harbor.
- October 20, Opening of the new macadamized carriage road from Hilo to the Volcano.
- November 4, U. S. Minister Willis arrived, accredited to President Dole and the Provisional Government, and opens negotiations with Liliuokalani with the view of her restoration.
- November 12, The *Miowera* is floated off the reef by Capt. Metcalf.
- November 25, Mass meeting in Honolulu protesting against President Cleveland's restoration of Liliuokalani, and pledging support to resist attacks on Provisional Government contrary to usage of nations.
- December 14, U. S. revenue steamer *Corwin* arrives with special dispatches to Minister Willis.—Strong rumors of restoration of the Queen follow.
- December 18, To relieve the strain of political suspense President Dole enquires of, and prominent men wait on Minister Willis for, proposed plans.
- December 19, Minister Willis submits to President Dole that President Cleveland had assumed to arbitrate in behalf of Liliuokalani and concluding she was deposed through aid of U. S. forces, the Provisional Government will therefore promptly restore to the Queen her authority.
- December 23, President Dole replies to the demands of the United States through Minister Willis declining to accede, and refuting President Cleveland's right of self assumed arbitership.
- December 24, The *Corwin* departs for San Francisco with U. S. dispatches only.

- 1894 January 14, Celebration of first anniversary of establishment of the Provisional Government.
- January 31, Steamer C. R. *Bishop* lost at Nawiliwili, Kauai.
- February 28, New series of Hawaiian Postage stamps issued.
- February —, American barkentine *Hilo*, coal laden, went ashore at Kau, Hawaii; a total loss.
- April 14, Honolulu's new Sailor's Home completed at a cost of \$22,000.
- May 5, Kilohana Art League organized.
- May 22, Steamer *Mikahala* sinks the schooner *Mary E. Foster* in a collision in the Kauai channel. No lives lost.
- May 27, Necker Island taken possession of by Captain J. A. King, on behalf of Hawaii.
- May 30, Constitutional Convention convened, concluding their labors July 3rd.
- July 4, Declaration of the New Republic of Hawaii, by President Dole, in accordance with the new constitution.
- July 14, S. N. Castle, a highly esteemed resident since 1837, died, aged 86 years.
- September 18, New bark G. N. *Wilcox*, with a cargo of European goods, wrecked on N. W. point of Molokai.
- December 12, Corner Stone of Pauahi Hall, Oahu College, laid.
- December 19, Kamehameha Girls' School completed and opened.
- 1895 January 1, Schooner *Wahlberg* from San Francisco transfers arms and ammunition to steamer *Waimanalo*, to be smuggled ashore, which is carried out at Diamond Head.
- January 6, A party of natives under leadership of Sam Nowlein and R. W. Wilcox are surprised at dusk at Diamond Head arming to overthrow the government and restore the Queen. A squad of police and several citizen's guards are fired upon. C. L. Carter fell mortally wounded.
- January 7, Death of C. L. Carter. Martial Law proclaimed. Battle of Moiliili, securing 33 prisoners; one of Zeigler's command wounded.

1895 January 9, Battle of Manoa, three rebels killed, but night-fall enabled most of the fleeing rebels to climb the heights and escape.

January 14, Sam Nowlein and three of his aids captured in hiding. Robert Wilcox is also found in a fishing hut off Kalihi.

January 16, Arrest of the ex-Queen and confined in the Executive building.

January 17, Military Commission for trial of those implicated in the uprising organize. Sittings continued until the end of February ere reaching the last case.

January 24, Ex-Queen Liliuokalani sends to President Dole an abdication and renunciation of all sovereign rights, admitting and declaring the Republic of Hawaii to be the lawful government, to which she certified by her oath of allegiance.

February 5, Liliuokalani appears before the Military Commission for trial, charged with misprison of treason.

February 12, Total loss by fire of the Music Hall.

February 27, Sentence is passed on the ex-Queen, being found by the Commission "guilty, as charged."

March 1, The Military Commission closed its labors, having considered 190 cases, many of which plead guilty and but six had acquittal.

—Parcel Post system with Canada inaugurated.

May 1, Street letter boxes in Honolulu re-established.

July 7, Extension of Oahu Railroad to Waianae.

July 13, French Frigate Shoal taken possession of by Captain J. A. King on behalf of Hawaii.

August 9, Dr. J. Mott-Smith died at Honolulu, aged 71 years; long identified with Hawaiian progress.

August 18, First case of Asiatic Cholera discovered at Iwilei; believed to have been introduced by the *Belgic*.

August 21, Other cholera cases developing, a strict quarantine is established, inter-island travel interdicted, the city districted and house to house sanitary inspection instituted.

—Board of Education purchase the Ruth mansion on Emma Street of the Bishop estate for a High School.

- 1895 September 1, Parcel Post convention with New Zealand signed.
- September 6, Liliuokalani released from custody, but subject to certain restrictions of movement.
- Business practically suspended in the work of stamping out the cholera which, fortunately, was confined to Honolulu, and by the end of the month closed with a total of 88 cases, of which 63 proved fatal. Expense of the siege was \$60,000.
- November 13. Initial export shipment of 486 cases canned pineapples.
- December 10, Death of Associate Justice R. F. Bickerton, aged 51 years.
- December 22, Opium smuggling schooner *Henrietta*, from Victoria, B. C., captured off Waianae. Upon trial, vessel and cargo were confiscated.
- 1896 February 7, Restrictions on movements of Liliuokalani removed.
- April 21, Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, burst forth in activity for a brief spell.
- April 26, Captain, officers and two boat's crews of British bark *Centaur*, burned at sea, arrive at Hilo, Hawaii.
- June 15, Tidal waves visit several parts of the islands; much damage done along Kona coast of Hawaii, but no lives lost.
- July 7, Sunday Band concert at Makee Island inaugurated.
- July 11, Volcanic activity at Kilauea renewed.
- September 24, Official census of the islands taken under superintendency of A. T. Atkinson.
- October 23, Council of State votes a full pardon to Liliuokalani.
- November 5, Opening night of the rebuilt Music Hall, by Anniş Montague-Turner and local amateurs, in the opera of *Il Trovatore*.
- 1897 January 6, Albert S. Willis, U. S. Minister, died at Honolulu, aged 54 years.
- February 16, Bark *Leahi*, coal laden, wrecked at Kahului.
- March 20, Several hundred Japanese immigrants, failing legal requirements, are denied the right to land.

- 1897 April 23, Steamer *Likelike* wrecked on N. W. point of Kohala coast, Hawaii.
- May 5, Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* with special Commissioner arrives to investigate immigration matters.
- June 16, A new annexation treaty negotiated at Wash- with President McKinley.
- June 23, Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebration observed at Honolulu with loyal enthusiasm.
- July —, Work on the new Pali road at last begun.
- August 5, Death at Hilo of A. G. S. Hawes, British Com- missioner to these islands, aged 54 years.
- September 8, Special session of Senate called to ratify treaty of annexation, which on the 9th carried unanimously.
- Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, a prominent and early resident, died, aged 82 years.
- October 21, Murder of Dr. Jared K. Smith at his residence, Koloa, Kauai, by a family of Hawaiians.
- November 9, Return of Princess Kaiulani after an absence abroad of eight years.
- December —, The new Pali road completed.
- 1898 January 6, President Dole leaves for Washington, D. C., in the interest of annexation.
- January 18, Completion of Honolulu's new Central Fire Station, corner of Fort and Beretania Streets.
- March 4, Return of President Dole.
- March 16, Treaty of annexation withdrawn from the Senate.
- March 24, Very heavy rains in many parts of the islands. Honolulu streams and certain sections of city flooded; several dwellings carried away and one life lost. Luakaha station, Nuuanu valley, recorded seven inches in three hours.
- May 5, Representative Newlands of Nevada introduced an annexation joint resolution in the House of Representa- tives.
- May 13, Dr. C. H. Wetmore, a highly esteemed resident of Hilo since 1849, died, aged 78 years.
- June 2, Dowager Queen Kapiolani presents the U. S. S. *Charleston* with a silk American flag in grateful remem- brance of the honor shown Kalakaua.

1898 June 6, Red Cross Society organized by the ladies of Honolulu.

June 9, First excursion train of the Oahu Railroad Co. over their extension to Waialua.

June 14, Death of Jas. I. Dowsett, Honolulu's best known early resident, aged 68½ years.

June 15, Annexation resolution passed the House of Representatives on a vote of 209 to 91. The Senate confirmed the same July 6th, by a vote of 42 to 21.

July 7, Newland's annexation joint resolution is signed by President McKinley.

August 3, Arrival at Honolulu of Admiral Miller on U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, empowered, with Minister Sewall, to carry out the act of transfer.

August 12, Flag raising day. President Dole formally cedes the jurisdiction and property of the Hawaiian Government to the United States of America.

LIST OF ALL CABINET MINISTERS WHO HAVE HELD OFFICE UNDER THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT,

Continued from the ANNUAL of 1891.

Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, in San Francisco.

REIGN OF LILIUOKALANI.

SAMUEL PARKER—

Minister of Foreign Affairs, February 25, 1891.

CHAS. N. SPENCER—

Minister of Interior, February 25, 1891.

W. A. WHITING—

Attorney General, February 25, 1891.

H. A. WIDEMANN—

Attorney General ad interim, July 27, 1892

PAUL NEUMANN—

Attorney General, August 29, 1892.

H. A. WIDEMANN—

Minister of Finance, February 25, 1891. Resigned from ill health.

SAMUEL PARKER—

(Acting) Minister of Finance, March 10, 1891.

J. MOTT SMITH—

Minister of Finance, July 28, 1891.

SAMUEL PARKER—

(Acting) Minister of Finance, October 17, 1891.

H. A. WIDEMANN—

Minister of Finance, January 28, 1892.

SAMUEL PARKER—
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, September 12, 1892.
 CHAS. T. GULICK—
 Minister of Interior, September 12, 1892.
 E. C. MACFARLANE—
 Minister of Finance, September 12, 1892.
 PAUL NEUMANN—
 Attorney General, September 12, 1892.

JOSEPH A. NAWAHI—
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, November 1, 1892.
 WM. H. CORNWELL—
 Minister of Finance, November 1, 1892.
 CHAS. T. GULICK—
 Minister of Interior, November 1, 1892.
 CHARLES CREIGHTON—
 Attorney General, November 1, 1892.

M. P. ROBINSON—
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, November 8, 1892.
 G. N. WILCOX—
 Minister of Interior, November 8, 1892.
 P. C. JONES—
 Minister of Finance, November 8, 1892.
 CECIL BROWN—
 Attorney General, November 8, 1892.

SAMUEL PARKER—
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, January 13, 1893.
 JOHN F. COLBURN—
 Minister of Interior, January 13, 1893.
 WM. H. CORNWELL—
 Minister of Finance, January 13, 1893.
 A. P. PETERSON—
 Attorney General, January 13, 1893.

Overthrow of the Monarchy January 17, 1893, and establishment of the

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

S. B. DOLE—
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, January 17, 1893.
 FRANCIS M. HATCH—
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, February 15, 1894.
 JAMES A. KING—
 Minister of Interior, January 17, 1893.
 P. C. JONES—
 Minister of Finance, January 17, 1893.
 T. C. PORTER—
 Minister of Finance, March 15, 1893.
 S. M. DAMON—
 Minister of Finance, May 29, 1893.
 WM. O. SMITH—
 Attorney General, January 17, 1893.

UNDER CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

SANFORD B. DOLE, PRESIDENT.

- FRANCIS M. HATCH—
Minister of Foreign Affairs, July 4, 1894.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Minister of Foreign Affairs, November 6, 1895.
- WM. O. SMITH—
Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim, October 28, 1896.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 26, 1896.
- S. M. DAMON—
Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim, April 17, 1897.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 28, 1897.
- JAMES A. KING—
Minister of Interior, July 4, 1894.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Minister of Interior ad interim, March 4, 1898.
- JAMES A. KING—
Minister of Interior, May 2, 1898.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Minister of Interior ad interim, May 5, 1898.
- JAMES A. KING—
Minister of Interior, July 1, 1898.
- S. M. DAMON—
Minister of Finance, July 4, 1894.
- JAMES A. KING—
Minister of Finance ad interim, June 3, 1896.
- S. M. DAMON—
Minister of Finance, July 1, 1896.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Minister of Finance ad interim, May 5, 1897.
- THEO. F. LANSING—
Minister of Finance, September 12, 1897.
- S. M. DAMON—
Minister of Finance, August 11, 1897.
- WM. O. SMITH—
Attorney General, July 4, 1894.
- FRANCIS M. HATCH—
Attorney General ad interim, October 25, 1895.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Attorney General ad interim, November 6, 1895.
- WM. O. SMITH—
Attorney General, December 13, 1895.
- HENRY E. COOPER—
Attorney General ad interim, February 10, 1897.
- WM. O. SMITH—
Attorney General, April 17, 1897.

(Omission in ANNUAL of 1891:—

- JONA. AUSTIN—
Minister of Interior ad interim, September 22, 1888.
- L. A. THURSTON—
Minister of Interior, October 27, 1888.)

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 12th, 1898, passed into history as the day when Hawaii ceased to exist as an independent nation, and became a territorial part of the United States of America, in accordance with the Newlands joint resolution, which passed in the House of Representatives June 15th, by a vote of 209 to 91 ; was confirmed by the Senate July 6th by a vote of 42 to 21, and received the signature of President McKinley the next day. Its text is as follows :

JOINT RESOLUTION OF ANNEXATION.

“Whereas, The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its Constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining ; therefore be it

“Resolved, That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

“The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition ; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for use of the

local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

"Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said Islands shall be vested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct ; and the President shall have power to remove the said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned.

"The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with the foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may hereafter be concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations.

"The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000.

"So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States ; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall,

as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"Sec 2. That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate.

"Sec. 3. That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES AT HONOLULU.

In accordance with the powers conveyed by the foregoing resolution, Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific station, was entrusted by President McKinley with the important duty, in conjunction with U. S. Minister Sewall, of carrying out the details in the act of transfer, for which purpose he arrived at Honolulu on the flagship *Philadelphia* August 3d. In due time all arrangements were completed for the ceremony, which was made strictly official, and took place at noon at the Executive Building, Honolulu, Friday, August 12th, 1898.

The day was made memorable in annals by the transfer of Hawaiian sovereignty to the United States and the exchange of the national ensign of Hawaii for the Star Spangled Banner, thus sealing the compact and enfolding these islands in the sheltering and fostering care of the greater republic.

The morning opened with frequent showers, but as the day advanced the clouds became fleecy and bouyant in the gentle trade breeze, so that by the time the public began to gather in the grounds our tropic skies were all smiles with sunlight. Honolulu and its harbor was gay with bunting, and business was put wholly aside for the events of the day. The idea of making it a day of public rejoicing, that had been somewhat planned for, gradually gave place to a due appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion.

Due preparation for the important ceremony had been made at the Executive Building and grounds. Over the front steps

and extending out to the driveway was erected an extensive platform, which was appropriately decorated for the important occasion, for the principal actors, officials and distinguished guests. Seats in the balconies, in front of the building and on the lawn were provided for the general public. The local military and police force were assigned positions in the right and left driveways, while the battalion from the *Philadelphia* took position in the main driveway, directly in front.

About ten minutes before noon President Dole appeared on the platform, amid cheers, and took his place with the members of his cabinet on the Ewa side of the middle aisle. Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller came next, followed by the staff officers, Consul-General Haywood, Captains Wadleigh of the *Philadelphia* and Book of the *Mohican*, Col. Barber and other officers, who took seats on the opposite side.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. L. Pearson, of the Methodist Church, following which Minister Sewall and President Dole, standing and facing each other, carried out the ceremonies of transfer of sovereignty as follows :

Minister Sewall, presenting the joint resolution of Congress, said :

"Mr. President, I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on July 7th, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.'

"This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms on the part of the United States the session formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole replied as follows :

"A treaty of political union having been made, and the cession formally consented to by the Republic of Hawaii having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."

Minister Sewall in reply said :

"Mr. President : In the name of the United States, I accept

the transfer of sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian Government.

"The Admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

Following these speeches the guns stationed on the grounds, as also on the naval ships in port, belched forth the farewell salute to the Hawaiian flag, after which the Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Ponoï." Then a brief lull ensued, adding new solemnity to the ceremony, and the flag was slowly lowered for the last time from the central staff of the Executive Building.

At a signal from Admiral Miller, just at the noon hour, to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the *Philadelphia* band and a national salute, the American flag was hoisted in its place. Simultaneously smaller ensigns were hoisted on the poles of the corner towers, and the identical flag which Blount hauled down from the Judiciary building in 1893 arose again in its place.

Minister Sewall then rose and read the following

PROCLAMATION.

"To the Government and the people of the Hawaiian Islands:

"By the terms of the Joint Resolution by which the cession of the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to the United States is concluded, it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the Government of Hawaii, all civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government are to be vested in such persons, and to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

"In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon him by the Joint Resolution, the President hereby directs that the civil, judicial and military power in question shall be exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii, as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies.

"All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all the military forces will be required to take a similar oath, and all bonded officers will be required to renew their bonds to the government of the United States.

"The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, upon the transfer of the sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States, necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers.

"The municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the joint resolution, or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or to any existing treaty of the United States, is to remain in force till the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

"The existing customs relations of Hawaii with the United States and with other countries, are to remain unchanged till Congress shall have extended the customs' laws and regulation of the United States to the Islands.

"Under these various provisions, the Government of the islands will proceed without interruption.

[Signed]

HAROLD M. SEWALL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Honolulu, H. I., August 12, 1898.

After reading the proclamation Mr. Sewall turned to the people and said: "Fellow countrymen: I congratulate you on the consummation this day records, a consummation not a change, the inevitable consummation of the national policies and the natural relations between the two countries now formally and indissolubly united.

"Inevitable as has been this union, we may rejoice that it will take its place in history with the awakening of the American people to a sense of their responsibilities among nations, in that splendid process of events begun at Manila and which has now embraced these Islands in its broad sweep.

"You are no strangers to your countrymen across the sea, bound to them as you are by the achievements of their sons and brothers here, and by all the activities that make up a country's life. You are no strangers, certainly not in the momentous present. For as it comes to every nation in the dread ordeal of war to test the loyalty of all its sons and the devotion of all its friends so they have tested you, tried you and found you true—when you refused to listen to the suggestions of the selfish and

timid, and at your peril, offered up all that these Islands had to offer, as a sacrifice on the altar of devotion to a country you had not yet the right to call your own.

“And your countrymen can never forget that this loyalty and devotion and the opening of hearts and house to our soldier boys that followed this, was the loyalty, the devotion and the hospitality, not of Americans, though this were sweet indeed, but of men who sought to be Americans and had been denied, of men who founded a state for the purpose of admission to the American Union and had been denied, of men who presented this strange spectacle to the world that they stood ready, as you gentlemen about me today, to give up office, and power and personal emoluments and glory, for the simple dignity of American citizenship. Even as you have given up a flag you love, and surrendered the sovereignty of these beautiful Islands, that Hawaii may take her place, however humble that place may be, in the protecting circle of sovereign American States.

“This is the consummation you witness today, which you and your children’s children will have the right to celebrate, and let there be no mistake as to its meaning. It means the triumph of no party or faction among you, the opportunity for no personal glorification or personal resentment, the confirmation in power of no authority over you that shall not commend itself to the sense of fairness and of justice of the representatives of the American people, but rather the burial of past prejudices, the obliteration of narrow divisions and the ultimate political advancement of the humblest citizen over whom this flag shall float.

“But it is not for you to rest content in the enjoyment of free institutions. It is for you to help maintain them, to maintain them in the spirit they will be extended to you, in the spirit you have sought them, in the spirit of fraternity and equality, in the spirit of the Constitution itself now the supreme law of your land, to establish justice, to ensure your tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote your welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity.

“This is the work before you my countrymen and I bid you advance to it. Hand in hand may you go, you of the home race with those whose father’s land this was, and whose generous virtues have won for them the regard of all mankind. Hand in

hand may you go with them as they carry with them their unfaltering love of country into the broad plane of American citizenship.

“Advance to the uplifting and upbuilding of this land to prove it worthy to share the Destiny of the Great Republic.

“Empire may wait indeed, but no hand save his who holds in the hollow of his hand the fate of Nations can stay that destiny:

“God bless you my countrymen !

“God bless the United States of America !”

The oath of allegiance to the United States was then administered by Chief Justice Judd to President Dole as President of the Republic of Hawaii, now a territory of the United States, and to Ministers Cooper, Smith, Damon and King which concluded the official ceremonies of the day.

The National Guard and Police then marched to the parade ground, escorted by the *Philadelphia* battalion, and, after administering the oath, the First Regiment was presented by President Dole with a stand of colors, the identical flag carried by the *Boston* battalion while on shore duty here in 1893.

In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks took place from the Executive grounds, continuing till 9 o'clock. At this hour the building was illuminated with electric lights for the general reception and ball which followed. This state function was very generally attended by all classes and nationalities of the community, and consequently was quite democratic, though throughout the day's exercises the Hawaiians were, comparatively, sparsely represented, except as silent and distant spectators—and who could blame them ?

HAWAII, as “the cross-roads of the Pacific” is rapidly having recognition in the cut-reaching plans of established and prospective steamship lines, not only of the Pacific Coast, but of the Eastern States and Europe, as the immediate outcome of the annexation of these islands, the capture of Manila and possession of the Philippines by the United States. This new impulse for travel and the extension of commerce without doubt will hasten the coming of the Pacific Cable and the completion of the Panama Canal. Then shall the above utterance of Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, and the prophetic view of W. H. Seward have fulfillment.

HONOLULU IN 1853.

BY THE LATE WARREN GOODALE,
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER BY THOS. G. THRUM.

[In the early part of 1897 the late Warren Goodale presented to the Hawaiian Historical Society a set of six lithographic views of Honolulu, taken in 1853, copies of which the ANNUAL is favored with, to illustrate the descriptive account of early Honolulu which was planned by Mr. Goodale for the archives of the Society, but through sudden death, just as he began what no one was better qualified to contribute for the benefit of after generations, it fell to the Society to have the series continued to completion in appreciation of the donor's gift and effort and the enhancement of its historic value.

The first portion, by Mr. Goodale, was read before the Society July 2d, 1897, and the remainder, prepared at the request of Prof. W. D. Alexander, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, by Thos. G. Thrum, was read February 11th, 1898. It was published together as Paper No. 10 of the Society, early in the summer, and appears in the ANNUAL by permission, to meet a desire for its handy reference and wider range of readers. It has had revision and extension on several points and confirmation on a few upon which some doubts were expressed.—ED.]

In the early 50's Paul Emmert, an artist, was living in Honolulu. I think he did not excel as a portrait painter, though he may have taken a few portraits of some of the chiefs. * * *

While in Honolulu he made a series of sketches of the town, one from the harbor and five from the bell-deck of the Catholic Cathedral, which Burgess drew on stone, and which were afterwards lithographed in San Francisco. There were but few copies sold as the sets were necessarily held at a high price, but they were considered valuable at the time as the result of much patient and persistent labor on the part of the artist, not only in

taking the sketches of the private and public buildings which form the borders, but the bird's-eye-views from the tower are really monumental work. A few of the buildings remain after these forty years, and there is an opportunity to criticise some of the perspectives, though I am not inclined to do so, as most of the drawings are suggestively correct. You will see to what I refer in the sketch of the Market house (now Brewer & Co.'s) in the first plate.

I would here notice a point that I cannot understand, why the artist has not sketched a single building east of Punchbowl street. In all future times, as long as Honolulu may exist, there is no quarter that has had the influence or would hold the interest that clings around the block bounded by King, Punchbowl, Beretania and Alapai streets. The famous and infamous American Hospital was near the corner of Punchbowl and Beretania; the Mission was in that block containing the depository of their supplies; the Chamberlain house, which was designed, built and used as their depot, as can now be seen from its deep cellar, large doors and beam at the makai end for hoisting in goods; the first house of all, (the Bingham house) around which you have lately put a cluster of reminiscences; the Castle home, source of so great and beneficent influence, past, present and future; Rogers' house on Printer's lane and more than all and above all these, on the ground now covered by the Kawaiahae Female Seminary, the Armstrong Clark house with the Mission Press and Bindery, from whence were issued the Bible and all the books of the mission.

The Judd Dimond house was at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets, where the Hopper house is now.

Kapaakea and his wife, Keohokalole, had their large and comfortable thatched house near the Pumping station on the slope of Punchbowl.

Wm. Jarret and Geo. Bush had houses near Thomas Square.

There is no trace of Punahou. What an omission!

You may know something of my qualifications to speak of persons and places in Honolulu in the past, but allow me to refer briefly to my experiences there from October, 1847, till 1867.

It may seem egotistical, but I claim as full and as all round knowledge of the place, people and locality as any one I can

think of as living there now, and though I cannot verify some of the statements I may make by reference to the files of newspapers of that day as I should like to do, I shall try to make no great mistakes.

My credentials are comprised in this; October and November, 1847, I was connected with the ship *Minstrel* in the harbor and at the wharf.

From May, 1848, for twelve months, I was a member of the Royal School family, tutor from 2 to 4 P. M., and chaperon (if that is the word for the duty) in their afternoon rides and sports, the forenoon's clerk to Mr. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction and Kahukula or District Inspector of schools; then Marshal till October, living in the fort near Governor Kekuanaoa, covering the time of the visit of the British ship *Amphitrite* with the best behaved crew on liberty I ever had dealing with, of the U. S. frigate *Ohio* with the very worst,—a crew of 800 men,—beach combers picked up on the coast of Mexico after the Mexican War, and also including the time of the French occupation, and all this time Jailor, Officer of the Police Court daily, and of the Superior Court in term time with only one foreigner assisting; then two and a half years as Chief clerk of the Interior Department with Keoni Ana, who was Minister.

In 1853, when these drawings were made, I was Collector-General of Customs. So you will see that my duties brought me into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and into many localities, from the homes which it was a privilege to visit, the churches and Government Offices, to the prisons, down through Cow Bay, Black Sea, and other slums, now happily wiped out by the cleansing action of fire.

Central View, Plate No. 1, is from Sea and Sumner's Reef near the light house.—Beginning near the extreme left we have the building marked Honolulu Iron Works, which was built for a flour mill, and was burned in the year 1860. In this building flour was made and at one time an attempt at making hard bread from wheat grown on Maui, but it was so hard and flinty that it did not find a market, and the growth of wheat was given up. The first attempts at cleaning rice were made in this building.

Next, passing to the right, was the old Custom House still standing; next, the premises of Ladd & Co., occupying the Ewa

north corner of Nuuanu and Queen; next, the Market house now occupied by Brewer and Co.; next, the smaller buildings till we come to the Hale Mahoe standing on the south side of Queen street at the foot of Kaahumanu, where Allen & Robinson's building now stands; next, a stone building in Robinson & Co.'s ship yard, the only place in this part of the Pacific where ships could be hove down and repaired. This brings us to the extreme right where the three arches are, the prison walls inside the fort, while the background of the picture includes Nuuanu and Pauoa valleys, the mountain peaks and Punchbowl Hill forming the extreme background of the picture.

The view inside of the fort in the upper center of the surrounding buildings is the most correct view of the interior of the fort of which I have any knowledge. This was built in 1816, taken possession of and damaged by the French in 1849, and demolished in 1857.

The main entrance was at the foot of Fort street. The sally port was at the makai side where water reached it at high tide.

Entering the fort by a small wicket in the large gates, we turn to the left, ascending to the top of the wall. The first low arched building was the powder magazine, the second arched building held the gallows frame, the coral building was the Marshal's residence, and the long building was Governor Kekuanao'a's residence and office. The first courts of the Islands were held here. On the extreme right of the picture which would be the southwest corner of the fort, are three arched prison rooms, and at the northwest corner are three more. Around on the walls were ship's cannon of various calibers. At the foot of the flag staff was a large 32 pounder of Spanish or Austrian casting, for which it was said the Government had paid \$10,000. There was a coat of arms in high relief and of fine workmanship. Just before the trunnions and behind this on a scroll in raised letters was the name of the piece, "La Regina," and on another scroll on the re enforce was the motto "Ultima Ratio Regum."

The border picture marked No. 7, and called the Armory, was better known as Mauna Kilika, and was built in 1840, being one of the first Government buildings. The Parliament met here, the first written constitution was constructed here, the Land Commission met here, and many of the historical associations of the country are connected with it.

When there was trouble with the French (which came to a crisis in 1849, having been brought about in great measure by personal quarrels between Dillon and Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs), and the French threatened to bombard the town unless ten peremptory demands were complied with, it became known that the Government would not yield. It was well understood that the French Consul and Admiral De Tromelin were in earnest, and there was of course great excitement in the city. The British Commissioner and the American Consul, Judge Terrill, entered a solemn protest lest the property of foreigners in the city should be injured.

The American sloop of war *Preble* had arrived a few days previously from China, and was anchored inside of the French steamer *Gassendi*.

She had lost many men in China from dysentery and most of the survivors of the crew were still suffering. The Government had allowed the Captain the use of Mauna Kilika for a hospital for such of his men as were able to be moved on shore, leaving him only men enough on board to man a boat and one battery. He put springs on his cable and swung around broadside to the *Gassendi*, and sent word on board that if they fired on the fort and disturbed the men in his hospital he would "blow them out of the water." As Mauna Kilika stood outside of the southeast side of the fort, it would be in the line of fire. We saw them manning the boats of the French frigate *Poursuivante* lying outside the reef. About noon, C. R. Bishop, who was Collector of Customs, closed the Custom House and went up town. The Executive Ministers who had offices in the Honolulu House (the building marked No. 4), now Thurston & Stanley's office, took such documents as they might need at once, closed their offices and the iron gates in front, and went up to the Palace.

The Governor, at the fort, sent up new halyards and a small new flag. He sent his family to his outside residence, and there remained in the fort only the Governor, the Marshal (myself) and the prisoners who were locked into their rooms. As the boats came in from the *Poursuivante* and passed the *Gassendi*, they were joined by the latter's boats. The French troops landed at the foot of Nuuanu street. There was great confusion, the people on shore mixing in with the troops as they landed and all the

way to the fort. Neither the French nor the crowd seemed to have the right of way. Marching into the fort the French troops formed in line in the plaza. The officer in command, seeing an officer on the walls of the fort, went to him, and saluting him began to explain to him what he was there for. The Governor did not understand his French nor his English, so he turned to me and asked if I understood Hawaiian, I told him "Yes." He then repeated his speech to the Governor, the Governor, however, glanced at me and shook his head, meaning that I should not interpret, and said to me that he was going up to the Palace. The French officer then asked me who occupied the small house. I replied that I did so, and that I was there to look out for the prisoners in the cells. He said that he must have my rooms for officers' quarters and the prison rooms for barracks, and he at once turned the prisoners out at the sally port.

The French remained nearly a week, when from the look-outs from which the interior of the fort could be seen we saw them making preparations for departure. They destroyed the Governor's furniture, broke nearly every window in his house, and covered the walls with slanderous words and pictures, inside and out, broke the trunnions off all the iron cannon mounted on the walls, piled the carriages together and burned them, officers and men joining in the destruction.

The composition gun "La Regina" resisted all their efforts to break the trunnions, even after procuring cold chisels with which they made deep cuts, so they rammed it full of grass, gravel and stones, boarded their boats and left. The brass cannon was afterwards sold for \$600 and sent to the New York Bell Foundry.

In a few days the Admiral and the Consul left Honolulu, taking with them the Government schooner *Kamehameha III*.

The border picture marked No. 9 is the Charity School of which there should be written a complete history. The foreign residents were having large families, and there were also many fatherless half castes.

Funds were raised in 1832 for the erection of this building, which was of coral stone and stood in a lane running from King street to Queen street near the Waikiki end of the Judiciary building. They bought a lot and built a residence for the first teacher, Andrew Johnstone and his wife, at the corner of King and Alapai

streets, the present residence of Chas. H. Atherton. Stephen Reynolds, whose store was in the lot opposite the present Station House, and whose residence now faces Union and Hotel streets, took special interest in this school. I have often stood in the street when he had his weekly dancing school for the pupils, and seen him playing his violin and teaching the steps.

The Charity School was built in 1832, eight years before the Royal Schools, and nine years before Punahou School.

The border picture marked No. 1, called the Royal School, at the junction of Emma and Punchbowl streets, is called that only because it followed the real Royal School. This was situated on a large lot on Palace Walk, north of the Palace where the Drill Shed and Barracks now are.

The older scholars, of whom there were only thirteen, had left the school, Alexander Liholiho going into Mr. Bates' office, Lot Kamehameha in Judge Lee's office, and William Lunalilo into Mr. Wyllie's office.

Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Pratt, Mary Paiaina (who married Griswold) and Jane Luhiau, who married Jasper, had also left the school. John Ii, and Sarai, his wife, who had been guardians of the persons of the young chiefs, took most of the younger scholars into their family. They lived where the Judiciary Building is.

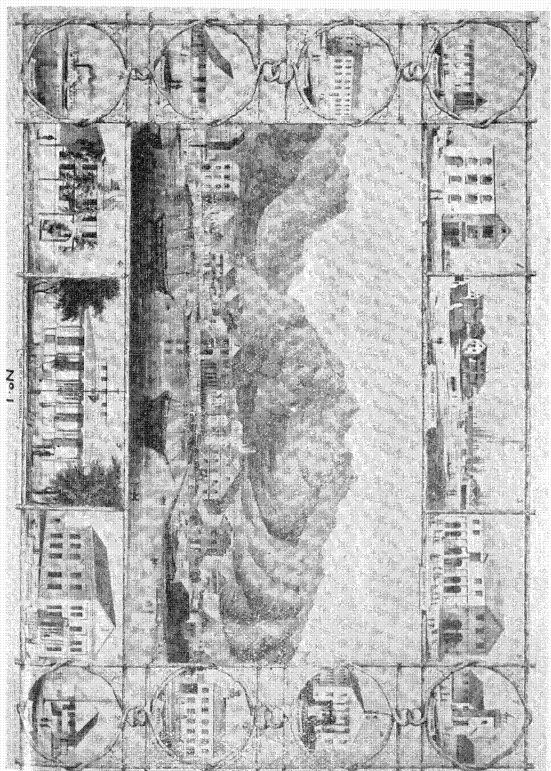
The border picture No. 5 bears a resemblance to the old Palace.

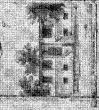
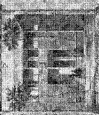
The grounds now occupied by the Executive buildings were divided into three parts by high coral walls running from King street to Palace Walk.

The Ewa side third, contained the residences of Henry Sea and William Sumner, Plate 5, Nos. 13 and 16, of Keoni Ana and of Prince Lot, Plate 3, No. 5, on the corner of King and Richards streets, called Haliimaile. The Waikiki third, belonged to Ke-kauluohi, the mother of Lunalilo. This contained the Royal Mausoleum, and it was in consequence of the rivalry between her son and the children of Kinau that the mausoleum in Nuuanu was built and the remains of the chiefs removed.

The churches on this plate are easily recognized, with the exception of the Native church, No. 11, (Smith's Church) since replaced by Kaumakapili Church, which now has two towers.

The steamer *Akamai*, view 14, has a history which has been





often told. The Bethel was built in 1833, and burned down in the great fire of 1886. Kawaiahao Church was commenced in 1840, and completed in 1842. The Court House was built in 1851.

Where the two small sheds are between the Custom House and the Market House, the first water pipe was laid in 1847, bringing water from the taro patches and *auwais* back of the present High School.

On picture No. 6 of the Court House, now Hackfeld & Co.'s store, there is, I think, an anachronism. I think the small carriages, drawn by natives had gone out of use before 1853 when these pictures were taken. I recollect only three after 1850.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER.

PLATE NO. 2.—CENTRAL VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWESTWARD, with Kawaiahao Church, the Palace, Washington Place and Armstrong's as the principal buildings, and Diamond Head in the distance.

MARGIN CUT No. 1. John Young's house, situate on Richards street, at about the present entrance to the grounds of the Executive Building from that thoroughfare. It, as also No. 5 (Haliimaile), gave way to the enlargement of the Palace grounds in 1879. John Young, better known as Keoni Ana, son of John Young of Kamehameha's time, was Minister of the Interior from March, 1846, till June, 1857, when he resigned through ill health and died the month following. He was also Kuhina Nui, or Premier, during this period in the reigns of Kamehameha III and IV, and was succeeded as such by Princess Victoria Kamamalu.

CUT No. 2. Residence of Alexander G. Angel, U. S. Consul, situate on Fort street, a two story building still in existence though somewhat altered, near the Catholic school and now part of its premises. It was known earlier as the "Turrell premises;" Joel Turrell, a former American Consul, securing them in 1846, then disposing of his interest therein, in 1854, to W. A. Aldrich, whose home it was up to the time of his departure for San Francisco some twelve years later.

CUT No. 3. Residence of General Miller, H. B. M. Consul, Beretania street, adjoining Washington Place. By the testimony of old residents this building was standing as early as 1833. The earlier occupancy of these premises by

Charlton, also the representative of Great Britain, obtained for it among Hawaiians the name "Pelekane," which was eventually applied to the street on which it fronted. The side street, named after General Miller, was so named much later, as he did not arrive here till 1844.

The low style of cottage, standing far back from the street, with its extensive lawn and branching trees give it, more than any other place here, the appearance of an English home, as in fact it, was, continuously, up to 1894, when its lease was transferred by the McKibbin's to Liliuokalani.

CUT
No. 4. Residence of M. Perrin, French Consul, situate in the lot at the corner of Chaplain and Nuuanu streets. This was the old "Skinner" premises, later given the name of "Eden Place" by Mr. Wyllie, the then owner, in honor of Captain Eden of H. B. M. S. *Amphitrite*, at whose service it was placed during his visit here in 1849. The building, two-story, of coral, is still standing, occupied by Chinese, and hidden behind wooden structures used as Japanese and Chinese shops.

CUT
No. 6. "Stone House," residence of Richard Armstrong, situated on Beretania, at the head of Richards street, adjoining Washington Place on the north, was built about 1848 or 9. The educational influence of this home, not only in these islands but in the United States, by the founding of the Hampton Institute, through the untiring efforts of one of its sons, the late Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, is memorable. The building is now the preparatory department of Oahu College.

CUT
No. 7. Residence of Louis Anthon, Danish Consul, a two-story coral building situate at the corner of Beretania street and Garden lane, erected by Eli Jones about the year 1832. Several years ago the premises became part of the Catholic Mission, adjoining, and the building shown is now the residence of the Bishop. Not long since a wooden addition of some length was made thereto on the Garden lane side, but the front remains the same.

CUT
No. 8. United States Consulate, situate on Queen street, adjoining the Hudson Bay Co.'s premises, long since demolished, its site being covered in part by the new structure occupied by Theo. H. Davies & Co.

CUT
No. 9. Residence of Stephen Reynolds, Consul of Bremen, situated on Union street opposite the Monsarrat's, a spacious one-story coral building, built by Geo. Wood sometime in the thirties, and famed in Reynold's time as his (Reynold's) evening dancing school. Since the establishment of the Catholic Sister's School the premises have been purchased by the Lady Superior, and the house materially altered by the erection thereon of a large upper story of wood.

CUT
No. 10. E. O. Hall's residence, Nuuanu Valley, a two-story wooden building with verandas to both floors. It was erected by Mr. Hall in 1852, and has been the family homestead, continuously up to this writing, with little if any external change. This house, built of white pine, was framed in the East and shipped out "round the Horn."

CUT
No. 11. Residence of Robert G. Davis, Consul of Peru. This was a cottage which stood in back between Dr. Wood's and Paki's, and was reached by a lane from Hotel street. Some years ago it became part of the McGrew premises; the now "Arlington" property absorbing an adjoining piece and the lane.

CUT
No. 12. R. C. Wyllie's residence, Rosebank, Nuuanu Valley, now and for some years past owned and occupied by F. A. Schaefer, Esq. Mr. Wyllie arrived here with General Miller in 1844 and was made Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1845 and continued as such up to his death in 1865. He was an indefatigable worker, jealous for the promotion and welfare of Hawaii, and the honor of the Kings under whom he served.

CUT
No. 13. Residence of David L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, the site now occupied by the Y. M. C. A. building, for which this cottage was torn down in 1882. At the close of his term as Commissioner, Mr. Gregg was appointed by Kamehameha IV as Minister of Finance, which position he held, despite much public opposition, till August, 1862.

CUT
No. 14. Mr. John Montgomery's residence. This was situated beyond Smith's bridge at Kamakela, near the Nuuanu stream, the same premises as have been occupied for a number of years past by the St. Louis College. At the time of Judge Montgomery's occupancy the grounds were noted as

being the finest flower garden in the city.

CUT Residence of Mr. H. Hackfeld, Consul of Sweden.
No. 15. This house was situated on Fort street; it stood in back from the road, just above the old Ehler's store, and for a long time subsequently was occupied as the residence of C. E. Williams. It was still in existence a little while ago as a storehouse in the rear of the Campbell building now occupied by Mr. H. F. Wichman.

PLATE NO. 3. CENTRAL VIEW LOOKING WESTWARD, SHOWING the Charity School to the extreme left, John II's, the Bungalow, American Hospital, Dr. Wood's, Paki's, Kekua-nao-a's and the Court House as the more prominent buildings.

MARGIN Shown simply as "Dentist's Office," has historic interest as the late Dr. J. Mott Smith's original establishment that stood on Fort street a little above the French Hotel premises, and which he occupied till moving with Dr. Hillebrand into the two story wooden building on the corner of Hotel and Fort streets, the site of the new three story brick edifice known as the Mott-Smith building.

CUT Commercial Hotel. This is one of the early day concerns that are still with us, and under the same No. 2. Macfarlane name of ownership as then, situated at the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets. The time of its building, and party or parties then interested, have not been learned.

CUT National Hotel. This was a centrally located and somewhat noted establishment—in its days—carried No. 3. on by Jos. Booth up to his death in 1868, and for some time afterward by the estate, situated, with several branch concerns, at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets. The building shown stood in the rear and during its existence, for the most part, was simply an eating house. With adjoining buildings it so suffered in the "Chinatown fire" of 1886, that it was torn down for the new street opening and widening which followed that event. Its site is now covered by the Waverley Block.

CUT The French Hotel. This building was situated on No. 4. Fort street, above Hotel, though the premises run through to Union street, as they do to-day. The place had fame in Victor Chancerel's (the lessor's) day, and natural

attractions for many during the French political troubles here. The building shown was afterwards the Foreign Office and rooms of the Board of Education during the occupancy of the whole premises as Government Offices, prior to moving to Aliiolani Hale in 1874. For a number of years past this old hotel has been used as the paint shop and repository of the Carriage factory of Wright Bros. and their predecessors. The front is now built out on a line with the street and the building cut up into sundry small shops, so changing its appearance as to be beyond recognition by old residents.

CUT
No. 5. Frank Spencer, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, situated on Hotel street, between Nuuanu and the corner of the extension (since the fire of 1886) of Smith street. The two story building shown was of wood; the rear and upstairs portion being the living rooms of the family. This store, with George Clark's that stood on the opposite side of the way were the fashionable establishments of their day; that is, they catered more for the trade of foreign families.

CUT
No. 6. Lafrenz & Fisher, Cabinet makers; subsequently Fisher & Jurgens, then W. Fisher, situated on Hotel street; the building shown is still in existence, adjoining the Y. M. C. A. building, but the present successor to the business is J. H. Wicke, located for some years past around the corner, on Alakea street.

CUT
No. 7. Tailor shop of Chas. Nicholson, previously occupied by Dixon Brothers, general merchants. This was situated on King street, opposite the Bethel, afterwards moved into by Castle & Cooke, and the site on the corner of Bethel street of their present store.

CUT
No. 8. Stuart & Rahe, cabinet makers, successors to R. A. S. Wood, and succeeded in turn by C. E. Williams. The illustration is of the two-story wooden building situated on Hotel street, near Fort, that served them many years till the march of progress demanded its site for the brick block now existing.

CUT
No. 9. This building shown as Hackfeld & Co's was the old Ehler's store on Fort street, known among the natives as "Hale Kilika"—or silk house, (this must not be confused with Mauna Kilika) and only last year gave way for a

new building by Jas. Campbell called the Ehler's Block. This was generally known as the retail branch of Hackfeld & Co's Queen street establishment.

CUT Ruggles & Co's Drug Store. This was situated on
No. 10. the corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets. It was a two-story coral building, erected by Dr. R. W. Wood about 1845 or 6. It was occupied by Drs. Hoffmann and Hardy previous to Ruggles & Co., and moved into again by Dr. E. Hoffmann from his Queen street store about 1865 and vacated in 1877, that it might be torn down to give place to the present Bank building of Bishop & Co.

CUT "French Store" of P. Michell, situate on King street,
No. 11. adjoining the Globe Hotel premises at the time of these views, though it wound up its existence later on Nuuanu street at the Mitchell & Fale's stand.

CUT Reynold's store, a low two story-coral building that
No. 12. stood in back of where the present Royal Hotel stands, corner of Nuuanu and Merchant streets. It was probably erected by him some time in the thirties, as his first store, in 1829, after his leaving French's employ, was of grass. This stone building was torn down about 1855, just before the erection of the first Sailor's Home.

CUT Shown as Chas. Vincent's, was the carpenter shop on
No. 13. King street, near Maunakea, a wooden two-story building, with his office in the brick structure on the corner. This place was the center of activity for quite a while following the period of small-pox. Vincent's force of mechanics, augmented by a number from San Francisco, including sash, door and blind makers, and one or two wood carvers, secured him the best work of the town. It was by this influx of coast workmen that the time of commencing work in the morning was changed to seven o'clock, to labor continuously, as now, till noon, instead of beginning at half-past six and knocking off at half-past seven for a half hour's breakfast.

CUT Globe Hotel, about this time kept by L. Franconi,
No. 14. was situated in back from King street, near Fort, with entrance from both streets. We fail to find the time of its erection, or who by, but the main building only gave way in 1897 to meet the building improvements on Fort street in the

erection of the Ehler's Block.

CUT Hudson Bay Co.'s Store, Queen street, a two-story
No. 15. coral building, another of the early day structures, as
it was in use by the Company in 1835 or earlier.
During its existence it had sundry successive agents or managers, principal of whom perhaps was George Pelly, owing to his longer residence here. During his term Honolulu was visited by Sir George Simpson, one of its home directors, who did this country good service in counteracting in London much of the evil work that his nephew, Alexr. Simpson, did here in 1842 or 3, as the Acting British Consul during the absence of Charlton, in pressing the claims for alleged injuries to British subjects.

This store ceased with Bissell's term of Agency, about 1836, and in all its period was known as having but one price, whether for a single article or a dozen; one piece or a whole bale.

CUT Dr. Lathrop's Drug Store, a two-story wooden building
No. 16. situate on Queen street adjoining the Makee & Anthon
block, succeeded to and occupied as such for many
years by Dr. McKibbin. The house is still standing and in use as a Chinese coffee shop, the last of the old time structures remaining on that thoroughfare.

PLATE NO. 4. CENTRAL VIEW SHOWING THE SHIPPING IN PORT
and the business portion of town Ewa-wards of Fort
street; the principal buildings shown being the Bethel,
International Hotel, Custom House and Flour Mill.

MARGIN Rice & Co., a General Commission and Auction firm
CUT composed at this time of Wm. B. Rice and A. P.
No. 1. Everett, doing business at the Ewa corner of Nuuanu
and Queen streets, with John F. Colburn as their
auctioneer. They occupied the second floor; on the first, or
ground floor, was the wholesale liquor business of H. Robinson
& Co. This building, which was of coral, was the one in which
the historic firm of Ladd & Co. did business in their day here.
On its demolition, about 1870, the blocks of coral were used—as
a trial—to pave Kaahumanu street, but a few years proved its
unfitness for street traffic.

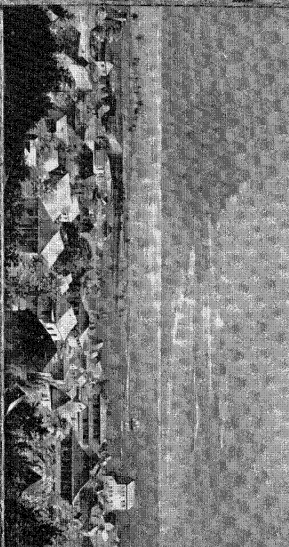
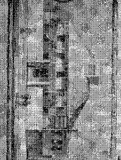
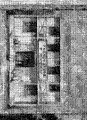
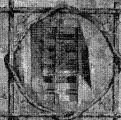
Adjoining Rice & Co.'s is shown Ed. Burgess' Coffee Shop,
a small wooden structure that lined with Nuuanu street. This
is said to have been the pioneer refreshment saloon of its kind in

Honolulu. Shortly after the time of these views Burgess was succeeded by Fox, the baker, and on his retiring from business, it was bought by H. J. Nolte, his assistant, and G. Wilhelm (now of Hilo). After some changes the business is found located on the opposite corner, eventually owning the building, but on the erection of the Beaver Block, in 1882, Mr. Nolte moved from "the old corner," as it was called, and opened his present Beaver Coffee Saloon, on Fort street.

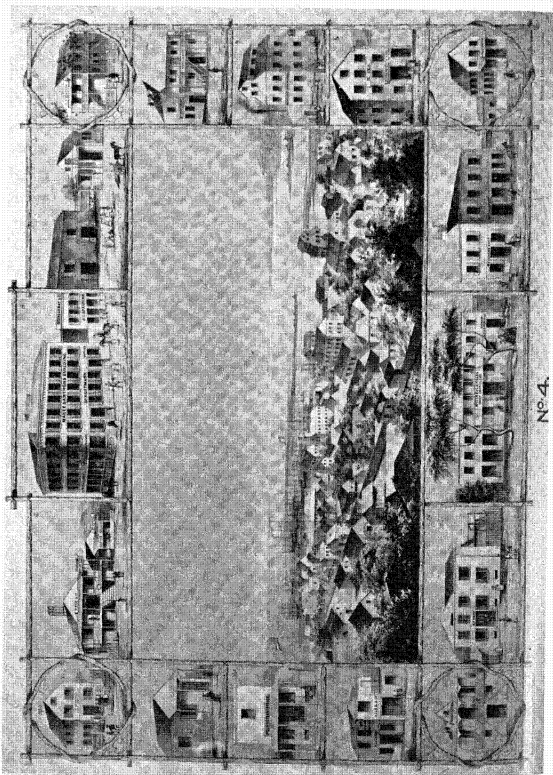
CUT T. Spencer, Ship Chandler, Queen Street. This store
No. 2. was famed in the flush whaling days as headquarters of the fleet, and the stand till lately occupied by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. It has, under various ownerships, outlived all city front competitors.

In the full tide of success Capt. Tom Spencer, as he was familiarly known, bought the land and business interests of B. Pitman Esq., at Hilo, and moved thither in 1861. As the whaling business declined he transferred his attention from merchandising to sugar, which, with his generous hospitality, largely reduced his wealth by the time of his death in 1884. He was well known as a large hearted man and an intensely patriotic American.

CUT Makee & Anthon's Block. This was the first three-
No. 3. storied brick building erected in Honolulu. It was built in 1853, its pressed bricks and dressed granite trimmings coming, with its plans, from Boston. Though now occupied entirely by M. S. Grinbaum & Co., General and Commission Merchants and Sugar Factors, its early days are recalled as giving space to Aldrich & Bishop, Importers and dealers in General Merchandise on Queen street; Dr. Hoffman's Drug Store on the corner, an office on the Kaahumanu street mauka end, that a few years later—August 17th. 1857—was the birth-place of the Bank of Bishop & Co. Offices on the second floor were occupied by D. C. Waterman, Shipping and Commission Merchant and by C. A. & H. F. Poor, Importers and General Merchants. This latter firm was also largely interested in the then flourishing Pulu business of the islands. Both Capt. Makee and Louis Anthon had offices for a time in the building, but their partnership expired by limitation while the foundations were being laid.



No 3.



CUT
No. 4. C. Brewer & Co. Shipping & Commission Merchants,
The sketch is shown as the office jointly of Brewer & Co. and S. H. Williams & Co. which stood in the rear of the Fort street building, now occupied by H. May & Co. The warehouse, still doing the same firm good service, is seen in the back ground. A few years subsequent to the time of these sketches the place of business of the firm was moved to the Market building, on Queen street. The full early history of this pioneer house had publication in the ANNUAL of 1896.

CUT
No. 5. D. N. Flitner, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Chronometer
rater, succeeded to the business and stand of E. H. Boardman that stood a little back from the street, at the corner of Hotel and Union streets, in 1849. The building is still standing, the front being hid behind the triangular art show room of King Bros. The transit building of classic model erected later for Mr. Flitner on the eastern corner of the lot is the same now in use by this government, having been moved conveniently near the Survey office.

CUT
No. 6. J. C. Spalding, Ship Chandler & Commission Merchant, succeeding to the business of Crabb & Spalding, situate at this time in the "French" premises, with entrances on Fort and Merchant streets. About this same time Mr. Spalding moved to Kaahumanu street, and afterward to the Robinson building on Queen street.

CUT
No. 7. Is shown as the Honolulu Iron Works, though by right it should be the Honolulu Flour Mill, for the machine shop of D. M. Weston, its founder, occupied but a portion of the first floor, the boiler room and foundry being in the shed adjoining. This concern began in 1854, initiating steam power for business purposes in Honolulu, and was situated just mauka of the old fish market, on the site of their present boiler shop. In 1860 the whole premises, with much adjoining property, was swept away by fire. The foundry, at that time owned by Mr. Thomas Hughes, was soon rebuilt, and with the aid of the late W. L. Green gradually increased its capital and efficiency till, becoming a corporation, it has contributed largely to the development of the sugar industry of the islands. It may not be generally known that Mr. Weston's first machine and blacksmith shop, from whence he moved to the place illustrated,

was in a small adobe building that stood on Miller street, above Beretania.

CUT
No. 8. Henry Sea, Auctioneer, upstairs, and R. Coady & Co., Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, on the main floor, occupied jointly, for a time, the then three-storied wooden building on Kaahumanu street adjoining Melchers & Co., now Schaefer & Co. Its upper floor was used for many years as a sail-loft, though in early days it was the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

Coady & Co. made a notable venture in 1850 by the purchase of the whaleship *Chas. Drew* and her cargo of 1,300 barrels of oil and 10,000 pounds bone, which went on the reef October 23d of that year, and which they subsequently floated off and brought into port. Mr. Coady died in 1858 on a passage to San Francisco for his health, and the business was thereupon wound up. Upon this building changing hands, some twelve years ago, it was reduced one-story and partitioned off on the first floor into sundry law offices; the second being devoted to storage.

CUT
No. 9. Hawaiian Steam Navigation Co.'s office, of which H. Prendergast was the local Agent to look after foreign interests. This was a California venture to do inter-island coasting service with worn out side-wheel river boats. It had an existence of less than two years.

CUT
No. 10. Polynesian Office, known also in its day as the government printing office, was erected in 1847. It was a two-story coral building that stood on the site of the present post office. It was originally designed to serve also as post office and for several years, under Mr. H. M. Whitney's charge, this department occupied the front portion of the first floor, but on the government offices changing from Honolulu Hale to the "Pelly" premises, the post office moved into more spacious quarters in the vacated building. In 1869 the old building was torn down to make room for the present one, which, like its predecessor served both for the government printing office and the post office, but unlike it, the increasing postal service soon required all its available space.

CUT
No. 11. Allen & Co., Shipping & General Merchants, situate at the corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets, consisted of S. C. and W. F. Allen. Like a number of other

firms of their day they became interested in whaling vessels and traders from this port, few of which probably proved profitable ventures. The papers of this period contain few advertisements of this firm, yet it is remembered as noted for its door bulletins of alphabetic couplet announcements such as "Axes and Anchovies," "Hats and Hammers," "Soaps and Sardines," etc. Whether or not the firm being composed of A. & A. influenced this is not known, but Mr. S. C. A. was looked upon as the "dry joker."

CUT
No. 12. Porter & Ogden, an English firm of Importing and Commission Merchants, whose place of business stood in back from the road, with entrances from both Kaa-humanu and Merchant streets. Like many of the two-story buildings of early Honolulu, the first story was quite low, possibly not over eight feet, if that, the erection of which is credited by some to Wm. French, and by others to Eli Jones, early in the "thirties." For a time it was occupied by Stephen D. Mackintosh, and was the birth place of Honolulu's first English newspaper, the *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, in 1836.

This building was one of the last to give way to modern business structures in its block, and during its existence had, from various circumstances, considerable historic interest. On August 11th, 1854, the senior member of the firm shot himself, at his residence, over some trouble with a native woman; an incident which advertised the house freely for some time. Following Porter's death the business was continued awhile in the name of Frederick Ogden. To the younger generation the building was best known by the Porter & Ogden name, though it had long use afterwards as Joe Roderick's Restaurant.

CUT
No. 13. Captain B. F. Snow's store, a spacious two-story coral building that stood on Merchant street, near the corner of Fort, gave way only in 1887 for the McInerny Block, which occupies the whole of the "Snow Premises." The building was erected early in the "forties," and for some time was occupied by Makee & Jones, afterwards Makee & Anthon. It was moved into by Captain Snow, following his fire in the Brewer premises on Fort street in 1852, near the site of the building now occupied by H. May & Co. At the time of his death, in 1866, the business was being wound up. Captain Snow was laid to rest, December 20th, on the fortieth anniver-

sary of his arrival in Honolulu from Boston in the brig *Active*.

CUT Mitchell & Fales, Ship Chandlers, Nuuanu street,
No. 14. opposite Merchant street, became successors to Lewis
& Co. (by the withdrawal of John G. Lewis therefrom
to become a Real Estate Broker and General Agent), but like its
predecessor was of short duration and went to pieces; Capt.
Nathl. Fales, Jr., retiring and Mr. I. R. Mitchell drifting into
other business. In 1853 they were agents also of Wells, Fargo
& Co., with express office room in the adjoining building, corner
of Marine street.

CUT Melchers & Co., General Importing and Commission
No. 15. Merchants; a German firm, occupying the two-story
building on the corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, for whom it was built in 1853, and now occupied by
F. A. Schaefer & Co. who succeeded to the business some
twenty-five years ago. Melchers & Co. moved to their new
building from the stand just described as Mitchell & Fales.

CUT Von Holt & Heuck, dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 16. also a German firm; more particularly devoted to the
retail trade. Their store at the time here shown was
on the mauka, or upper, side of King street, but after the Varie-
ties Theater fire, in 1855, they moved across the way, occupying
a portion of the site covered by the recently erected Von Holt
block. Some years later they moved to the Cumming's building,
corner of Fort and Merchant streets, where the firm dissolved,
owing to ill health of the senior partner. After a few years
existence in T. C. Heuck's name, he discontinued the business
and returned home to Germany.

PLATE No. 5. CENTRAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST, TAKING
in Moanalua and the Waianae range of mountains, (much
too near). The more prominent buildings shown are the
French Consul's, Seaman's Chaplain, Cartwright's, R.
A. S. Wood's, and Smith's Church.

MARGIN Residence of John C. Bullions,—one of the firm of R.
CUT Coady & Co.—situate at the corner of Beretania and Mil-
No. 1. ler streets, occupied later for some years by John Ritson.
Its site is now covered by the two-story brick mansion
erected by the late Henry May, the property now of the Methodist
Church whose edifice stands on the Waikiki side of the lot.

CUT
No. 2. Residence of Jules Dudoit, on Beretania street, known in these later years as the Dickson house, but erected by Mr. Dudoit—who was for some time acting French Consul at this port—about 1845. Its spacious rooms and wide verandah running the entire length of the front made it early conspicuous by such provisions for Honolulu climate comforts, and though of reputed light construction, of wood, it bids fair to last yet many years.

CUT
No. 3. Captain Snow's residence, Hotel street, adjoining the Hawaiian Hotel, and for several years past has been recognized as part of the Hotel property, and generally designated the "Snow cottage." This has recently been put in thorough repair and remodelled, and is good for several more generations.

CUT
No. 4. Residence of Alexr. J. Cartwright, corner of Fort and Chaplain streets; for some years past, until comparatively recently, the property and residence of Wm. G. Irwin Esq. Originally it was the home of the Thompson's, Mr. F. W. T. (of early Honolulu Auction fame) erecting it about 1849 or 50.

CUT
No. 5. J. C. Spalding's residence, a two-story coral building on Union street, said to have been built away back in the "thirties" by Geo. Wood and, despite its small windows, was for many years one of the fashionable residences. It is now part of the Catholic Mission premises.

CUT
No. 5. Residence of Capt. T. Spencer, situate on Union street and Adams lane, in what was known as the Fayerweather premises then adjoining and now part of the Monsarrat property.

CUT
No. 7. Dr. Ford's residence. This is also one of Honolulu's early structures, situate on Union street, having been erected by Capt. Dowsett in 1832, and was occupied as the family homestead at the time of his voyage to China in 1834, since when he was never heard of. The house is of peculiar construction. Like many of the two story houses of the period the lower story is coral and the upper of wood, but this has, or had, beams and other ship building features more or less prominent. The building has been in use for some years past as a

lodging house, and gives promise of outlasting many of more recent date.

CUT Capt. Crabbe's residence. This was the Wm. French
No. 8. premises, situate on Alakea street, the house standing
just mauka of the present Hotel entrance from that
thoroughfare. About 1882 it was torn down to permit Hotel
improvements and extension of its grounds.

CUT Residence of Mr. James I. Dowsett, situate at the bend
No. 9. of Union street, foot of Garden lane, (adjoining No. 7.)
It was erected by Mr. Dowsett in 1847, and has been
the Dowsett-Monsarrat homestead almost continuously ever
since.

CUTS Representing the residences of Porter & Ogden and
No. 10, Henry Macfarlane, on Beretania street, and W. Sumner
11 & 12. on Richards street—all of which have long since given
way to the improvements of their neighborhood—fairly
illustrate the style of cottage homes then in vogue.

CUT Dr. R. W. Wood's residence, situate on Hotel street,
No. 13. now and for some twenty years past Dr. John S. Mc-
Grew's. It dates from 1847, and was one of the
structures contributing to the building activity just prior to the
exodus of Honoluluans through the California gold excitement
of 1849.

CUT The Bungalow. This structure, in name and style a
No. 14. reminder of India, was the creation of a Mr. Theodore
Shillaber who came from that quarter with a cargo of
goods in 1847, and established himself here in business for
several years, then moving to larger fields. As a residence it
was not a success after its owner's departure, and after a number
of years idleness the whole premises, now used by the Pacific
Tennis Club, corner of Richards and Palace Square, sold for
little more than was obtained for the coral stones when the
building was demolished.

CUT Dr. Newcomb's residence. This was a comfortably
No. 15. spacious dwelling that stood back from the road on
Beretania street, opposite the Kaumakapili Church.
It gave way to the crowding influences of "China-town" many
years ago, and by the great fire of 1886 was wiped out of exis-
tence entirely.

CUT
No. 16. Residence of Mr. Henry Sea, situate on Richards street, adjoining Wm. Sumner's, and like it probably dating back into the "thirties." The lot now forms part of the Executive grounds.

PLATE NO. 6.—CENTRAL VIEW, LOOKING MOUNTAINWARD showing Nuuanu Valley, (imperfectly distanced).

MARGIN CUT
No. 1. Dr. Lathrop's residence, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. This is one of the old-time houses still in existence, and was erected by Capt. Chas. Brewer to replace the grass house which stood on the lot at the time of its purchase from Capt. G. H. Nye in 1831. This house was the center of attraction in September, 1853, from the prominent part which Dr. Lathrop (as also J. G. Blair, an eminent lawyer residing with him,) took in the movement which resulted in the termination of Dr. Judd's administration. The brilliancy of its illumination on the evening when the event was celebrated was marked. The premises are now owned by the Catholic Mission.

CUT
No. 2. Residence of Hon. A. Paki, King street, known for many years past as Hon. Chas. R. Bishop's, and now as the "Arlington Hotel." The date of its erection is 1847, a year of considerable building activity, since when it has held a prominent place in the history of Honolulu.

CUT
No. 3. Washington Place. This noted building was designed and erected by a Capt. Isaac Hart—by trade an architect and builder—for Capt. J. Dominis during the "forties." It took several years in its construction, during which time Capt. Dominis voyaged back and forth to China, bringing with him sundry material towards its completion. His last trip, in 1847—when he was lost—was to have brought its furnishings. The name "Washington Place" was given to it by the American Commissioner at the time, Mr. Ten Eyck, and confirmed by the King.

It was always the residence of widow Dominis up to the time of her death in 1889, and her son the late Governor John O. Dominis, and since the downfall of the monarchy has been the home of his widow, Ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

CUT
No. 4. Hon. John Ii's residence. This was a wooden building that stood on the site of the present Judiciary building, for the erection of which it gave way in 1871. This was known as the home of a number of young chiefs, of whom John Ii was guardian.

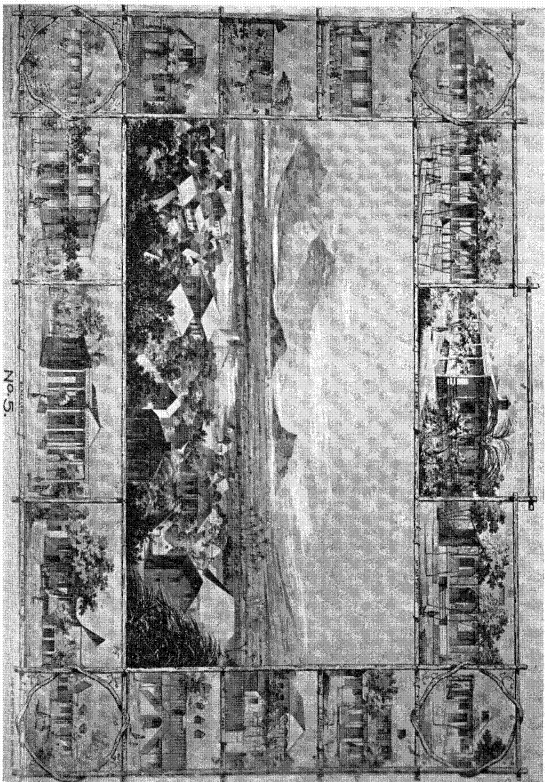
CUT
No. 5. Residence of Judge Andrews, Nuuanu Valley. This house was built in 1850, and may be looked on as the home of Andrew's Hawaiian Dictionary, as it was here the painstaking work was brought to a successful issue. The makai portion of the lot held a grove of Koa trees, which probably gave reason for its native name, "Wa-na-na-koa." One by one they died away, and the name applies now more appropriately as a memory of the past.

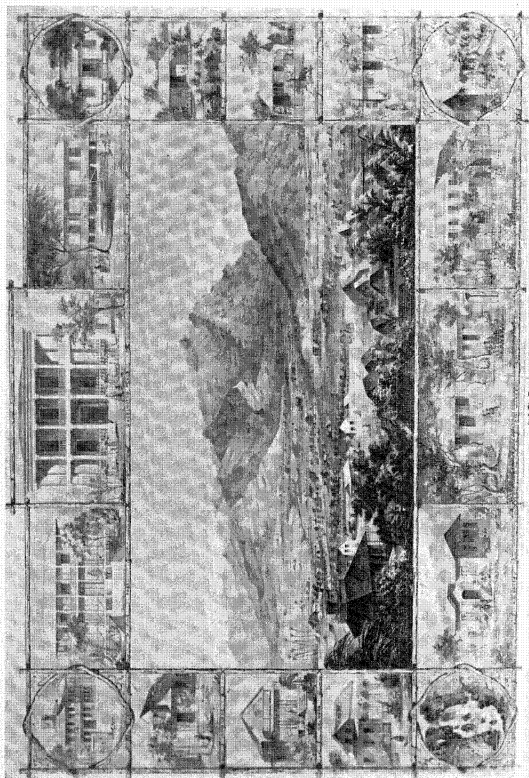
CUT
No. 6. Mr. John Ladd's residence, at the junction of Union, Beretania and Alakea streets, in what was known as the Townsend premises—time of erection not ascertained. A new building was put up by the late Alexander J. Cartwright upon his purchase of the property some years ago, which was enlarged and modernized only a short time before his death in 1892.

CUT
No. 7. Residence of Mr. J. H. Wood, Nuuanu Valley, situated a little above the first bridge. This was one of the early departures from the cottage style of architecture prevailing in Honolulu in the "fifties," and for many years maintained its individuality. The lot fronted a portion of Dr. Hillebrand's premises.

CUT
No. 8. R. A. S. Wood's residence, Beretania street, between the old Fort Street Church lot and Queen Emma's property. This house was erected early in the "fifties," probably 1851, and was occupied by its owner and family up to the time of his leaving for California about 1862. It was owned for a time by R. C. Wyllie, but is known better of late years as the Bolles' premises. It is still in existence.

CUT
No. 9. Residence of A. B. Bates, Nuuanu valley, just above the second bridge, dates from the early "fifties." For a number of years it was afterward owned and occupied by C. C. Harris, then by the late Capt. T. H. Hobron and family, since which time the house has been materially altered and enlarged by the addition of a second story. The parent Royal





Palm trees of the islands grace the Nuuanu entrance to the grounds.

CUT
No. 10. Capt. James Makee's residence, well up in Nuuanu Valley, opposite what is generally designated as Queen Emma's. For some years past the buildings have been tenanted by several of Queen Emma's retainers, and are permitted to fall to decay, but the horticultural features of the premises, for which the Makee homes were always famous, still survive.

CUT
No. 11. Residence of Dr. G. P. Judd—situate makai of the original Nuuanu cemetery on the corner of Judd street, a two-story stone structure, erected in 1847. In the early days of this home, while Dr. Judd administered Hawaiian affairs, it was the scene of not a few of this country's critical questions, as it has also witnessed its many triumphs.

CUT
No. 12. Dr. Wm. Hillebrand's residence. This was a latticed cottage that stood back off the Valley road from which it was reached by a driveway mauka of J. H. Wood's premises. It was built about 1853 and Dr. Hillebrand's botanical tastes soon made his home famous for the varied number of rare plants which beautified the grounds. Some years since this homestead was secured by the late T. R. Foster, and a fine two-story residence erected in place of the cottage here shown.

CUT
No. 13. Residence of Rev. S. C. Damon, then, and up to the time of his death in 1885, Seaman's Chaplain at this port was erected prior to 1840 by his predecessor Rev. John Diell. Dr. Damon's identification with all benevolent and public measures for the welfare of the community early made this one of the best known homes of the islands. Since passing into the hands of his son, F. W. Damon, the house has been made two-story and otherwise considerably changed. To Dr. Damon and this home is to be accredited the Mission work among the Chinese of these islands, now so successfully conducted under the superintendency of F. W. Damon and wife.

CUT
No. 14. Capt. G. H. Luce's residence, Nuuanu Avenue. This was a cottage that stood near the road on what is known as the Parker premises, now the corner of Kuakini street. Shortly after the time of this sketch the Luce

homestead was transferred to "Little Britain" on the plains—now J. H. Wright's—where they resided for many years.

CUT Residence of Rev. A. Bishop, Nuuanu Valley. This
No. 15. cottage stands well back from the road and became
perhaps better known later as the residence of Mrs. J.
E. Hillebrand, his daughter.

CUT Waterfall in Nuuanu Valley, well known as Kapena
No. 16. Falls, more attractive in by-gone days than of late years
since the water shed of Nuuanu has of necessity been
made to conserve the valley reservoirs for the city's water supply.

This completes, briefly, the description of Honolulu in 1853 as shown by the Emmert-Burgess views, but omissions are brought to mind of other prominent residences and business houses of the time equally entitled to illustration. Mr. Goodale has referred to the absence of everything east of Punchbowl street which took in the "mission," as then known. In Honolulu proper we miss the "Mansion House," the famed hostelry of Capt. Jos. O. Carter of early days, situated on Beretania street at the corner of Garden Lane. Also, the Hall & Dimond store on King street, J. T. Waterhouse's, R. C. Janion's, Swan & Clifford, Austin & Bacle, Burdick's Cooperage—the center of mechanic activity (opposite Vincents)—and several others that might be mentioned.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Narrative of Hawaiian Method of Deep Sea Fishing off Kona, Hawaii.

WHILE visiting the Kona coffee district some time ago, I had the good fortune to receive an invitation to accompany a native fisherman in quest of deep sea fish. I had looked upon the finny denizens of the deep as they lay upon the marble slabs of the Honolulu fish market and seen them in many varieties, colors and sizes, but knew nothing of how they were secured, so I gladly availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded. The next morning, accompanied by a friend, we wended our way to the beach, which was but a stone's throw from where we were domiciled, and there found our guide awaiting us.

As fishermen the Hawaiians are unsurpassed; they are "par excellent" in this calling that has been handed down from father to son for many generations. The canoe we stepped into was low and narrow, about twenty-five feet in length. In the bow a paddler took his position, kneeling down on his bare knees; another was kneeling nearly amidship. My friend and self were seated on narrow board seats, there being three to the canoe.

To prevent the canoe from upsetting, curved out riggers run out from one side supported by a narrow float. A gentle shove of the paddle and the canoe glided out upon its mission. Deftly and swiftly the paddlers bent to their work and in a little while we sped across the harbor or bay. In the far distance two black specks were seen bobbing up and down upon the surface of the ocean: these specks were canoes that had preceded us to the fishing ground. It took all of an hour hard paddling to reach them. Upon arrival we found each canoe had a single occupant. They had not commenced their work, but had been arranging their lines and hooks. We were now about two miles off shore. This particular spot of the ocean was the haunt of a famous fish known as the "U-la-u-la."

The fishermen now commenced to put their lines over the sides of their canoes. At the end of a line was tied a lava stone about as large as a man's head, used as a sinker. The line itself was a $\frac{3}{8}$ " cord, not unlike a variety used in hammock netting; a little above the sinker and for a distance of about six feet, there ran out from the line little bamboo canes in a horizontal position, about a foot and a half in length, and from the ends of these canes dangled another piece of line to which was attached the baited hook.

The bait was a special kind of fish meat.

Just prior to dropping the stone over-board the fishermen took their bearings by a jutting piece of land on either side of them and what looked like the ruins of an old wall situated far up the hill-side in front. Being satisfied that their bearings were correct, the stones were slipped over the side of the three canoes and my eyes followed one of them in the transparent water for perhaps thirty feet. As the lines were running out each fisherman not only attended to his line but deftly plied his paddle to prevent the canoe drifting with the ocean current.

It took several minutes for the lines to reach bottom, for we were fishing in 150 fathoms of water. On reaching bottom, the natives by a peculiar jerk disengaged the stone used as a sinker and drew the line about a fathom from the bottom. In about half a minute one of the natives said he had a fish and commenced to pull in his line. Ah! what a length of time was that line in coming to the surface and how eagerly I peered into the water, but it had to come 900 feet; at length I could faintly outline something white which quickly turned to pink, and a moment later a fish appeared. In length it was about twenty inches, shaped something like a flounder and in color not unlike a gold fish.

The other canoes were successful also, and we had three fish.

On the second descent I was asked to hold the line and be initiated into the mystery. Down into the depths went the line and fathom after fathom was reeled out; the native unloosened the stone. I drew the line up the required distance and then waited what seemed like an eternity but in reality barely a minute when I felt the tiniest pull, or was it fancy? It seemed like the faint pull of a minnow on a bent pin attached to a thread. What a long time it seemed ere that line was drawn to the surface, but at last it came and at the end, a royal prize, caught at a distance of 150 fathoms. I was now content to watch. Again the line disappeared and the same performance was gone through.

This time the fisherman in our canoe informed us that he had three fish on his line. Ah! this was exciting. At length the line was pulled in but revealed only two fish. However, he quickly informed us that the other one would soon float to the surface and to look for it. This we did and in a few minutes it appeared about a canoe's length away.

A curious phenomena about this fish was that on arrival at the surface of the water, their stomachs floated out of their mouth like an inflated toy balloon. This was explained by the fishermen as a result of being drawn through the water and meeting the great resistance of water which is so heavy at such a depth. The result of about an hour and a half fishing was a catch of eleven of these royal fish, varying in size from fourteen to twenty-six inches.

H. Waterhouse.

THE BATTLE OF NUUANU.

HONOLULU'S lion is the Pali. Its scenic attractions may have equals in other lands, but no rivals. Various writers agree upon this fact, that, for a genuine surprise there is nothing just like it in all the earth; while the celebrity given it through the memorable battle of Nuuanu, at Kamehameha's conquest of the island, has insured it undying interest to strangers and residents alike.

The increasing number of visitors to the islands, and the improved road over the pali, (described in last ANNUAL), has largely augmented the number of visitors to this mecca of Oahu, and the new roadway thereto just entered upon, will, on completion, be an additional incentive to many more.

Inquiries the past year by visitors and others for an account of the historic battle of Nuuanu have been frequent. Unfortunately this inquiry was but partially met by the condensed account in Alexander's "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," the only work available; the more extended descriptive accounts by earlier writers being long since out of print.

This then is our apology for the preparation of the following account, for which we are indebted to Jarves' History, and For-
nander's "Polynesian Race."

Following *Kamehameha's* conquest of Maui and adjacent islands, Jarves states that:—

"*Kaao* of Kauai, and *Kahekili* of Maui and Oahu, united their forces at the latter island and sailed with a large number of canoes for Hawaii to give battle to *Kamehameha*. The naval force of *Kamehameha*, the flagship of which was the first island built schooner *Britannia*, armed with three brass cannon taken from Captain Metcalf's vessel the *Fair American*, met them in an engagement off Kohala, destroying or dispersing the combined fleet. The vanquished chiefs escaped and fled to Maui.

Kahekili, worn down with age and misfortunes, foreseeing

the ultimate triumph of his foe, plead for a truce. Replying to a message from *Kamehameha* he said, 'Wait till the black tapa covers me and my kingdom shall be yours.' His death shortly afterwards took place. His kinsman, *Kaeo*, unmindful of their common enemy, laid claim to his dominions, in defiance of the legal rights of his nephew, *Kalanikupule*. The latter, with the assistance of Captain Brown of the English ship *Butterworth* and his crew, not only repelled him but threatened his own island. This was in 1794. * * *

Kamehameha supported in his ambitious desires by the last words of *Kahekili*, set out with all his disposable force, which was said to have amounted to sixteen thousand men, to subjugate the neighboring islands. John Young, Isaac Davis, and a few other foreigners, expert in the use of fire arms, accompanied him. Maui, Lanai and Molokai were quickly overrun, suffered all the horrors of savage warfare, and were effectually subdued. Oahu, where *Kalanikupule*, heir of *Kahekili*, had retired, was his next aim."

Fornander gives the following interesting account of this movement with much detail of *Kaiana*, the high chief, who seceded and joined the Oahu forces.

"The strength of *Kamehameha's* army of invasion has never been definitely stated by native historians. That it was not only unprecedentedly large, but also organized and armed according to all the latest instructions of Vancouver to *Kamehameha*, may be taken for granted. In the month of February, 1795, *Kamehameha* left Hawaii with a fleet of canoes which, when it arrived to Lahaina, Maui, is said to have occupied the beach from Launiupoko to Mala. Refreshments being the only object of stopping at Lahaina, the town was plundered, after which the fleet proceeded down the channel and came to at Kaunakakai, Molokai, being distributed along-shore from Kaliaiaulu to Kawela.

For some time previous to this great enterprise a coolness, that at any moment might become an open rupture, had been growing between *Kaiana* and *Kamehameha* and his aged chiefs and supporters. The latter were offended at the airs of superiority which *Kaiana* gave himself on the strength of his foreign voyages and foreign knowledge, and they were jealous lest his

influence with *Kamehameha* should overshadow their own; while *Kamehameha*, on his part, deeply mistrusted the loyalty of *Kaiana*, whose ambition he measured with his own, but who had hitherto lived too circumspect to give an open cause to fasten a quarrel upon him and precipitate his ruin. *Kaiana*, on the other hand, had for some time been painfully aware that his influence was waning in the council of *Kamehameha* and that his conduct was watched by no friendly eyes. His proud spirit chafed at his owing fealty and allegiance to *Kamehameha*, whom he looked upon as no greater chief than himself, a cadet of the younger branch of the royal house of *Keawe*, whom the fortune of Mokuohai and the, for the times, unexampled constancy of the great Kona chiefs had placed at the head of affairs on Hawaii. Still, when the summons was issued for the invasion of Oahu, *Kaiana* appeared at the rendezvous with his contingent of canoes, of warriors and arms, as numerous, and as well equipped as those of any other district chief. If he meditated defection or treason that was not the time to show it. He knew full well that it might have delayed the expedition, but it would have ensued his utter and complete ruin to attempt single handed to fight *Kamehameha* and the combined forces of the rest of Hawaii. And so *Kaiana* sailed with the other fleet to Lahaina and to Molokai.

What additional or later provocations *Kaiana* may have given to *Kamehameha* are not known; but after the arrival of the fleet at Molokai, at the very first council of war or of state that *Kamehameha* held at Kaunakakai with his chiefs to discuss and arrange the plans of the campaign against Oahu, it is certain that *Kaiana* was not invited to attend.

To a man like *Kaiana* this omission was not only a slight, that might be explained and forgiven, but an actual omen of danger that must be attended to and met or averted. He felt morally certain that his own death was as much a subject of discussion as the invasion of Oahu. Restless and annoyed, he left his quarters at Kamiloloa and went to Kalamaula, passing by Kaunakakai, where the council was held. Calling at the house occupied by *Namahana*, the mother-in-law of *Kamehameha* and the wife of *Keeaumoku*, *Kaiana* was invited in. After the usual salutations he said, 'I have called out of affection for you all to see how you are after the voyage; and as I was coming

along I find that the chiefs are holding a council, and I was considerably astonished that they should do so without informing me of it.' *Namahana* replied: 'They are discussing some secret matters.' 'Perhaps so,' said *Kaiana*, and the subject was dropped; but he knew the men and their temper too well, and knew also that the only secret matter for their deliberation, to which he could not be a party, would be a question affecting his own fate.

Returning from *Kalamaula*, as he was passing *Kapaakea* where *Kalaimoku's* quarters were, he heard a voice calling, 'Iwiula e! Iwiula e! Come in and have something to eat.' Recognizing the voice of *Kalaimoku*, *Kaiana* entered and sat down. * * *

No exact or reliable account of the conversation that took place has been obtained, though it is referred to by native writers; but it appears that *Kaiana* made some appeal to *Kalaimoku* on the strength of their common kindred to the Maui royal family, and that he had received evasive and unsatisfactory answers. So much was *Kalaimoku* impressed with the manner and purport of *Kaiana's* discourse, that, fearing lest some one should have betrayed the resolution of the council to *Kaiana*, he went to *Kaunakakai*, as soon as the latter had gone, and informed *Kamehameha*, who, however, treated the matter with apparent indifference.

From his interview with *Namahana* and with *Kalaimoku*, it was now clear enough to *Kaiana's* mind that his ruin and death had been determined upon, and when he returned to his own quarters he informed his brother *Nahiolea* of the state of affairs, telling him that if they remained with *Kamehameha* they would surely be killed secretly and suddenly; but if they joined the forces of *Kalanikupule*, the son of their brother *Kahekili*, they might fall in battle, but if so, they would die like men and chiefs, with their faces to the foe, and with numbers to accompany them in death.

Whatever may have been the resolution of the council affecting *Kaiana*, its execution was apparently deferred, and the invading fleet left *Molokai* in the same order and high spirit as it had arrived.

Kaiana's resolution, however, had been taken and his plans formed. When that portion of the fleet which carried the wives

and daughters of *Kamehameha* and the principal chiefs was ready to start, *Kaiana* goes to the canoe where his wife *Keku-puohi* was sitting, and, bidding her a tender farewell, tells her of his intention to secede and join *Kalanikupule*. She expressed some astonishment, but said she preferred to follow her chief (*Kamehameha*), and that thus, in case of unforeseen events, both their interests might be best subserved.

It has never been stated if the whole or what portion of *Kaiana's* contingent followed him in his defection. The number must have been considerable, however, including his own and his brother's immediate friends and retainers. Neither has it been stated whether the passage across the channel was made in the night or in day time. Certain it is, however, that during the passage *Kaiana* and his adherents separated from the main fleet and landed on the Koolau side of Oahu, whence, crossing the mountain, they joined *Kalanikupule*.

In the meantime *Kamehameha* landed his fleet and disembarked his army on Oahu, extending from Waialae to Waikiki. Consuming but a few days in arranging and organizing, he marched up the Nuuanu valley, where *Kalanikupule* had posted his forces, from Puiwa upwards. The hostile forces met at Laimi and Puiwa (on the right hand side of the valley), and for awhile the victory was hotly contested."

Jarves in his account says, "the position of the Oahu army was on the steep side of the hill, about three miles in the rear of the town of Honolulu. A stone wall protected them in front, and the steepness of the ground availed them against an assault. Believing themselves secure, they defied their enemies with insulting gestures and bravados. A field piece, which Young had brought to bear upon them, knocking the stones about their heads, disordered their ranks and they broke and fled. Its most fatal result was the death of *Kaiana*, who was killed by this ball. His loss spread consternation among his troops and rendered the victory comparatively easy.

The forces of *Kamehameha* charged; in the onslaught many of the Oahuans were slain, and the rest pursued with great slaughter until they were driven to the end of the valley, which terminates in a precipice of six hundred feet, nearly perpendicular height, forming a bold and narrow gorge between the two forest-

clad mountains. A few made their escape; some were driven headlong over its brink, and tumbled, mangled and lifeless corpses, on the rocks and trees beneath; others fought with desperation and met a warrior's death, among whom was *Kalanikupule*, who gallantly contested his inheritance to the last."

Fornander's account differs somewhat, as seen in the following: "The superiority of *Kamehameha*'s artillery, the number of his guns, and the better practice of his soldiers, turned the day in his favor, and the defeat of the Oahu forces became an accelerated rout and a promiscuous slaughter. Of those who were not killed, some escaped up the sides of the mountains that enclose the valley on either side, while a large number were driven over the Pali of Nuuanu, a precipice of several hundred feet in height, and perished miserably. *Kaiana* and his brother *Nahiolea* were killed early in the battle. *Koalaukani*, the brother of *Kalanikupule*, escaped to Kauai. *Kalanikupule* was hotly pursued, but he escaped in the jungle, and for several months led an errant and precarious life on the mountain range that separates Koolaupoko from Ewa, until finally he was captured in the upper portion of Waipio, in the Ewa district, killed, brought to *Kamehameha* and sacrificed to the war-god 'Kukailimoku.'"

IN due time the ANNUAL trusts to secure an article on Hawaiian humor. The subject has been suggested to several who have enjoyed intimate acquaintance with this people; but so far, hope is deferred. It is admitted to be no easy task to describe the humorous side of Hawaiian character, though its phases may be frequently met with in one's intercourse with them.

As a race they are keenly sensitive to sarcasm, and find enjoyment at the writhing of others under shafts of ridicule. They also enjoy songs and narrations clothed in figurative language, for they are much given to words of double meaning, and delight in flights of flowery speech. Many songs are said to be set in most correct language, especially the old ones, which on being sung, with the motions or gesticulations so natural to them, conveys readily a far different sense.

HAWAIIAN PERSONAL NAMES.

A Preliminary Study into a Somewhat Neglected Subject.

THAT interest attaches to the subject of personal names of Hawaiians is natural from the many peculiar ones met with which instinctively leads to inquiry not only as to their meaning but the reasons therefor. Brief articles have occasionally appeared in local and foreign journals upon a number of odd names common to the race, with an attempt at their definition, written in a cursory manner, evidently for amusement more than instruction, by persons having scant knowledge of the language and still less of the people; yet they evinced sufficient curiosity to follow up some of the features noticeable to strangers. It is a matter of some surprise that careful study by competent scholars in the language has not been given to the subject and the result made public.

Investigation at this late day reveals but partially or imperfectly the knowledge of ancient customs, thought, and language, among many of the best informed Hawaiians, so that it is now difficult to ascertain much that would aid in the solution of not a few of the interesting problems to be met with in the study of this subject, i.e., whether or not any ceremony attended the naming of offsprings, and when; what was the custom observed in the selection of names which would account for much that seems odd and incongruous as well as some highly imaginative and poetic; who were the parties responsible? etc. These and many other queries are those which suggest themselves.

The fact that all knowledge among this people had oral transmission only, and the bards of the race have long since been gathered to their fathers, without leaving any encyclopedias or reference books on any subject for the benefit of after generations (as they had no written language till christian civilization formulated and gave them what they now possess), accounts in a large measure for the difficulty which confronts the investigator in this or kindred lines of ancient lore.

The interest that one of an inquiring mind evinces at meeting with, or hearing many suggestive names, would not be lessened by the daily handling of records for a number of years past, containing numerous and well known names of present and past generations, as has been our experience, and this must be an excuse for this preliminary study into some of its characteristic features. Probably no better schooling could now be had for this subject, which is certainly one worthy of more time and thought than we have been able so far to devote to it; but if this will incite any one to make further investigation along these lines, we shall feel that we have done the public a service.

Thus by way of preface. Further, in the effort to carry through this exhibit to a satisfactory degree, it is necessary to use many names of persons here rather than to confine the article to names of a by-gone age, which might render us liable to a charge of manufacturing, for effect. As in other channels of thought, "truth is stronger than fiction;" so the legitimate recorded names of this race are found ample to illustrate this subject without borrowing an hypothesis. We hope, therefore, that none of our Hawaiian friends will take offense at the seeming liberty taken in the use made of names.

In a collection of several hundred Hawaiian names, it is found that those indicative of personal attributes and characteristics predominate largely, as do also commemorative names; then, objects animate and inanimate, trades or callings, etc., many of which are exceedingly blunt, while others again carry qualitative shades of meaning peculiar to the language. Saxon kinship may be traced in some, as for instance, in the rare name of Smith, we find its Hawaiian synonym in *Kamika*. Otherwise the word is unknown to the language.

As English names indicate many fowls of the air, fish of the sea, parts of the body, objects, colors, etc., so in these islands a like list may be found, not so numerous, perhaps, but qualified, and with the prefix *ka*, common to a large proportion of Hawaiian names, gives variety and is supposed to add dignity to its possessors. It is this class of names, probably, that affords strangers most of the amusement they find in the incongruity often suggested; but if we would meditate, as amusing changes can be found in many common English names, whether it be house, fish, weather, or

many other that might be selected, and if translated into Hawaiian, would be found the laugh was not always against this people.

On classifying, it is found that there are certain words in personal names which may be termed "root words," as the foundation, or base of changes as numerous, almost, in some cases, as the qualifications therewith in the language will admit. To illustrate: With *Hale* (house), as the root word, we find *Nahale* (houses), as also *Kahale* (the house), and the following various kinds known to them, viz., *Kahalepouli*, (the dark house); *Kahalepaakai*, (the salt house); *Kahaleaahu*, (the covering or robing house); *Kahalewai*, (the water house); *Kahalemauna*, (the mountain house); *Haleola*, (life house); *Halemake*, (death house); *Haleiwi*, (bone house); *Halepohaku*, (stone house); *Halemanu*, (bird house); and *Nahalepili*, (grass houses).

Taking *Lima*, (hand), as the root name, it is found limited to long hand, large hand, dexterous hand, grabbing hand, strong hand, etc., while *Maka* (eye), as a base, affords variety outnumbering any other so far met with indistinctions. It may be termed therefore a common name, and a liberal list therefrom one worthy of presentation.

Maka, (eye); *Namaka*, (eyes); *Kamaka*, (the eyes); *Makaoi*, (sharp or bright eye); *Makaala*, (wakeful eye); *Makaike*, (seeing eyes); *Makaele*, (black eye); *Makaula*, (red eye); *Makaokalani*, (eye of the heaven); *Makalawelawe*, (ministering eye); *Makaokalae*, (eye of the forehead); *Makalohelohe*, (attentive eye); *Makahanoano*, (proud eye); *Makanoenoe*, (misty or dazed eye); *Makawaiwaiole*, (worthless eye); *Makakuapuu*, (humpback eye); *Namakaeha*, (four eyes); *Kauhimaka*, (the eye covering, or veil); *Kamakahilahila*, (the ashamed eye); *Kamakaeha*, (the sore eye); *Kamakawiwoole*, (the fearless eye); *Kamakaheana*, (the corpse eye); *Kamakahukilani*, (the heaven drawing eye); *Kamakaiwi*, (the cast eye*); and some others of like peculiarity.†

* This differs from the squinting eye, as it applies to one which, while apparently good, will have to look steadily at a person, or object, for a time, then turn the head to bring the person or object into focus.

† The translations of names throughout, are, for the most part, literal. Doubtless other meanings will suggest themselves to some readers from the fact that many words of the language have various renditions according to the connection or sense in which it is used. The word *lanī*, heaven, is understood in many names to refer to a chief.

Waha, (mouth); *Poo*, (head); *Ili*, (skin); *Ihu*, (nose); *Niho*, (teeth); *Moe*, (sleep); *Kane*, (male); *Kanaka*, (man); *Lima*, (hand); and *Aloha*, (love); are among those which give groundwork for more or less characteristic variations, though not so extended.

Another name of similar varied qualifications has *lani*, (heaven), as its root. The use of this in names designates high honor and is of great antiquity, being found in the fourth generation in *Keakaokalani*, (the shadow of heaven); in the sixth, in *Kahoo-wahaokalani*, (the seizure of heaven); and in the eighth, as *Kalanikapu*, (the sacred heaven). Its list is quite formidable, though a yet longer one has *Kelii*, (chief), as the nucleus around which, as with *Lani*, are wrought an interesting variety of what may be termed commemorative names, as will be illustrated later. The *Kelii* names were also supposed to convey an idea of superiority to its possessors, and were not in use by the common people in early days.

Keawe,* (the bearer) names are frequent and numerous enough to be termed common, and tradition proves them to be of great age. Its root character, however, differs from most of the others in its being, in nearly all cases, the preceding portion of the name. Space will permit but a few of these to indicate their characteristics. *Keawekolohe*, (mischievous Keawe); *Keawepoe-poe*, (round Keawe); *Keawepooole*, (headless Keawe); *Keaweiki*, (diminutive Keawe); *Keaweamahi*, (Keawe of or son of Mahi); *Keawehiaole*, (thoughtless Keawe); *Keawepuna*, (hog Keawe); *Keawelaunaole*, (unsocial Keawe); *Keaweolu*, (comfortable Keawe); etc., etc.

Another class of names is found to embody certain colors, trees, fruit, animals, birds, fish, insects, islands of the group, etc., known to the language, though not all. For instance: White, red; and yellow appear, but other colors seemed ignored unless varying or qualifying some root name. Hawaii, Maui and Kauai are the only islands affording names. After the

* This is one of the names of Hawaiian antiquity, having descended from Keakealani, an ancient chiefess who was supreme over all the islands, a woman of good character, "haipule loa."—*Andrew's Hawaiian Dictionary*.

Hawaii being referred to in ancient meleas as "ka moku o Keawe," (the island of Keawe), gives evidence also of the antiquity of this name.

feathered tribe we find people named *Moa*, (fowl); *Kauliokamoa*, (the gurgle of the fowl); *Manu*, (bird); *Kamanu*, (the bird) *Manuwai*, (water bird); *Kaka*, (duck); *Kamanukaka*, (the duck bird); and *Palahu*, (turkey);—while the denizen of the deep are represented by *Ia*, (fish); *Kaialiilii*, (the small fish); *Kaiahopuwale*, (the freely seized fish); *Honu*, (turtle); *Kohola*, [whale]; *Puhi*, (eel); *Kalawaiahonu*, (the turtle fisher); *Puhilaolao*, (eel bundle).

The subject warrants a more extended list, did space permit, though perhaps sufficient has been given to indicate the general characteristics of the personal names of Hawaiians.

Some inquiry has been made upon the ancient method of selecting names for children; the guiding power, or motive which prevailed to account for affixing many names which Hawaiians themselves, to draw it mildly, admit to be odd and unbecoming; and whether or not any naming ceremonies were observed in early times.*

The result of this inquiry has not been altogether satisfactory, for reasons already mentioned, yet sufficient is obtained to confirm the idea conveyed by many names of the race that it was largely a haphazard, impulsive matter with them, and that many of the names given children were for some blemish, peculiarity,—not necessary of the child—or incident occurring at, or near the time of its birth,† and, strange to say, sensitiveness as to

* The motives which lead to a choice of names for their children, among the common people, may be estimated by the following fact: One of the pupils of the mission belonging to the family of a chief, is named *Wailepolepo*. His father was a personal attendant of Kamehameha. The King called on him one day for a drink of water. The man in his haste took into the calabash that which was not perfectly pure, and the King, as soon as he tasted it, dashed the whole, calabash and all, at the head of the fellow, exclaiming *wailepolepo*; (dirty water). On going to his house, the servant found a new-born son, which he immediately named *Wailepolepo*, a phrase not likely to be forgotten by him, even, without such means of remembrance.

Stewart's Journal of Res. at Sandwich Islands.

† If a bad name was applied to some relative and a child was born soon after, it would probably be called by that name, say *Puhikole*, for instance, which means "abject poverty," the result of one's spendthrift indulgence; if a relative was called such, the name would be given the child to perpetuate the incident. Names implying defects of character or of the person of relatives were carried out in many cases and perpetuated through generations by reference.

the meaning of names, no matter how suggestive of shame, or filth, is not only occasionally met with, but was deemed honorable. Of this filthy class was one believed to secure a child so named immunity from sickness, and it was equally recognized in different parts of the islands in its use in this way.

Occasionally names were agreed upon between parents or near relatives before birth, but an idea prevails that the question of who named the child was held of some consideration, which was to be decided by the sex of the child, the father, chief, or male relative, as the case may be, naming it in case of a boy, and the mother, or other feminine prearranged party, in case of a girl. Sometimes a chief or noted person would request the right to name a child, if a boy, and the instance is given where such a request was given and the child was called *Kiliopu*, to commemorate the skill of the chief in jumping into the water without splashing it, (considered quite a feat), *Opu i ka lele kawa*.

In some cases parents would agree upon a name expressive of their feelings, or after their chief, or some relative or friend, and it is singular that while they desired to so distinguish any one in this way, it was not deemed proper to give the same name; but one having reference to it, or one indicative of some trait, act, or saying, etc., of the party. If the person, say, was named *Aihue*, (thief, or to steal), then the child would be given a name embodying it, and the person would thereby be commemorated and his name passed down.

The name *Makaele* is said to have been given because of Kahakili's black eyes. *Niauho* was given as the *hoe* (paddle) of Kekaulike's canoe and *Kekiokalani* referred to the *kia*, (mast), of this same chief's canoe. *Kaiakaiola* was given to commemorate Namakeha's catching men to use for sacrifices. The name *Nawaa* referred to Kekaulike's double war canoes. *Kalawai* indicates the vocation of the party naming or named after as fisherman.

The people could not call their children by any act, word, or belonging of a chief, unless they were of his retainers,* though

* It is said that if a child was called by the name of a chief, or anything belonging to one of whom the parents are not retainers, the retainers of the chief whose name was taken liberty with would seek the death of the child unless it was changed to some other name.

chiefs of equal rank may. The name of *Kamehameha-nui* was given to Kamehameha the conqueror, and later on was assumed by Kauikeaouli, Liholiho and Kapuiwa in succession, as they came to the throne.

The time of naming was usually in from one to six *anahulu*'s (ten days periods), depending on circumstances and perhaps rank, for in the case of chiefs this seems to have been attended with some ceremony, and was termed *pai punahele* (honored gatherings), which was held six months or a year after the birth of the child, at which time the *hea inoa*, (name chant), composed by relatives, takes place.* This sometimes took the form of an *olioli* (song), or *hula* (dance).

Exchange of names† used to be in vogue, and instances occur where a new name was substituted for that given in infancy. This may be done by relatives, or by the child when it has become able to assert itself, as shown in the following incident: A child was called *Pepeiaopili* for a defect in his ear. As he grew older and understood its meaning, he finally took the name of *Hooikaika*, because he was an industrious hard worker.

It is to be borne in mind that all names were equally interchangeable between sexes, hence, there was nothing in a name itself to indicate sex. This had to be done by explanation, and in later days in writing by indicating with the letters *k* for *kane*, or *w* for *wahine*, following the name, as the case might be. And furthermore, the wife did not drop her name at marriage and take her husband's, nor was the paternal name bestowed upon offspring, except in rare cases by way of reference only, in such names as *Kauaua-nui-a-Mahi* (son of Mahi); *Lono a Pii*, (son of Piilani); *Umi-a Liloa*, (son of Liloa); *Kamaka a Iku*, (son of Iku), etc. This, however, as also the custom of bestowing long

* "Whenever a child was born into one of the families of the high chiefs, it was customary to compose a chant, not only in honor of the event, but further rehearsing the geneology of the infant, the deeds of its ancestors, and any daring acts of wonderful valor and prowess in which they had participated."—*Hawaii's Story*, pp. 106-7.

† "An exchange of names between adults was one of the strongest pledges of affection; and the conferring of his own name, by a high chief, whether on an individual in infancy or in manhood, imparts a dignity here not surpassed by that of 'the spur' or 'garter' in more polished monarchies."—*Stewart's Journal of Res. at Sandwich Islands*.

names, belonged to ancient times. Well informed Hawaiians assert that it is more common nowadays to drop a portion of a name than it used to be, as for instance: *Kailikapualono* is known now to some as *Kaili*, and to others as *Lono*; Wm. *Laa-maikahiki* is commonly known as *Laa*; *Keliipoai*, commonly called *Poi*; *Hoonahiliikapololoaokane*, known also as *Nahili*. These are all abbreviated, recognized names; not nick-names in any sense.

Respecting names of this latter class, though having no proper connection with this subject, it may not be amiss to mention the aptness that was noticeable with Hawaiians, in former years, of applying nick-names to new comers from some personal peculiarity, and the strange part of it was that the same name seemed to meet the party at whatever part of the islands he might subsequently visit.

Under such customs as existed here for successive generations, as above set forth, the conditions naturally became confusing and rendered questions involving division and inheritance of property hard of solution through the difficulty in tracing lineage. This probably more than anything else led to the enactment, in 1860, of a law to regulate names, which provides that "all married women now living, and all that may be married hereafter on these islands, shall adopt the names of their husbands as a family name; that all children of the age of twenty years, or hereafter born in wedlock, shall have their father's name as a family name and shall, besides, have a christian name suitable to their sex."

This law however is but partially observed, for, even now after nearly thirty years, it is no uncommon thing to find husband and wife signing different names, and children of one family to be known by various names other than that of the father.

OLAA.

Descriptive Account of a Rapidly Developing District.

Y this name we understand not any artificial administrative division or a section thereof, but the natural Coffee District situated in the south eastern portion of the Island of Hawaii—the largest of the group. The *Puna* lime and coffee districts, *Kaumana*, *Kaiwiki* and *Hamakua* coffee tracts, all near Hilo, are not included.

The Olaa coffee district is about twenty miles long and several miles wide, and is intersected in its whole length by the large macadamized highway (Volcano road) running between the town and harbor of Hilo and the opposite (Kau) coast of the island, with the crater Kilauea and Volcano House Hotel at about the middle of the road.

On this road the district stretches from the fourth to the twenty-fourth miles. In addition it has one parallel to the above road and several cross roads partly completed, partly in construction. There are 5,915 acres of coffee of various ages within its limits, owned by 227 independent planters and half a dozen incorporated companies.

Physical Features: Olaa is situated on the regularly gentle (120 feet to a mile) north-eastern slope of Kilauea (4000 altitude), a sister of a still larger volcano—Mauna Loa (13,675 feet). Although both are active, neither of them is explosive. The activity is manifested by lava quietly and periodically rising and subsiding within the respective enormous craters without overflowing. The so-called lava flows, to which the very existence of the island is due, take place periodically through occasional weak spots in the sides of Mauna Loa under the high pressure of the column of melted stone. Kilauea being but 4000 feet high and having very broad sides, the pressure of lava in it is too small in comparison with the resistance to give any lava flows. The

flows of Mauna Loa never reach Olaa district on account of Kilauea standing between both. This gave the opportunity for a secular forest growth covering the district.

The soil of Olaa is remarkable for its extreme porosity. After heaviest rains one can walk over plowed fields in slippers. For this reason and for the gentle slope of the district towards the sea, there is no stagnant water of any description. The numerous springs carry down the waters towards the sea through occasional natural ditches and soil-fissures. The principal water supply comes from rain water collected in tanks.

The soil is not regular, and physically is composed of five elements: 1. Black, rich, nutritious forest decay, varying in thickness. 2. Immediately under it either half decomposed, soft, containing all the nutritious elements, small fragments of lava-scoria (*a-a*), lapilli and ashes ejected from the volcano at some distant epoch in the course of some violent volcanic activity; or, 3. The same scoria and ashes totally disintegrated and carried away by rains from their original places into the natural depressions of soil and deposited there in alluvial strata. 4. The same mixed up with basaltic boulders of various sizes and forming a concrete. 5. Underlying all these at various depths, averaging from 10 to 30 feet, solid, basaltic, greyish-blue lava rock (*pahoehoe*). Usually this rock is found at the bottoms of ravines, but occasionally rises to the top in the shape of small blisters. All five elements are mixed up irregularly in various proportions in different places. All except the solid lava rock are favorable for vegetation.

The altitude of Olaa varies between a few hundred feet on the fifth mile to about 2,500 feet at the twenty-fourth.

Climatic Features: 1. Remarkable evenness of temperature, both as regards seasons and daily variations, peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands in general, and due to the moderating influence of the warm ocean. Very little difference between summer and winter, day and night. The extremes about the sixteenth mile are: Minimum 9° C., 48° F. (Very few coldest winter mornings). Maximum 30° C., 87° F. (some summer afternoons). Thus the yearly range is but 21° C., 39° F. The altitude influences the temperature, following the general rule of 1° C. for about every three hundred feet elevation. Thus the difference

between Hilo (coast) and the middle of Olaa at the sixteenth mile is about 5° C., 10° F. The frost line is near the Volcano House (4000 feet).

2. Rainfall averaging about 180 inches a year, distributed evenly the year round.

3. Absence of winds and storms. Being situated in the lee of high Mauna Kea (13,820 feet), the district is remarkably free from gales, storms and winds beyond the gentle breeze of the regular N. E. trades.

4. Considerable humidity.

5. Sunshiny and cloudy days alternating without any rule all the year round, thus breaking the usual monotony of tropical countries deprived of seasons.

Sanitary Conditions: No endemic diseases that could be in any way connected with climate are found in Olaa. The total absence of malaria, owing to the excellent natural drainage of the soil, must be first mentioned. This makes the district a good refuge for malaria affected people of tropical lowlands. The humidity of the atmosphere would result in considerable rheumatic diseases if it were not for the even warmth of the place and the absence of winds. The absence of debilitating causes renders the climate invigorating and as fit for a white man and laborer as any northern latitude. No mosquitoes or venomous pests of any kind.

Forest: The country is for the most part heavily forested, although between the eighth and thirteenth mile there are several square miles of country covered with but small ferns and grass. The elements of the forest are: *Ohia-Lehua* (*Metrosideros Polymorpha*), a big tree providing rough timber for posts, etc., and good fuel. It makes up the bulk of the forest. *Mamaki*, a species of paper mulberry; *Puhala* (pandanus); *Freycenitti Arnotti* (climbing pandanus); *Loulu*, a pretty native palm tree *Pritchardia*; a great variety of ferns and fern trees, some of them several feet in diameter and fifteen in height. Many varieties of native bananas, superior in taste and flavor to the ordinary Chinese bananas of the market. Wild coffee, orange, ginger, guava, agava, awa root (*Piper methisticum*). Several species of fruit-bearing passiflora are met with frequently, also the *Olona* shrub supplying the famous costly fibre to Alpine clubs.

Land: Twenty thousand acres were opened for settlement by the Government in small 50 to 100 acre lots six or seven years ago, and at present all are taken. Over twenty thousand acres are to be opened up soon. Considerable unknown acreage of the same land will still remain in reserve. A few large land owners dispose of their lands in small lots on reasonable terms. A census recently taken in the district gave the following results:

	No.	Acres Area of land.	Acres Under 1 year old. coffee.	Acres 1 to 3 years old. coffee.	Acres Over 3 years old. coffee.	Other cultures.
White & Native planters in Olaa.	127	21,182½	1,678	2,060½	1,181½	182
Japanese in Olaa.	25	785	137½	122	162½	.....
" Keau.	75	703	6	567	.....	.....
	227	22,670 ½	1,821 ½	2,749½	1,344	182

Totals: Coffee 5,915 acres; other cultures 182 acres, giving 6,097 acres in all.

Coffee Industry: Altitude, rainfall, even temperature, always above the freezing point, absence of winds, good, deep soil, with a still deeper volcanic scoria and ashes subsoil, composed of half disintegrated fragments, are so many causes of the prosperous condition of 5,915 acres of coffee planted to this date. The returns from the oldest plantations do not leave any doubt that those conditions are the most favorable and natural for growing coffee, and that this already established industry will give good returns. With the good wagon road $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent per pound carries coffee to the Hilo shipping port and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent more to San Francisco, or less than half a cent from the plantation to the market. No export duties. The coffee machinery is exempt from taxation for ten years. The cost of production in Olaa averages at about ten dollars per acre per year. Having reached maturity, coffee trees will produce 1,500 pounds coffee per acre, which at 15 cents per pound would give a gross value of \$225.00 per acre, with a net profit of \$120.00. Seven cents a pound will more than cover the whole cost of producing and sending to the market, leaving eight cents profit. Even valuing an acre of mature coffee at \$600.00 per acre, this gives twenty per cent net profit.

Sugar Cane: Successful experiments carried on on the place lead planters to believe that Olaa district is as well adapted for the growth of sugar cane as it is for coffee. Both industries could be run parallel to great advantage in regard to labor. Yellow Caledonia, Rose bamboo and Whitney varieties of cane grow very well in the upper portions; Lahaina on the lower lands. About 20,000 acres in the district are fit and may be utilized for sugar planting. If half of this area is planted, that would give 50,000 to 60,000 tons of sugar, or sufficient to give work to five or six mills of the size of Waiakea. The clearing of the forest would constitute the greatest expense, but hardly any greater than the preparing of land covered with bushes and grass elsewhere. This expense would be more than made up by the little cost in keeping the plantation clear from grass (\$5.00 per acre a year) on account of absence of injurious weeds in the forest. Fifty to eighty tons per acre can be grown, which, at \$3.75 per ton, would bring the gross value of an acre of sugar cane at from \$187.50 to \$300.00. Several following ratoons have shown to be still better than the first crop. No artificial irrigation necessary.

If Olaa coffee planters would incorporate as a joint stock company and use their lands, together with all improvements to be made on them for sugar raising, as security, the capital necessary for the construction of a sugar mill, electric road, clearing and planting might be found at a reasonable interest or a certain share in the profits. A special committee of the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association is looking into that matter.

Bananas and Citrus Fruits: Banana at present is a weed in the district; the absence of a direct steamship communication with the coast prevents raising them for the market. It will take twelve to eighteen months to grow the crop. With about 670 plants on the acre, and the average price of about twenty-five cents per bunch, with five cents per bunch freight to the port, it would give a gross income of \$134 per acre. A banana flour factory would facilitate the disposal of even large plantations.

Some specimens of old, wild orange trees growing near the thirteenth and fourteenth mile give fruit in every respect superior to the California oranges. It is the same color as the California but larger in size, sweeter in taste and better in flavor. Being

wild and neglected, it gives a more seedy fruit, but this would improve with culture. Several thousands of oranges are picked from these trees at every crop. Higher elevation will be the fittest for orange culture. The limes grown in various portions of the district gave excellent results. The fruit is hardly inferior to the celebrated large size, juicy, fine barked Puna lime, with which neither Montserrat nor Mexican varieties can be compared. In Olaa the lime bears at three to four years. At a full crop it can give a thousand and more limes per tree, which are sold wholesale in Hilo at sixty cents per hundred. The Hawaiian Islands being in the center of cross roads between three continents, and the navy being a great consumer of limes, this industry will never lack a market neither as fruit, nor as its various preparations: lime juice, citric acid, etc.

Other Possible Industries: Amongst tropical and subtropical products that may be raised with advantage in the district, we may mention: Avocado pear, Highland cacao, Vanilla, Tonga beans, Japanese plum (kaki), Chinese lichee, pine apples, mangosteen, olona fibre, mangoes, certain varieties of grapes. From vegetables: Indian corn, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, artichauts. From grasses: Bermuda grass for pasture (*Cynodon Dactylon*) and Guinea grass (*Panica maxima*) for fodder.

Fauna: No wild animals beyond occasional stray goats and horned cattle are met. Mongoose and rats do some damage to chickens. Hawaiian born horses and cattle do well. Certain breed of fowls (White Leghorn and Plymouth Rock) do well. Of hogs a mixture of Poland-China and Hawaiian hogs are the best. A dozen species of harmless small native singing birds are in the forest. No poisonous insects or pests; the jungle is as safe as one's own garden.

Dr. N. Russel.

KONA, HAWAII—ITS POSSIBILITIES.

FROM a carefully prepared paper on "Coffee and Diversified Industries in Hawaii," more particularly the district of Kona, by Chas. D. Miller, likely to be published shortly in pamphlet form, we are permitted to make the following extracts:

The district of Kona has a total area of 840 square miles, or 537,000 acres. Being situated on the leeward side of the island, it is entirely sheltered from the trade winds, a most important factor in the cultivation of coffee.

Only a limited portion, however, of the large area contained in the district can be termed fit for cultivation, for there are large tracts on the lower and upper portions suitable only for pasturage. The remaining section, although more or less of a rocky nature, contains an abundance of rich fertile soil which, together with a liberal sunshine and ample rainfall, produce vegetation in a manner only to be witnessed in the tropics.

The leading industry at present, and in fact for a number of years past, has been the cultivation of coffee, with some little attention to dairy farming, cattle raising, fruit culture (limited to oranges and pine-apples) and lately sugar culture. Little else has been attempted. There are many other industries for which the climate and soil on this section of the island are particularly adapted, which, if systematically and intelligently handled, would open up a large field for the profitable investment of capital, and afford a comfortable home for the small farmer. Tea, cinchona, rubber, fibre plants—sisal and ramie in particular—and limes may be mentioned as being found by experience also well adapted to this district.

COFFEE:—This article, under the name of "Kona," has been exported from the Hawaiian Islands for the past fifty years, but it is only within the past five or six years that the industry has

been taken up in real earnest. Wild coffee is to be found growing throughout the district, some of which produces large yields at the present day, although many of the trees must be over forty years old. Considering they have had little or no cultivation, subject to the ravages of cattle, insect pests and entire neglect, the marvel is that they are in existence, and this can be only accounted for in soil and climate.

SOIL.—Many visitors are at a loss to understand how coffee trees can flourish and yield crops, when they seem to spring from a mass of rocks, with little or no soil visible. The soil throughout the district is more or less of the same nature, consisting of disintegrated lava in various stages of decomposition, not all suitable to successful coffee culture. There are four distinct formations to be met with, as follows:

First.—An abundance of pliable soil with very little rock.

Second.—"A-a," which consists of small stones plentifully intermixed with a rich dark soil.

Third.—Larger "a-a," or clinker formation, consisting of large stones without a vestige of soil visible on the surface, though frequently found at a depth of from one to two feet.

Fourth.—Pa-hoe-hoe, or a species of slab lava rock in a perfect state of preservation.

The first is undoubtedly the best for the proper cultivation of the plant and should be preferred as affording means for the use of plow and cultivator, rendering the soil in the best possible condition for planting and reducing the cost of subsequent weeding.

The second formation, though unsuited for plowing, is not to be despised, as such will likely produce just as healthy and profitable trees; the only drawback being in the extra cost for weeding, which of necessity in such locations must be done by hand. The third formation if possible should be avoided by the intending planter, for although coffee trees planted in such localities appear to thrive well for a time, they invariably show signs of exhaustion after the fifth or sixth year.

Good coffee lands, in large areas, are scarce, and intending planters should employ the services of an experienced person in the district to examine and report on tracts offered, for mistakes made in selection cannot be remedied in after years.

There are four imperative conditions essential to insure success in this or other districts, as follows: First, a suitable and available labor supply at a reasonable rate of wages. Second, a moderate and well distributed rainfall, though at the same time having its dry and wet seasons. Third, absence from wind. Fourth, a temperature characterized by neither extremes of heat or cold; with an average range of 60° to 80° Fahr. in the shade. These are all attributes of Kona in a marked degree, and has made it the veritable home of coffee in these islands.

TEA.—The culture of this product has been thoroughly tested in Kona, and requires but the management of experienced men, and improved machinery for its curing, to prepare a satisfactory marketable article.

CINCHONA.—Several years ago some ten acres of this tree was planted in the district of Hamakua, and on a visit a short time since was seen to be in a fine healthy condition. Samples of bark forwarded to London elicited a most satisfactory report upon the out-turn of quinine. The uplands of Kona unsuited for coffee would produce fine cinchona trees.

RUBBER.—This is also a profitable and easily cultivated tree. It is said to thrive well in such locations as are suited to coffee, and in this district could be successfully grown in the "a-a" soils.

SISAL AND RAMIE.—Both these plants are growing wild in this district, and flourish without care. The lower lands are admirably adapted to sisal culture. There are several hundred plants on the South Kona Coffee Co.'s plantation, which are growing vigorously with no care since first planting.

FRUITS.—Pine apples and oranges are growing wild throughout the district and produce a fruit in each case of excellent flavor, which could be improved by scientific and intelligent culture. Limes also do well and should command a ready market.

With regard to lands still available, it is but just to say that although the best coffee tracts in North Kona are mostly settled, there is still some good land remaining, while in South Kona there are some fine tracts still undeveloped, notably the Bishop Estate properties, South Kona Coffee Co., and the Monsarrat lands. The first mentioned are being surveyed with the view of opening them up to settlers, on leaseholds. The South Kona

Company owns a fine tract in fee simple of some 26,000 acres, said to be the finest in the district, and extends from the beach to quite a distance up the mountain into the forest belt.

At present the company has some 60 acres of coffee under cultivation, and the growth made by the young plants is marvelous. A good cart road is in course of construction, with branch roads contemplated through the estate. The plantation is connected with Hookena, the port of shipment, by the finest carriage road in the district.

The company are said to contemplate the offering of a portion of their tract to settlers on easy terms, in lots of five to twenty-five acres either by outright purchase, leasehold, or co-operative planting on shares.

Lands cannot be picked up on short notice, nor for a nominal sum. Coffee planting, whether on a small or large scale, requires capital, brains, patience, and added to all, experience, in order to insure success.

Mr. F. W. Bartels, of North Kona, reports as follows for his district in general, and the Lanihau Coffee Plantation in particular:

"Total area planted, 50 acres, not to be increased for some time. Estimated product this year from fifteen acres, 200 bags. Drying done in shade in Kailua without artificial heat, giving an even, dark color, and a stronger aroma, with the smallest amount of labor. Cost of building expensive (\$1,500.00) but balanced by no outlay of labor in drying. Building sufficient for any crop on fifty acres, yielding 1000 bags or more, as a crop comes in slow, lasting at least six months.

"Last year we never stopped picking till the new crop came in. There is no fear of coffee not doing well, if the fertility of the land is kept up by manuring. The better lands in Kona have suffered the most, by the incessant cultivation of taro for a former large native population, and the soil has lost many vital constituents during that time. The sooner the coffee planter awakes to the manure question, the better. Rocky lands, that could not be used for taro, have preserved more of their natural conditions."

THE COFFEE OUTLOOK IN HAMAKUA.

THE homestead lands in Hamakua are divided into the following subdivisions :

1st. A large tract on Kanaihe.

2nd. A large tract on Paauilo. This is poor land, and, while a large quantity of coffee has been planted, it has been with so little regard to results that it can practically be said to amount to nothing.

3d. Two thousand acres on Manienie and other lands, entirely in white men's ownership, but not much as yet planted. H. Louisson, G. Seitz and Annie Horner have made and are making good headway, and will some day have fine properties, as will probably C. Notley, Jr. The others seem inclined to turn their lands over to Japanese and Chinese, on lays of different sorts. Among the latter candor compels me to include myself and C. L. Wight, of Wilder's Steamship Co., on the above tract. There has been much dealing in glittering generalities and very little progress made.

4th. A large tract on Kaapahu. There is said to be some fine coffee here, and this tract has turned out fifty tons of dried coffee for 1898.

5th. An old homestead tract at Honokaa which contains some well cared for coffee, and which is said to have yielded fifty tons for 1898. Also a new tract which is being rapidly cleared and planted. This is in white men's names and promises to be valuable some day.

6th. A large tract at Kukuihaele, sold from the Parker estate, and mostly in 50 and 100 acre lots. The writer is not very familiar with the work here. The district, so Mr. Horner and H. Louisson inform me, will produce fully 165 tons of coffee this year. This estimate is based on the actual amount shipped. Of the above amount Mr. Horner sent about forty-seven tons, which included a considerable quantity of coffee bought in the cherry.

I believe his own land in Kukaiau yielded him thirty-five tons, or thereabouts.

Mr. John M. Horner easily takes precedence over all coffee men in the district. The "personal equation" counts in coffee growing as in everything else, and Mr. Horner has put six years of his best time and thought on his property, with the result that he has demonstrated that coffee growing may be made a financial success in Hawaii. A. B. Lindsay, H. S. Overend and W. H. Rickard are each said to have fine coffee properties in Honokaa. Forty-five acres recently sold there for \$4,000—a cash transaction. The buyer and seller were Portuguese. Japanese are paying, in some cases, \$50 per acre rental for bearing coffee land. Hamakua, to be a successful coffee-raising district, lacks in one respect only—Anglo-Saxon coffee growers.

J. W. Leonhard.

Mr. Jno. M. Horner reports the approximate yield of coffee in the Hamakua district, from the crop just harvested, as follows :

Homesteads Kainehe,	product,	16 tons	parchment	coffee
"	above Paauiilo,	"	15	" " "
"	Kapa,	"	50	" " "
"	Honokaa,	"	50	" " "
Jno. M. Horner,	Kukaiau,	"	35	" " "

This gives a total of 166 " " "

ALOHA — AN HAWAIIAN SALUTATION.

The common salutation or greeting of Hawaiians is rapidly being transmitted to various parts of the civilized world, and is everywhere received with kindly interest. During the past year it had additional diffusion through the entertaining at Honolulu of the several expeditions of United States troops en route to Manila; souvenir badges of "Aloha, Boys in Blue," were not only popular for local purposes in connection with the event, but were secured by the enthusiastic sojourners for mailing "back home," or carried off as mementos of the occasion.

Visitors to the islands are quickly attracted by the frequency of its use. It not only greets their ear in conversation and in popular music by the band and glee clubs, but they find it worked into various articles of jewelry, holiday souvenirs, mottoes for home adornment, etc., hence total strangers naturally inquire its meaning. Interest follows inquiry as they learn its comprehensiveness, and question is occasionally made upon the assertion of its equal value as a welcome and a farewell greeting.

It is perhaps not generally known that the word *Aloha*—pronounced Ah-ló-hä—is not of ancient Hawaiian use, in the sense it is now employed as a term of recognition or salutation, and we are inclined to the belief that intercourse with foreigners in the past hundred years is somewhat responsible for its general adoption or use as a greeting of welcome. The original and true Hawaiian definition of the word is love. From this we have those attributes which love dominates, such as gratitude, affection, good-will, kindness, compassion, sympathy, grief, etc. In this sense its general use as a farewell is but the goodwill expression at separation, and requires no special elasticity of the language to express the similar goodwill feeling at meeting. Custom, however, has done this, as to its general use, though among natives they will often greet an approaching party with the exclamation, "*he mai*," an abbreviation of *hele mai*, meaning "come here."

A-no-ai was the ancient term of warm salutation, and *We-li-na* also had recognition and use in a similar sense, the latter, however, being used mostly as a reply to or in recognition of a salutation, inasmuch as it applies to the person of the house when addressed by a stranger.* Both are now obsolete terms, though *welina* has still occasional use in correspondence and in the native papers.

Aloha is the more modern term, and it has become universal in adoption throughout the islands as the common salutation at meeting and parting. The ancient word or term, *Anoai*, was not so far-reaching. As an adverb it signified but, except, perhaps, and therefore had a hesitant meaning. The modern word is significant in having the central thought of goodwill pervade

*Andrews' Dictionary

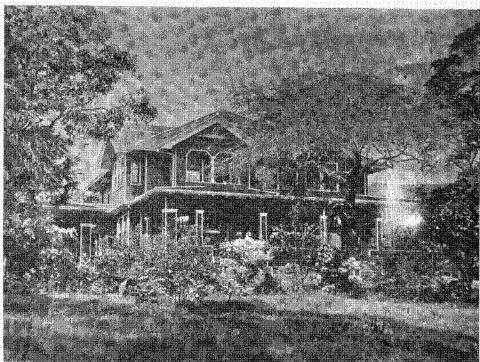
the distinctive uses to which it is applied, and has no other meaning. Even when used as a term of compassion or pity, as *Aloha-ino*, (literally meaning "bad love") it is never in the sense of glorying in one's misfortune, but quite sympathetic.

The use of the word *Aloha* by Hawaiians appeals to all foreigners alike in its soft expression and comprehensiveness, which, even to a stranger, seems readily understood, and, according to the length of time dwelt on the middle or accented syllable, so is the depth of feeling conveyed in the greeting.

THE ANNUAL NOT A GRATUITOUS PUBLICATION.

With the widening range of distribution of the ANNUAL the past few years, there seems to have grown an erroneous idea in certain circles respecting its publication, some classing it as an official hand-book for free distribution; others deeming it akin to a "booming" pamphlet, issued in the interest of some syndicate or other, to be had for the asking, postage prepaid. Both views do us great injustice. The ANNUAL has never claimed to be official, nor sought the right of official impress, though it has long enjoyed recognition in official circles, in this and other lands, as the reliable reference book pertaining to Hawaii it professes to be. It aims to be impartial and independent, wherein the best effort has been put forth "to diffuse abroad reliable information" of these islands for the benefit of all concerned, rather than in the interest of individual or syndicate, trusting for sufficient returns from this purely business venture to warrant the labor and outlay.

While having such regard for this land of adoption as to labor in this manner largely in the *pro bono publico* spirit, that after many years the ANNUAL has recognition as *the reference book of Hawaii*, it is hardly justice to expect the publisher to be at call, whether for individual or public library use, simply because they acknowledge it meets the public enquiry and its varied information can be had no where else. Surely in this, as in other callings in life, the laborer should be deemed worthy of his hire. Therefore we have been mercenary enough these twenty-five years to put a modest price upon this result of our labor.



RESIDENCE OF T. CLIVE DAVIES, ESQ., NUUANU VALLEY.

PICTURESQUE HOMES OF HAWAII.

THERE is nothing which appeals more directly to a stranger visiting these islands than the air of comfort and the harmonious appearance of our Hawaiian homes.

All architectural ostentation is generally lacking and the houses are simple, airy, livable habitations surrounded and nearly obscured in many instances by a species of luxuriant foliage seen only in tropic zones. It is this foliage which catches the eye and holds it entranced, rather than the humble and unpretentious dwelling which nestles in the midst.

Look where you may in Honolulu and a charming picture meets your eye. The very air seems pervaded with the spirit of beauty, yet with very few exceptions the outward appearance of our houses has been given little consideration in comparison with the thought expended to secure convenient interior arrange-

ments. Plain houses have been the rule, their owners depending upon nature to beautify them, and she has seldom been found wanting.

We can hardly claim the perfect simplicity and harmony of the old Colonial style from which our architecture may be said to have sprung, but we can claim to approach it. Many of the first settlers were from New England and the first houses erected by them were framed at home and brought around Cape Horn, to be set up here as models for future buildings. An example of this is to be seen in the old mission house on King street adjoining the premises of Mr. A. F. Cooke. It was among the first of these transplanted houses and is of a distinct type of frugal old Colonial architecture, whose exact counterpart may be found in many old towns of Massachusetts.

The architectural spirit thus introduced held sway for many years and may be traced in every house of that early period. But our local conditions are so vastly different from those which obtain in New England that the early settlers had to construct their houses more like the Southern homes of the period. Broad verandas in one and two stories surround most of these old houses, giving them a cool and tropical appearance.


Following this early "Colonial" period came a period of retrogression, when many expensive but ornate and ill-proportioned houses were erected which were not so well suited to the climate and surroundings. A great deal of gingerbread and gig-saw work was introduced in houses of all classes and the whole effect, augmented by inharmonious color schemes, was far from successful.

But the architecture of the country has lately received a new impetus; the culture of the people has asserted itself and some very beautiful homes have been the result. Among those which deserve a prominent place in this period of advancement may be mentioned the residences of Mr. Francis Gay at Makaweli, Kauai; Mr. H. A. Baldwin at Hamakuapoko, Maui; and in Honolulu those of Messrs. S. M. Ballou, F. A. Schaefer, F. J. Lowrey, T. H. Davies, E. D. Tenney, H. E. Cooper, Alex. Isenberg, Mrs. Irene Ii Brown and many others. Each of these houses has its defects as well as merits but they are the result of careful study of a unique situation and each serves as a step

in the right direction. The island people have shown themselves quick to recognize the merits as well as the defects in these designs, and it is this intelligent criticism which will secure for us the development of many beautiful and appropriate buildings, if not of a distinct Hawaiian style. Architecture in all ages has been a true mirror of the times, an outgrowth of the thoughts of the people, and the beauty of a city will always be a tribute to the cultivation and good taste of its citizens. Our local conditions are all favorable to the development of a most charming style in which broad lanais, interior courts, fountains, and the like will play an important part. Let it not be said ten years hence that we have failed to take advantage of our opportunities, but may our fair city grow in beauty as she grows in wealth and become as famous for her picturesque dwellings as for her tropical foliage.

C. W. Dickey.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

 CONFORMING to the time honored custom of celebrating anniversaries it becomes the ANNUAL's pleasant duty to observe in its modest manner, the completion of the first quarter century of its publication.

Looking back over this period of the ANNUAL's existence, there is a degree of satisfaction in having been a witness to the steady progress that has been made in Hawaii-nei.

It is something to be in touch with a country's growth for twenty-five successive years, especially when it marks the era of greatest development during its whole history, for the birth of the ANNUAL preceded but a year or so the passage of the treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and celebrates its advent, this issue, with the still closer bond of annexation just consummated.

As intimated in our last issue, this number was to embody features that would make it an historic one. The general reader may perhaps consider it more reminiscent, yet, even in this feature, we trust it will be found none the less interesting. It is not our province to indulge in any self laudatory phrases even

on such occasions as preparing this celebration number. We prefer rather that it should speak for itself. Those of our patrons who possess, or remember, the first issue of the ANNUAL, consisting of forty-five pages of tables and reading matter, and five pages of advertisements, may with us smile at the initial effort. That the ANNUAL has gradually enlarged its scope of information and increased its pages is due as much to the appreciative community whose interests we seek to serve, as to ourself, and this evidence of satisfactory labor is but the result of earnest effort to meet the requirements of the public.

It has been a source of satisfaction that the ANNUAL has in various ways proved an educational journal to distant readers by its general information and many facts of vital interest, as it has also proved at home an aid and suggestor of historic research. Apart from the recognized value of its statistical features, its current record of events, development, folk-lore, etc., has for years past made it the *vade mecum* of busy men, and its bound numbers an Hawaiian Encyclopedia for the library or editor's table. In some instances free use for publication have been made of tables and articles from these pages without seeking permission, or giving due credit, but such actions usually bring their reward. Notwithstanding our copyright, it has always been a pleasure to accede to requests for the use of articles or tables from the ANNUAL if proper credit be given therewith. In this way the Directories of the islands for years past have been materially aided.

Parties have been pleased to credit the ANNUAL as being the means of inducing them to visit these islands, some to find here an opportunity for investment and a home, and others a tourists' sojourn of weeks or months. Its use also as an aid in the extension of trade was brought to our notice, in New York, by a corporation of manufactures for the promotion of American exports, wherein the directors wished they could obtain just such concise and varied information from other countries as was furnished in the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL pertaining to Hawaii.

These are flattering tributes to the worth of our modest labors. In the new era which opens now to Hawaii, as a part of the United States, we trust to keep pace with the spirit of progress that is discernable in the land, and meet the new interest and

enquiry relative to these islands throughout the length and breadth of the United States, not only from their recent adoption, but the result of the personal visit of the large body of U. S. troops which it was Honolulu's privilege to entertain, en route to Manila, this past summer.

A SKETCH OF THE EVOLUTION OF ALLODIAL TITLES IN HAWAII.

From the Yale Law Journal of June, 1898, by request.

THE feudal system of land tenure in England had a curious duplicate in the system evolved by the Polynesian race, on the Hawaiian islands, probably the most remote spot on the seas, excepting the much-sought Arctic poles.

This system came to the Hawaiian Islands from the south twenty-one generations before the present century. Tradition tells of frequent voyages in double canoes from the Samoan Islands, and the bringing of pigs and chickens on these long voyages to the islands, where they were about the only vertebrates found by Captain Cook. There is no tradition, however, of any of these adventurous colonizers bringing with them Coke on Littleton, Blackstone, nor any learned work on the feudal land tenure. It is not generally believed that Kamehameha I. (who flourished as a contemporary of Napoleon, whose miniature counterpart he was) had ever been a great student of Blackstone ; oh, happy man ! We are not informed that he ever heard of William the Conqueror, or of the battle of Hastings, or of the Domesday Book.

Therefore, we can claim that the great warrior, or his predecessors, built up their system of land tenure without consulting the eminent authorities, and what similarity there is between the Hawaiian and the feudal system is the result of applying the most ready solution to the same problem.

Hawaiian history does not show that Kamehameha I. pored over the account of William's landing on the English coast, and defeating the flower of English chivalry there, and then closing

the book, rolled up his feather cloak, ordered his canoes and started for Honolulu, Oahu, to repeat the performance, and drive the last remnant of resisting local chiefs up the narrowing Nuuanu valley, back of Honolulu, and over the precipice, the famous *pali*. But he could not better have imitated his prototype if he had.

Like William, Kamehameha I. was a man of commanding person, political sagacity and generous to his friends ; like Napoleon, he fought his way from comparative obscurity. Kamehameha portioned out the various islands to his chiefs in return for a certain portion of the fruits of the soil, which they were to give him. The greater chiefs, in turn, divided their great tracts to their favorites, retaining a portion of the produce as rent.

The land so passed through four, five or six hands, until the wretched common kanaka found himself the actual tiller of the soil, that he was allowed to live on only during the will of his superior lord. From the produce of this labor he was allowed to retain only enough sustenance to keep himself alive to work another day for his superior lord.

There was no stability in the system. The tenancy lasted at the will of either party. Unlike the serfs, the kanaka might emigrate whenever he chose. No ties of fealty, nothing that resembled the banding together of warriors for defense and selecting a chief is found in their customs. It was rather a thorough and consistent carrying out of the spoils system from top to bottom of the Hawaiian despotism, a machinery built up and operated by the chiefs, with the aid of their *kahunas*, or priests. The government in Hawaii was more highly organized than any other in Polynesia, and consequently the chiefs were more powerful. When the king died there was an entirely new distribution of lands, down to the poorest native, on whom the burden of all expense ultimately fell ("The Polynesian Race," by Fornander, Vol. II., p. 300). The native had no right to the small *kuleana* or patch of *taro* land on which he labored up to his waist in mud and water, and built his grass hut, but might be dispossessed at any moment on refusing to continue any of the many menial tasks he was required to perform on his chief's land on stated days of each moon, or for the king on his lands.

This same relation existed between the lesser chiefs and the

greater, and between them up to the king. It short, it was a government by "pull" with the conqueror, or "boss." The same motive of selfishness ruled them among the bronze half civilized barbarians, that now gives motive power to the highly organized machine that governs the centers of civilization in America.

The title to all lands rested in the king personally ; there was no distinction between the private property of the king and that which he held as the representative of the state, a distinction not recognized till 1840. He, only, held the allodium in all lands of Hawaii. His consent was necessary for any transfers of real estate, or for real mortgages also. All lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes reverted to him (Old Laws, p. 179). He was the source of all title, as he is now, if we trace back title sufficiently, as will be shown hereafter.

The kings of Hawaii were the only men who knew the law, for the law depended on their arbitrary decrees, constrained only by what they feared to do. The only notion the Hawaiian had of law, other than the capricious will of the chiefs and king, were certain customs in regard to water-rights, attached to the lands, wherefore, it is reasonable to understand why the Hawaiian word for law is *Kana-wai*, pertaining to water.

The method of dividing the lands among the chiefs was strangely similar to that of William the Conqueror, and the method of dividing the lands a peculiar system, adapted to the physical features of the islands. The five greater islands are especially volcanic in their structure. Maui, for instance, seems to be made up of two great volcanoes joined together by a low isthmus. In the center of these two parts are craters, one the famous Haleakala. The lands are divided with regard to the surface of these great mountains.

The greatest division is a *moku*, or district, dividing some islands into six parts, each comprising many *ahupuaas*. The *ahupuaa* may be described as a slice out of the side of the mountain, as if one cut each great volcanic mountain on each island into slices of cake, varying greatly in width. Suppose that the cake have placed in the center of it an elaborate candy design, with a point in the middle of the coveted center that occupies, perhaps, one-eighth of the diameter. Then sup-

pose that the distributor of the cake, representing the conqueror, give to certain two or three favorites very wide slices and divide the candy center among the three favored ones. Now suppose that the fruit and frosting around the margin of the cake be also divided among these favored ones, and the less favored are content with their small slices, cut off at the center, and without the coveted frosting on the circumference.

These slices are called *ahupuaas* and constitute the greatest unit of division of land. The ordinary *ahupuaa* runs from the sea up the side of the volcanic mountain into the timber limit, and into the jungle a mile or two, and there it is cut off by the greater *ahupuaas*, which likewise extend from the sea to the mountain forests, and there broaden out beyond the regular lines, cutting off the smaller *ahupuaas* from the summit of the mountain and dividing the whole of the central forest, fringing the mountain, among the few, the center of the cake is theirs. The right to these forests is indicated by the grant from the king of the exclusive right to cut *aho* and collect cordage, or to take the *oo*, a bird much prized for two or three yellow feathers it bears, valued for making the feather cloak, a sign of rank. Another *ahupuaa* might have the exclusive right to take sandal wood within certain limits of the forest. The lines of these great *ahupuaas* come together at the top of the mountain, often at some well-marked point or crag on the edge of a crater, like the *Palaha* on the crater of Haleakala, East Maui, where eight great *ahupuaas*, from as many districts, converge (W. D. Alexander's article in "Thrum's Annual," 1891, p. 105). The small *ahupuaas* suffer the same curtailment *makai* (toward the sea). The great slices of land have attached to them ocean fishing rights, not only on their own shores, but spreading out on each side up and down the rocky coast for miles, till they join another monopoly of the deep-sea fisheries. They possess the exclusive right to fish in the ocean for a mile out to sea from the depth where a man can wade. The small slices carry only the right to fish where a man can wade up to about five feet. Some of the *ahupuaas* are granted by metes and bounds one mile and a half out to sea.

These slices of land, it will be noticed, embrace all kinds of property dear to the kanaka heart,—fisheries, *taro* and *kula*—fish,

their principal flesh food ; low land, well watered, which the kanaka works into tiers of square ponds, draining one into the other, where he grows his *taro*. With fish and poi, a native wants little else, except a few yams, bananas or mangoes, grown on the dry or *kula* mountain land above, and a right to cut wood in the bit of forest on the upper part of the *ahupuaa* for fuel, and to obtain bark for *kapa* (native cloth).

So much for the comfort of the baron or lord of the *ahupuaa*, his friends and family servants. But the laborers on his lands are to be provided for. In some cases narrow strips of shore and mountain land were rented to the greater subordinates, but this was not always practicable, and the common kanaka must be provided with *taro* and *kula* lands for his wants. This was accomplished by allowing a kanaka to have a little patch of an acre or two in the rich taro land, and a share in the precious water running by, so that on seven or eight or more days of each moon he might flood his taro patch. Such land, near Honolulu, now sells sometimes for over one thousand dollars an acre. The kanaka knew his land, not by metes and bounds, but by a particular name, such as *Popoke* (poor pussy), *Honokua* (turtle back), and other names, some of which could hardly bear translation for their obscenity. It was necessary to provide dry lands for the same native, which could not be done without jumping from the lowland several miles into the mountains. Another patch, usually larger than the precious *taro* land, will be found by the same name up among the dry lands, where a stone wall may enclose some yams and bananas. This patch is called a *lele*, or jump, of the same *Popoke* patch below. Both pieces are sometimes conveyed by the name merely, often without indicating that there is more than one piece.

Within many *ahupuaas* were also larger divisions of land, located anywhere within its boundaries, called *ili aina* (skin or hide land). What similarity there may be to Vergil's story about the widow Dido, and the measuring of Carthage as an *ili* or *tergum* of land, I leave to archæologists. These *ili ainas* were spotted, like the measles, with small *kuleanas*, or claims of the common kanaka, as mentioned above. The ordinary *ili* was merely a division of the *ahupuaa* for the convenience of the chief

of that greater division, with an agent, or *konohiki*, to manage it, who brought the revenue to the chief.

Another kind of *ili* was the *ili kupono* (skin standing right), or independent *ili*, which was independent of the chief of the *ahupuaa* and held directly from the king, and paying tribute directly to him.

The *ilis* sometimes scattered over nearly the whole *ahupuaa*, as one might carelessly throw chips on a pail of water and find nearly the whole surface covered. Thus the *ilis* of *Waikoloa* and *Puukapu* (forbidden hill) occupy nine-tenths of the area of the *ahupuaa* of *Waimea*. The grant of the *ahupuaa* would carry all the lands within its radial lines, excepting *ili-kuponos*, or independent *ilis*, whatever area that might have.

Such was the condition of the land system when the American missionaries landed in 1820, and inaugurated an era of progress, in worldly as well as spiritual affairs. In 1839 '40 Kamehameha III. was induced to issue an edict that the *kuleana* men, or common kanakas, should not be deprived arbitrarily of the lands they cultivated, but this proved inadequate; the vicious system continued.

As civilization advanced, Kamehameha III., on the advice and instruction of his disinterested and wise counsellors, saw the objections to the system of land tenure, by which all title to land was in him, subject to taxes and revenue for himself as well as for the expenses of government, all of which went into the same pocket, if he had one. The need of some record of the lands of his kingdom, and of its subdivisions, was pointed out to him; as also a record of the occupiers of these lands (Estate of His Majesty Kamehameha IV., 2 Hawaiian Reports 715; W. D. Alexander in "Thrum's Annual," cited above).

Accordingly, in 1846 a commission was established by Kamehameha III. to quiet the land titles of the islands. This board of five commissioners was established for the investigation and final ascertainment, or rejection, of all claims of private individuals to any landed property acquired prior to the act, 1846 (1 Statutes of Hawaii, p. 107). All claims were forever barred unless presented to this board by February 14, 1848, and the land of the *ahupuaa* reverted to the government, or of the *kuleana* in the *ahupuaa*, or *ili*, to the holder of that body of land. The

award of the commission was final unless appealed from. Its existence was limited, and it proceeded with great industry to the enormous task before it of settling the 12,000 land claims on the eight islands, which it completed in 1855.

It established an elaborate set of principles in its adjudication of claims presented to it. The nature of Hawaiian tenure of land and the history of its development, which I have merely outlined, is accurately stated in Statutes of Hawaii, Vol. II., p. 81, 1846.

The holders of the *ahupuaas* and *ilis* were very anxious to free their lands from all other claims, and willingly gave up one-third of their lands in return for an allodial title to the remainder, thus indicating the good sense of the aristocracy.

Of course it was impossible for the holders of the *ahupuaas* and *ilis* to determine the area of their lands until the scattered *kuleanas* within them were determined. This was necessarily done hastily, and few competent surveyors were to be had. C. J. Lyons, in his articles in the *Islander* of 1875, gives an interesting narrative of the methods employed, from personal knowledge as an expert surveyor. The distances were sometimes measured by fifty-foot chains and the direction established by a pocket compass, or in one case (in Land Commission's Award 17, Royal Patent 130 to E. Jones, in Honolulu) the bounds were read off from a mariner's compass. Any natural feature, however ephemeral, was noted, as guava trees, as frail as willow trees in New England. The description might be as follows: Beginning at a guava tree on the N. E. corner of this land and running N. W. half W. per mariner's compass 1 chain 55 ft. to the S. corner of the pen of the missionary cow, near Kawaiahao; thence along back of same N. E. about 1 chain 3 feet to a hala tree marked X; thence S. E. by E. one-fourth E. about 92 feet, etc.

The direction, whether magnetic or true meridian, is often omitted, and the local variation, which is great near great lava flows, is seldom noted. Several methods are sometimes noted in one survey. The same surveyor did not take a whole district, but each worked out his own plans independently of all other surveys, as at Waikiki, where the overlapping and failure to join is a fruitful source of litigation today.

With this inaccuracy the difficulty of the owners of *ahupuaas* may be imagined. The problem that faced them was like answering the question, What is the area of the white on the ten spot-of-spades without knowing the area of the spades? Add to this the fact that a smaller eight-of-clubs might be placed on top of the larger card, and the problem of the holder of the *ili* inside the *ahupuaa* may be imagined.

The result was that the land commission was empowered to grant titles to *konohikis*, or agents of chiefs, for whole "*ahupuaas* or *ilis* received by them in *Mahele* of 1848 by their proper names without survey." These names were such as *Kealakekua* (the paths of the Gods); *Kauhako* (the bowels that were dragged).

This leads us to a most remarkable peaceful revolution in the land tenure of Hawaii, by which the embarrassment of land titles was relieved and all titles became allodial.

The commissioners' award, called L. C. A., for short, gave the holder a right to pay one-third of the value of the land, as a commutation of the government interest in the tenant's land. The chiefs still held their larger claims from the king, and were anxious to secure an allodial title. After a historic debate of the king and chiefs in Privy Council in December, 1847, the chiefs decide to surrender to the king the greater part of the lands held in fief by them, in return for an allodium in the remainder, but that was accomplished by two steps. The first step was the great *mahele*, or division, by which a committee arranged by mutual consent of the king and each chief, a settlement that was to be final. The landlords were to receive one-third of the lands held by them as their share. The record of this division was kept in the *Mahele Book*, the *Hawaiian Domesday Book*, which consists of lists of lands by name belonging to the king and chiefs to which mutual quitclaim deeds are subjoined, by which the king released all his feudal rights in the chiefs' lands (see the learned opinion of Hon. A. Judd, in *Harris v. Carter*, 6 Haw. 198). The allodium was not even then in either the king or the chiefs.

The chiefs were required to present their claims to the Land Commission for award, upon which they might secure an allodial title to their lands in a Royal Patent, upon paying a commuta-

tion to the government for its interest in the lands (*Kanoa v. Meek*, 6 H. 63). At the close of the *mahele*, or division, the lands of the king reserved to himself to which the landlords or chiefs had quitclaim, were not regarded by him as his private property. "Even before his division with the landlords, a second division between himself and the government or state was clearly contemplated" (Estate of His Majesty Kamehameha IV., 2 Haw. 722). The king seems to have realized the value of separating his private property from that property held by him as the representative of the State, and to have appreciated the danger of confiscation of public lands, including his own, in case of conquest by a foreign power. He also appreciated the value of complete control over his own property. Impelled by these motives, and apparently by a broad view of the interests of his kingdom, in 1848 he set apart for the use of the government the larger part of his royal domain, afterwards known as government land, and reserved to himself a reasonable amount as his own estate, known since as crown lands. These deeds are both contained in the Domesday Book of Hawaii, called the *Mahele Book*, or *Book of Division*.

In 1850 the chiefs followed the example of their king, and gave up a third of their lands to the government, which was accepted by the Privy Council August 26, 1850, as full computation of the Government right in the remainder of their lands; thus the chiefs obtain an allodial title.

The grants of the *ahupuaas* and *ilis* expressly reserve the rights of tenants, "*koe na kuleana o kanaka.*" In 1862 a boundary commission settled the limits of those *ahupuaas* and *ilis* awarded by name.

The common people were guaranteed the right to water and the right of way over the lands of their chiefs, or *konoihikis*. The same act of August 6, 1850, confirms the resolution of the Privy Council on December 21, 1849, granting a fee simple title, *free of all commutation*, to all native tenants for their cultivated lands and house lots, except town lots in Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, (W. D. Alexander in "Thrum's Annual," 1891, p. 115.)

Thus three classes of the kingdom obtain allodial titles, since which time the government has been industriously locating and mapping the lands of Hawaii and bringing order out of chaos,

under the able supervision of W. D. Alexander, Surveyor General. The government maps of *ahupuaas*, locating *kuleanas*, look like crazy quilts, but still the greater lands are now approximately correct in their calculation of areas.

Now and again a blind or deaf old *kamaaina* (oldest inhabitant) is hunted out of his grass hut or cabin, and placed on the witness stand to locate a doubtful *kuleana*. He is urged to tell the court where the pig pen used to be, or the guava tree, since succeeded by a jungle of others; where the missionary cow had her pen, or the ever-changing bank of the stream its ancient line. In the desire to please, he may answer, "It was just where you would like to have it, Judge," and the court does the best it can to locate that particular spot on the ten-of-spades, and the occupants of others sigh for the twenty years of adverse possession to settle their *pilikia*.

Philip L. Weaver.

HAWAII'S EARLY DIVERGENT TRADE.

IN the opening years of Hawaiian commerce the trade between these islands and South American ports, as also with the Philippines, was of sufficient importance to command the attention of several firms doing business in Honolulu in those days, wherein arrivals and departures of vessels from and to Callao, Lima, Valparaiso, Manila and other ports were not infrequent.

It may seem strange that with the steadily developing industries and wants of these islands, the sources both of supply and demand should have as steadily narrowed down as the years have advanced, and with some the idea may prevail that the spirit of trade and venture was more prominent then than of late.

There are doubtless good and sufficient reasons for this changed condition, apart from the concentrating effect of the reciprocity treaty which Hawaii has enjoyed with the United States, since 1876, and these reasons, too, are wholly without the province or control of our merchants and ship-masters.

If we rightly understand the status of Hawaiian trade of early days, much of her imports were in the nature of consignments; goods sent from various parts of the world to find a market either at these islands, or elsewhere, for cash or barter, making Hawaii a central station for commercial venture between China and South America, the Eastern States and England and the Russian Possessions, and even the Australian Colonies and the Northwest.

As the years have advanced naturally much of this has changed through altered methods of business, and to direct trade instead of through an intermediary source. The commerce of the Pacific is so largely settled in established channels, that it is now rare to find a trader voyaging back and forth with a ship-load of goods seeking a market.

As to the discontinuance of Hawaiian trade with Manila, the continually increasing customs charges and annoying subterfuges for levying penalties—as not long since had publicity by an ex-consul, in one of the leading magazines—may have had no little to do, for it is on record of more than one Honolulu venture to the “far East” that it resulted disastrously.

Of late years all our requirements from Manila comes by way of Hong Kong, but with the changed conditions of the Philippines, through the recent war between the United States and Spain, it is not unlikely but that the Hawaii-Manila trade, direct, may again be entered upon and grow to respectable proportions. There are Eastern steamship lines establishing, with the view of building up an extensive trans-Pacific trade in which Hawaii forms a by no means insignificant part.

ADVICES reach Honolulu, December 5th, of the successful termination of the labors of the Peace Commissioners at Paris, November 28th, 1898, Spain relinquishing to the United States, after much reluctance, all control in the Philippines for \$20,000,000, and granting assurances of religious liberty in the Caroline group, with right of possession of Kusaie or Ualan Island, for a cable and coaling station. Friends of missions will be well pleased at the relief this will afford the future religious and educational work in that section of the Pacific.

RETROSPECT FOR 1898.

POLITICAL CHANGE.

HAWAII has just passed through another memorable year in her political history, having her hopes and aims of several years past consummated in the closer bonds of union with the United States, as shown in our opening article. The boon sought for had a long and tedious struggle in the Senate in the form of a treaty, which was finally withdrawn and a House resolution to the same effect substituted by Representative F. G. Newlands, of Nevada. The Hawaiian and Cuban questions held the close attention of Congress and the Administration for a number of weeks, and the outbreak of hostilities with Spain led many to look favorably upon the desirability, and even the necessity, of the possession of Hawaii as a station.

Naval action in the Pacific, by Dewey's prompt and decisive destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila so early in the campaign, caused the Philippines to figure prominently in the military and naval plans of the United States by the necessary hastening forward of war vessels and troops for the capture and possession of the city. The facilities and conveniences of the Hawaiian Islands were tendered by this government to the United States, and Honolulu proved an acceptable way station to her in moving forward the large bodies of troops by all the available steamships that could be secured or pressed into the service as transports, and also the Monitors and their Colliers from San Francisco for Manila.

This in itself proved quite an event for Honolulu, her citizens welcoming and entertaining each contingent of troops as they arrived, to give them rest and cheer en route. At the outset the city was gay with patriotic display and banners of welcome, and many citizens contributed liberally towards their entertainment in port, the ladies readily proving their "ministering angel"

qualifications in the feasting of the "boys in blue" at the grounds of the Executive Building. The troops throughout were delighted with their reception in these islands and went forward to their field of duty with a warm place in their hearts for Honolulu and her people; their outbursts of appreciation was a benison long to be remembered.

On Thanksgiving day, a thanksgiving dinner was served by the ladies of Honolulu to the soldiers at camps Otis and McKinley, and at the hospitals; suggestion of Mrs. Dole's nobly carried out.

RED CROSS WORK.

The crowded condition of the troops on the transports resulted in the development of a number of fever cases and other ailments by the time of reaching this port. This led to the organization of a Red Cross Society by some 300 of the ladies of Honolulu, on June 6th, to minister to the sick and distressed; securing and fitting up for hospital purposes the Child-Garden cottage, on Beretania street, the community contributing to the expenses of the work. All too soon the Society found ample need for its services, and its hospital capacity taxed, till the establishment of the Military Hospital at Independence Park, which opened August 15th. Though relieved thereby of such responsibility, the Society found frequent occasion for kindly ministrations.

FIRST GARRISON OF U. S. TROOPS.

Additional to the several detachments of troops touching here en route to Manila, numbering in all 21,003 men, there arrived for station at this point a corps of Engineers, and the First New York Volunteer regiment, comprising some 1,300 men. These troops established in two camps, Otis and McKinley, at Kapiolani Park, a portion lately making a change to Waialae and two companies to Hilo. At this writing the New York regiment has been recalled, one detachment having left on the *Australia* and the balance expecting to depart by the *Alameda* and *Scandia*. Unfortunately much sickness has developed among them and many vacancies in the ranks will be noticeable on their return home.

UNUSUAL WINTER.

The early part of the year was unusually stormy, the rain of the winter months being heavy in many parts of the islands,

accompanied in certain localities with thunder and lightning of rare severity for these islands. March 24th, Honolulu had its heaviest rain-fall of seven inches in three hours, as registered at the Luakaha station. Floods ensued in both Nuuanu and Pauoa valleys, doing much damage to property along the banks of the Nuuanu stream, rendering 300 persons homeless. One Japanese was drowned. Like floods occurred at other points of Oahu, doing much damage in the carrying away of bridges, etc., at Waialua and Waimea, where three persons were also drowned. Kauai also sustained considerable damage. Hilo reported eleven inches of rain on the same day, and the Waiakea station record showed 12.17 inches. The unusual severity and lateness of the past winter did much damage to the rice fields and materially reduced the spring crop.

GENERAL WEATHER.

Apart from the above, the islands have enjoyed a year of delightful, uniform weather. There seems to have been less interruption than usual to the regular trade winds, and, consequently, less of the sultry weather usual during the prevalence of southerly airs. Some districts on the other islands have suffered for want of summer rains to nourish their cane fields, though not of the severity of the previous year's drought.

ARTESIAN WELL BORING.

The success that has followed artesian well boring on Oahu has induced further effort in this direction on other islands of the group. Satisfactory results are reported this year from Molokai and Lanai, in fine flowing wells sunk for the new plantations establishing there, as also at Waimea, Kauai. East Maui, and Kohala, Hawaii, have also obtained material aid to their former dependency on stream supply.

PLANTATION EXPANSION.

The year under review witnesses considerable expansion of the sugar industry of the islands. Following the successful establishment of the big Oahu Plantation, referred to in last issue, comes the new Honolulu Sugar Co., taking up the large Halawa tract, between this city and Ewa; the disposal of the tracts of the Bishop Estate, on Molokai, for what is rapidly

developing into the extensive plantation of the American Sugar Co., incorporated at \$1,500,000, and the promotion of a similar undertaking for Lanai. There has also been incorporated the Waialua Agricultural Co., a \$3,500,000 corporation, which takes over the Halstead plantation, the Gay, Sylva, and other ranch lands adjacent, to be transposed into continuous areas of cane.

Kauai has also been consolidating some of her plantation interests with the view of enlarging operations and securing new lands for cane culture, and Maui promises the establishment of new plantations at Kihei, Huelo and Nahiku.

PLANTATION LABOR MATTERS.

With the opening of new plantations and expansion of existing ones has come the natural demand for more labor. The restrictions on Chinese laborers under the late Hawaiian laws and their exclusion under the United States laws has caused quite an influx of Japanese during the year, partly for the new needs and partly to replace those whose time had expired. For the nine months the total net arrivals of Chinese (of all classes) over departures were 1,164, and of Japanese for the same period (also of all classes), 4,072. There have been two arrivals of European immigrant laborers, and two or three small colonies of the farming class from California, for co-operative work and planting on shares, the latter being the special trial effort of the Ewa Plantation toward the solution of the coming plantation labor problem.

At the recent annual meeting of the Planters' Association, the number and nationality of laborers employed on the various sugar plantations were as follows :

NATIONALITY.	CONTRACT.	DAY.	TOTAL.
Japanese.....	9,245	5,152	14,397
Chinese.....	5,609	1,992	7,601
Portuguese.....	40	1,972	2,012
Hawaiian.....	258	1,125	1,383
German or Austrian.....	158	.....	158
All others.....	93	237	330
Totals.....	15,403	10,478	25,881

This shows an increase of 1,228 since the first of the year, according to the tables on pages 28-30.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING ACTIVITY.

There has been considerable activity throughout the year in real estate and full figures have been maintained, notably for Honolulu residence properties. Several suburban tracts have changed hands and are on the market in subdivisions.

Hilo is also enjoying a period of real estate and building activity and has materially enlarged her borders, besides greatly improving the town by new and widened streets.

The most notable building improvements of Honolulu during the year—apart from the residences, of which there have been quite a number of very pretentious dwellings—comprise the completed Inter-island Co.'s two-story structure, on Queen street; the two two-story additions, in Colonial style, to the Hawaiian Hotel, and its annex cottages at Waikiki; the Cartwright annex to the Progress Block, on Fort street; the fine four story Judd building, of Roman brick fronts, on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets; and a new place of entertainment on Fort street, above Beretania, to be known as the Orpheum.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

An improvement of moment to many residents is noted in the new box window front to the Post Office—all metal and glass—thus greatly increasing the boxes available to the public.

The new Central Fire Station was moved into early in January, 1898, and was thrown open to the public on the 12th.

Excavations in the coral bed for the required depth to the proposed new slips for the big ocean steamers is still in progress; its dredging has been necessarily slow. More wharf space has been obtained at the Emmes point, on Nuuanu stream; the Government having secured title to the Youman's tide lands along the Nuuanu.

At present writing work is under way to complete the filling in of the Aala tract; at the same time the public is clamorous for its assignment for park purposes as designated by the last legislature. It is to be said, however, that the damages along the banks and to many properties adjacent through the March floods added much to the public works in this section of town. This, and the replacement of bridges and repairs of storm damages in other parts of the islands, has had attention from their more imperative character.

New and improved roads throughout the islands are still being carried forward, the latest projection being one to open up the vast Keaau tract, back of Olaa.

The extension of the Oahu Railroad beyond Waianae has been pushed forward during the year, rounding Kaena point to Waialua, thence onward to Kahuku. The Waialua station was reached early in July, and the terminus will be reached before the close of the year.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The year 1898 has been one of continued business activity, exceeding anticipations from the steady progress of the past few years by the unexpected call of many vessels, numerous visitors, and the sojourn of troops en route to Manila, already referred to.

The sugar crop fell off somewhat from the previous year, the effect doubtless of the summer drought of 1897, on certain plantations not so favored as others in water supply, but we believe better prices have been realized throughout the year so as to give handsome returns to many corporations. On September 30th, dividends to the amount of \$480,000 were distributed for the quarter, mostly for sugar investments. In fact the desirability of sugar stock as an investment is shown in the large advance on par value which most of the principal plantations enjoy.

Of the sugar shipments for 1898 there was not so much sent East, by way of Cape Horn, as of the previous crop, the bulk going to San Francisco, and arrangements for future crops favor marketing by way of the latter port.

Coffee has taken strides this past year which is very encouraging, the exports for nine months to September 30th, from Honolulu, being 403,720 pounds. Hilo has also shipped 51,751 pounds, and Mahukona is credited with 39,448 pounds by direct shipments to the Coast; thus giving 494,919 pounds for the period mentioned. This already exceeds the largest years' exports heretofore, which was 1870.

To the real estate and building activity, already mentioned, is to be noted the greater fleet of steamships and other vessels that have visited the port, and the increased number of visitors, all of which has contributed to a very favorable year. The withdrawal of our regular San Francisco steam packet, through the

Klondike rush and for Manila transport service, was seriously felt. A new steam line from Seattle to Hilo and Honolulu is seeking to establish itself, the third steamer with a large excursion party being now here.

The following table of imports of the islands for the nine months ending September 30th, 1898, compared with the same period of the previous year, give emphasis to the foregoing reported activity:

CLASSIFICATIONS.	IMPORT VALUES.	
	9 MOS., 1898.	9 MOS., 1897.
Goods free by Treaty.....	\$3,959,413.30	\$3,031,375.83
Goods free by Civil Code.....	1,500,998.08*	1,265,632.38
Goods and Spirits paying Duty.....	1,796,627.77	1,582,503.01
Goods and Spirits Bonded.....	103,541.41	100,746.27
Total.....	\$7,360,580.56	\$5,980,257.49

* Of this amount \$600,000 is specie. The month of October added \$428,085 more.

If to this table we add \$1,382,870.99 of Honolulu imports for October alone, \$146,062.82 for Hilo, \$47,285.27 for Kahului, and \$23,128.86 for Mahukona, it gives a total of \$1,599,347.94, an unprecedented amount for any month's custom business heretofore, and exceeding for the ten months, by \$1,277,300, the best previous year's imports of the islands.

Exports for the nine months ending September 30th, for Honolulu, was \$10,230,445.25, and for other ports of the islands \$5,609,928.44, giving a total of \$15,840,373.69 against \$11,478,042.84 for the same period of 1897.

For the above figures the ANNUAL is indebted to the courtesy of the customs officials.

EMINENT VISITORS.

Among the distinguished visitors to the islands during the year have been the Hon. S. Percy Smith, of New Zealand; Prof. Alexander Agassiz; Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.; and Col. and Mrs. Parker, of Chicago, on Summer School work.

Following the transfer of sovereignty of the islands there arrived Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, of the Congressional Law Commission, to examine, with the

local members, President Dole and Judge Frear, into the necessary changes required to formulate the future government of the island territory, to report to Congress.

LEGISLATURE OF 1898.

What has proved the last legislature of Hawaii as an independent state was convened February 16th, by acting President H. E. Cooper in place of President Dole, absent at Washington on official business. The session proved a long one, without any remarkably beneficial acts to signalize it, excepting perhaps the passage of the Rapid Transit franchise for Honolulu. On the other hand, friends of temperance and reform regret at the stigma that must apply to the closing session of the Republic that more license of saloons for wines and beer is permitted, and came "within one," as the saying is, of passing an opium bill.

PASTORAL CHANGES.

The numerous changes in pastorates among the foreign churches of the islands calls for record. Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor of Central Union Church, this city, is succeeded by Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, of Minneapolis; Rev. C. W. Hill of Hilo is succeeded by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, of Berkeley. Rev. C. A. Austin from Pennsylvania, comes to the charge of the Kohala Church, vacant through the death of Rev. A. Ostrom. Hiram Bingham, Jr., succeeds to the care of the Palama Chapel work, Rev. J. M. Lewis moving to Maui. Rev. J. D. Garvin, contemplating departure, tenders his resignation as pastor of the Christian Church.

SMART RECORDS.

The steamship *China* lowered all prior records by her arrival at this port December 17, 1897, in 8 days, 6 hours, 15 minutes from Yokohama.

From San Francisco the ship *S. P. Hitchcock* made the passage in 9 days, 7 hours, in January, 1898, and in March the bark *S. C. Allen* made the trip in 9½ days.

In March also arrived the ship *Western Monarch* after a smart passage of 117 days from Liverpool, England.

MARINE CASUALTIES, ETC.

January 6th, bark *A. W. Spies* narrowly escaped destruction by fire while in port; a supposed case of incendiarism.

On the 12th of same month the *Heeia* went ashore in heavy weather at Punaluu, Oahu, and was reported a total wreck. She was subsequently floated off the reef and repaired at Koolau, and rechristened *Lady*, and is again in active coasting service. On the 19th the steame *Kaala*, sugar laden, went on the reef, through heavy seas, off Kahuku and became a total wreck.

February 11th, barkentine *Arago*, the night after leaving port, with a cargo of sugar for San Francisco, meeting heavy weather in Oahu channel was dismasted; drifting about she was picked up by the *Lehua* and towed back to port.

May 21st, schooner *Tetantua* drifted into Hookena, 82 days from Tahiti, with loss of compass and damaged steering gear through heavy weather, and dependant on rain showers for water for 44 days. The crew were kindly ministered to and the vessel brought to Honolulu.

By quite a coincidence the same village succored a boat's crew, November 25th, from the American ship *W. H. Starbuck*, which burned at sea in Lat. 13° 10' N., and Long. 121° 45' W., on November 5th, after a perilous passage of twenty days. The boat originally contained Captain McDonald, his wife, a daughter of fifteen, a son of seven years, and an infant of fifteen months, the carpenter and three seaman. The remainder of the ship's company were in two other boats, in charge of the first and second officers. All the boats left together heading for these islands. On the night of Nov. 10th the second mate's boat was lost sight of and never again seen. On the 18th the mate's boat capsized and its crew, save one man drowned, were rescued and brought to land. The ship was from Port Blakeley, bound for Delagoa Bay, with lumber.

NECROLOGY RECORD.

Again has death's hand been laid heavily in the households of a number of our prominent and old time residents throughout the islands. Among the departed during the year are to be noted the following kamaainas: James I. Dowsett, V. Knudsen, S. Roth, Mrs. H. T. Carter, Capt. E. D. Crane, Rev. A. Ostrom, Dr. C. H. Wetmore, W. Y. Horner, J. A. Martin, C. H. Eldredge, Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Mrs. S. M. Carter, E. A. Jones, Judge E. G. Hitchcock, R. von Tempsky,

and George E. Beckwith. Islanders abroad that have "fallen by the way" are Stephen Spencer, T. H. Davies, T. C. Porter, W. H. Holmes, Mrs. R. O. Crabbe, J. F. Thrum, Wm. Foster and Julius Hoting.

ETCETERA.

The immigration question differences between Hawaii and Japan, as set forth in the ANNUAL for 1898, failed to reach the arbitration stage. At the suggestion of President McKinley, the payment of \$75,000 was made by this government in settlement of all claims, for the avoidance of all international question or complication upon annexation taking place.

Ex-queen Liliuokalani returned from her Washington mission opposing annexation, August 2nd, and left again November 14th, to press her claims before Congress, it is said, to the crown lands.

President Dole left for Washington, on business of state, January 6th, returning to the islands March 4th. In connection with the labors of the Law Commission, of which he is a member, it is contemplated to leave again December 20th, for the meeting of Congress.

The Bank of Hawaii, a limited corporation, established the latter part of 1897, opening its doors for business December 27th.

There is now mooted the establishment of the First National Bank of Hawaii, to be launched shortly after the opening of Congress. Several prominent Honoluluans are interested.

The Makawao Seminary was totally destroyed by fire on the night of October 13th, 1898, little if anything, even of personal effects, being saved. Steps are already taken for the erection of a new and more convenient edifice in its place, to continue its good work.

Another opium smuggling venture came to grief this year, June 5th, through watchfulness of the officials, in the capture of the schooner *Labrador*, off Makena, Maui, after she had "cached" a portion of her cargo on Kahoolawe. She shared the fate of the *Henrietta*—in 1895—confiscation to the Hawaiian Government.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AND TENDENCIES.

FOR a number of years past the condition of the Department of Public Instruction has been suggestive of that of the little girl who discovered that she would have to run very fast in order to stand still. After the year 1822, when education, in the common acceptance of the term, may be said to have begun in Hawaii, progress was so rapid that by the time the middle of the century was reached, scarcely any children in the country were growing up illiterate. And during the following quarter of a century the schools maintained in general the even tenor of their way, now lapsing somewhat from their standard of excellence, and again making good steps forward under the influence of an especially energetic and efficient official head. Then came the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, giving a huge impetus to industry and business enterprise. Cane fields and sugar mills sprang up with surprising rapidity; and the people of the country were not sufficient in numbers to supply the demands for skilled and unskilled labor. Resort was had to immigration, assisted by public and private purses. The resulting influx of foreigners, in many cases with considerable families, brought on an acute phase of the language question. For many years a few Hawaiians had been educated in the English language, and Hawaiian parents generally had come to desire that their children be so taught. But with the influx of so many foreigners a change of the language of the schools became a recognized necessity. From 1877 the English language continuously gained in use in the schools, until at the end of 1895 there were but three Hawaiian schools in the world; and today there is but one. Notwithstanding the attendant rise in the standard of teaching, so great is the handicap of a language foreign to essentially all the children of the schools that it has required stupendous efforts to keep the real educational standards

of the schools from becoming lower. For it must be borne in mind that mere learning is not education.

Again, during the ten years last past, it has been the policy of our various governments to divide up the public domain for the benefit of the many, believing that the value of the citizen is multiplied when he secures a home. In consequence of this policy many agricultural settlements and hamlets have sprung up on the various islands, but especially on Hawaii. These have all required new schools and school-houses. Although conditions must radically change before it will be practicable to have school-houses convenient to all the children of Hawaii, all considerable communities ought to be so accomodated. And the code of 1840 required that a school be established "wherever fifteen or more children suitable to attend school live close together." How great an effort it requires on the part of the educational officers to live up to the old standards in respect to these new settlements, as well as to keep up with the general development of the country and growth of population, perhaps the public has not understood. This has not been accomplished. But the very large appropriations for education passed by the last legislature, far the largest ever made by the country, will do much to remedy this defect. The end of the biennial period will record an increase of about fifty rooms in the capacity of the schools. Yet there will still be children in considerable numbers not properly accommodated.

The surprising impetus given to the sugar industry by the annexation of Hawaii to the United States and the great demands for lands in small holdings make it certain that in the immediate future great additions will be made to the number of children not properly provided for. Thus it is made evident that great as have been our expenditures for education, they must be greatly increased in the near future, if Hawaii is to hold her own.

But educationally Hawaii is not willing to stand still, though it will require great efforts even to keep from retrograding. The material and the immaterial elements in our educational organization are to grow and become better and more efficient for good. Economy of effort requires that in our more populous centers larger, and consequently more perfectly graded, schools be organized. A long step in this line of progress will have been

made by the end of 1899. But the work will not be complete. Improvements in furniture and general equipment have been made from time to time, and, undoubtedly, they will continue to be made. Small beginnings in the way of school libraries have been made, and these beginnings will undoubtedly be followed up.

But more important than progress in the matters of school-houses, desks, apparatus and libraries is progress in the ideals of the individual teachers and their powers of realizing their ideals. They are coming to realize more and more that content should underlie form in the work of the schoolroom; that the child should read that which is worth reading, write that which is in itself and to the child worth the writing, draw that which is worth drawing, and make that which will be worth to the child the time its construction cost. Thus the formal studies can be best taught, and at the same time the child can be initiated into the great world of nature and the great world of man. Thus reading, writing and arithmetic, may be made the great means of education they ought to be. For it is becoming more generally understood that these studies are in no just sense ends in education; that the ability to read, for instance, is valuable only as it is used. It is, perhaps, along these lines that the most noticeable progress has been made in recent years in the ideals of the teacher.

But scarcely less noticeable, if really less noticeable, is the progress made along the lines of connecting all instruction with the experience of those taught. It may be well to pass friendly jokes on the subject of the interest of the teachers in the subject of apperception, but the study of this subject has resulted in a considerable increase in the educational value of the work of our schools, and it will, doubtless, increase the value of this work still more.

Next to these conceptions, and suggested by them, is the conception that the individual's mental stock should form an organic whole. Island teachers may not yet have attained an advanced standing on matters of co-ordination and concentration, but they are industriously seeking out ways of making studies help one another, and all to combine in ministering to the many-sided interest and growth of the child. Perhaps in the future they will advance more in theory, but now they are busy gathering expe-

riences, proving all things, and holding fast that which is good.

But if less conspicuous, certainly more valuable than any of these conceptions is that which makes the end of education the development of strong moral character. This aim inspires earnestness and devotion, fills the heart with enthusiasm for the work and for the children, and stimulates industry in the school room. The highest aim in education is not consistent with self-complacency. The best of teachers are least satisfied with themselves, when animated with a desire to lead their pupils to develop all their innate possibilities for good. This aim sanctifies every lesson in the school-room and every effort of the teacher to prepare himself for better work. It ameliorates discipline by removing from it all of passion and none of purpose. It fills the school-room with a friendly, loving spirit which makes it a hallowed place. That there is a marked development of this spirit in our schools is beyond all question. Yet we are far from the educational millenium, and much greater progress along this line is sought.

It is evident that such ideals as these cannot be forced upon teachers by enactment of a board of education, nor enforced by a superintendent. They must originate anew with each individual. They must be his own. For a number of years past increasing numbers of our teachers have been systematically studying educational questions. Associations have been organized for the purpose of carrying on this work, so that each might have the stimulus of the thoughts of all. The result of this thought and study and conference is the progress noted above. Teachers with such ideals deserve and need large sympathy, support and liberty of action. Now it is not claimed that in any of these lines absolutely new ideas have been introduced, but only that along these lines notable progress has been made in recent times, and tendencies toward far greater progress in the near future are plainly visible.

Again, Hawaii has long held an advanced position in the matter of industrial education and manual training, and progress along these lines has been notable for many years. Just now there are indications that important advances in this work in the common schools will be made in the immediate future. In fact such advances may be said to have fairly begun. More

attention is now given to hand-work in these schools than ever before, and in this work agriculture is taking a more prominent place.

Now as the school system of Hawaii takes its place among those of the United States, the above considerations seem to indicate that its place will be one of honor, and to give hope that in educational matters Hawaii will enjoy a fair and honorable degree of leadership.

Henry S. Townsend.

MUSICAL STATUS OF HAWAII.

VISITORS to the islands frequently express themselves as surprised at the musical status of Hawaii. They expect to find us using some out of date instrument along with a Chinese tom tom and a drum. But it does not take long to find out that we are a very musical people, using modern instruments, and the very latest music. Right in Honolulu there has been established within the past year a fully equipped music store, and besides this there are two or three other stores largely dealing in musical instruments and musical merchandise. You cannot pass along any street in Honolulu in the evening without hearing some musical instrument or music of some kind or another. All the very latest music published abroad finds its way to our sunny isles.

Passenger steamers on leaving port are usually attended by the Hawaiian military band, stationed on the wharf, to play a goodbye. This band—a brief sketch of which appeared in the ANNUAL for 1894—consists of some thirty members. It is maintained by the Government and led by Captain Henri Berger, who has been with it over twenty-five years. It gives regular concerts at the different public parks and also at the leading hotel, where is erected a fine band stand. Between a program Hawaiian vocal music is introduced, which is at once a novelty to visitors. Sunday afternoon concerts at Kapiolani Park, about three miles from the city, and close to the beach, reached by a

delightful drive, have been recently introduced and are attended by large audiences.

Here is one of the band's program:

Overture—Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Chorus—Tannhauser	Wagner.
Grand Selection—Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Hawaiian Music.	
Cornet Solo—Sea Flower	Rollinson.
Selection—A Runaway Girl	Monckton.
Waltz—Lei Ilima	Fetras.
March—Bride Elect	Sousa.

Star Spangled Banner.

There are a large number of native Hawaiian organizations which go out in serenading parties. They play a combination of instruments, such as the guitar, mandolin, banjo, flute and violin. They play in parties of from five to ten.

Music is taught in the public schools. Oahu College, St. Louis College, the Kamehameha Schools, and St. Andrew's Priory School each have a regular staff of music teachers. Oahu College has a very fine pipe organ upon which regular recitals are given by one of the professors. The principal churches have large pipe organs and very efficient choirs, who render the best of sacred music and have special programs on Festival occasions. St. Louis College maintains both a brass band and orchestra, the pupils being the performers. There are some excellent musicians among the teaching staff. In the College grounds is a very cosy theater where regular dramatic and musical performances are given. The Portuguese colony also have a brass band of their own. At Kamehameha School they have a capital band, a male chorus and also a mandolin and guitar club. Recently a Hawaiian choral club has been started by one of our leading directors and numbers already some forty young Hawaiian men who are making rapid progress.

In connection with the Y. M. C. A is an amateur orchestra which practices regularly one night every week, and plays at charitable and other entertainments, evidently much to the satisfaction of those who hear it. Several ladies are members. The instruments are as follows: Seven first violins, five second violins, viola, violincello, double bass, two flutes, first and second

cornets, first and second clarionets, piano, trombone and drums.

There are many excellent vocalists and instrumentalists in Honolulu and the local entertainments given from time to time will favorably compare with those given in any other part of the world. The Kilohana Art League has a dramatic and musical circle and the entertainments given by them are of a very high class. Honolulu can boast of as pretty and well equipped a theater as can be found anywhere. It is called the "Irwin Opera House," and stands in the heart of the city. A small theater to be known as the "Orpheum" is in course of erection and here will be given variety performances.

In traveling to the other islands of the group, you will find musical organizations in every direction. At Hilo, where you stop en route to the Volcano of Kilauea, there is a band and also an orchestra. The Foreign Church, a very imposing building, has a large pipe organ and an excellent choir. When you arrive at the Volcano house, which is on the edge of the crater, you find a piano and also a reed organ. At Makawao, on the island of Maui, where is the largest extinct crater in the world, there is a pretty church with a pipe organ, and the people of this district are always getting up entertainments of no mean order. In fact there is music everywhere.

The musical instruments peculiar to the islands are the ukulele or taro patch. They are small guitar shaped instruments, made of native woods, hundreds of which are sold to visiting tourists, and are now scattered all over the world. If readers abroad desire to find out anything more about music than is mentioned here, a journey hither will reveal a most hospitable as well as music loving people in these far away tropical isles.

Wray Taylor.

IMPORTATIONS of musical goods for the past five years show considerable fluctuating values rather than steady increase. For instance: For 1893, the value of importations of this class was \$10,150; the following year it dropped to \$8,890. In 1895 it rose to \$12,340, and in 1896 it jumped to \$21,461, receding again the next year to \$16,965. The reference on this subject in last issue made a flattering but perhaps unfair showing, by its steady increase in the shorter period, 1894, 5 and 6.

OAHU RAILWAY AS A WEALTH PRODUCER.

THE limited area of the Hawaiian Islands, their configuration, their shore lines, and harbor facilities, admit of no exception to the axiom, that comprehensive and wisely planned railway communication must precede thorough development of any notable area of land.

This utilization of resources to the utmost is the creation of wealth. To such an extent has this economic principle been applied to railroad building, it is considered the natural and normal basis on which to promulgate such enterprises.

The Island of Oahu furnishes a marked and notable example of a perfectly conceived and well balanced enterprise of this character in the Oahu Railway & Land Co.

It is more than an ordinary example, for the railway not only gave the public means of communication, but from its control of a large area of land in comparison to the total area of the island, was enabled to force a development of resources with comparative rapidity, and utilize large aggregations of capital.

It is too early to attempt at the present stage of development to more than indicate even the actual wealth the railway has been the means of creating. Omitting the Waianae Co. long since in operation, the following is the list of sugar plantations now in process of development on the line of railway:

NAME.	APPROXIMATE ACREAGE.	CAPITAL.	MARKET VALUE.
Honolulu Sugar Co.	5,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,025,000
Oahu Sugar Co.	10,000	2,400,000	3,600,000
Ewa Plantation Co.	7,000	2,000,000	4,900,000
Waialua Agricultural Co.	13,000	3,500,000	4,200,000
Kahuku Plantation Co.	4,500	500,000	650,000
Total.	39,500	\$ 9,300,000	\$ 14,375,000

Not one of the above plantations has yet cropped its maximum annual acreage. The crop of 1898 of the Ewa Plantation was from less than 1750 acres.

The taxes assessed give some comparative indications of value. In the year 1888 the assessed valuation of the Ewa and Waianae districts was \$1,909,757.00 in 1897 \$4,002,375.00. In 1898 the Ewa Plantation was assessed at \$2,300,000.00, and had not reached its possible development by nearly one-half. A taxable valuation of \$20,000,000.00 in plantation property alone is not improbable. The possibilities in tropical fruits have not begun to be tested, and will not be until the markets of the Northwest country have been fully exploited.

It is too early to even surmise the probable disposition the United States will make of Pearl Harbor. Whatever the magnitude of the operations of that government, the Oahu Railway will be the prominent factor in values.

The west side of the harbor of Honolulu will receive its value from the requirements of the railroad and its dependencies.

Already, at convenient distances from the city, such manufacturing as command the patronage of plantations are establishing themselves on the line of the railroad, thus availing themselves of cheap transportation and shipping facilities.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned as a notable exception to nearly all railroad and land schemes, the Oahu Railway & Land Co. has been profitable to the holders of its securities and originators, without passing through any ruinous financial disasters. There have been anxious experiences but the end has justified and rewarded the organizer and promoter.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

IN the political prominence to which these islands have been brought the past few years the world has familiarized itself with Hawaii as never before, and the enquiries for information pertaining to its present conditions and future prospects indicate a healthy awakening to a realization of the excellent opportunities these islands offer in certain lines of agriculture, in scenic attractions varying from tropic growth to Yosemite and Alpine grandeur, with a healthy climate and balmy atmosphere, withal, that rivals the famed Mediterranean resorts.

It has been the province of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, ever since its existence, to present just such lines of reliable information as indicated above, for the benefit of foreign inquiry and home reference, and the widening circle of readers and flattering testimonials received give evidence that the labors in this direction have not been in vain.

The carefully prepared and revised statistical tables cover the fields of Government and commercial progress for many years past, while special articles present attractions and existing conditions in Hawaii-*nei* and indicate also its possibilities.

But while the preceding information has value for many readers, the transient visitor and tourist, with but a few days—or maybe hours only—at their disposal, is desirous of improving the most of his (or her) opportunity to see the attractions of place and people. For such readers the following brief outline is given:

To the incoming visitor, Honolulu, situate on the island of Oahu—and the capital city of the group—presents peculiar attractions, nestled as it is amid evergreen foliage at the foot and in the valleys of a mountain range whose peaks kiss the clouds at a height of 3,000 feet. The grove of cocoanut trees that fringe the shore along Waikiki give strangers their first tropical impression after rounding Diamond Head—Honolulu's land mark—and the nestling cottages, or more pretentious residences, that open up to view while passing down the reef to the entrance of the harbor, presents a picture of restfulness that charm alike all incomers. First impressions are said to be lasting, and nature has so favored Hawaii that it is a rare occurrence for visitors after a tour of the city, or of the islands, not to express the hope to return for re-enjoyment of place and people.

Vessels on entering port find, with but rare exceptions, ample wharfage facilities awaiting them, and as the mail steamers warp in to the dock, numerous native boys swim about anxious to display their skill in diving for nickels, or a "nimble six-pence," that may be thrown in the water. The scramble of from six to twenty divers after a single coin affords rare sport to strangers.

Upon landing, courteous hack drivers are at hand or within easy reach by telephone, to convey passengers to hotels or private residences, or for a drive about the city and suburbs. The

charge for such service is regulated by law, and will be found on page 173.

If one's time is limited to the few hours' stay of a through steamer in port, the first important point of interest to visit is the Pali, at the head of Nuuanu valley, distant six miles from the Honolulu Post Office. The road leads through the earlier residence portion of the city, affording a view of spacious and well kept grounds to the majority of homes, indicative of the comfort and taste of our residents, then on past stretches of wilder country, flanked on either side by moss and fern banked mountain slopes, till all of a sudden the gap is reached and the scenic view of the precipices of Koolau, with its rolling table land some twelve hundred feet beneath, and the blue Pacific Ocean in the distance, presents a scene of entrancing beauty. The Pali is made historically famous as the place over which the forces of Kamehameha the First drove his enemies in the final battle in the conquest of this island in 1795. (See Battle of Nuuanu, page 107.)

Next in scenic interest would be a trip to Tantalus, a mountain peak some 2,000 feet high, overlooking, not only Honolulu, but the stretch of country ranging from Koko Head to Barber's Point. A good winding carriage road traverses the entire distance and passes through shady forest glades and wild shrubbery into a balmy atmosphere that is attracting public attention as an unsurpassed location for summer cottages, tourists' resort, or sanitarium.

Another pleasant drive to a commanding point is around Punchbowl, an extinct volcano some 500 feet high, just back of the city. From this advantageous position many delightful views are obtained. Honolulu, hidden for the most part amid luxuriant foliage, gives the impression of one large park on the borders of the sea.

While the attractiveness of a drive to Waikiki and Kapiolani Park is admitted by visitors to afford rare enjoyment, the ideal is reached by a sojourn among its seductive groves where the sound of the restless surf, dashing on the guarding reef, or wavelets rippling on its sandy shore, sings a sweet lullaby, and the pleasure of ocean bathing in a temperature that, like its skies, its seas, and atmosphere, is surpassed by no other spot in all

the wide world. Poets have sung its praises; writers have vied with each other in describing its charms, and artists have sought inspiration to depict on canvass glimpses of its beauty.

An experienced traveler, not long since, on watching the changing color reflections in the water of sky and cloud, likened it to "A sea of smashed rainbows."

To the north of Honolulu are situated the Kamehameha Schools, for boys and for girls, established for Hawaiians by will of the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The Museum, established by Hon. Chas. R. Bishop, in connection therewith, is an exceptionally fine institution, noted for a completeness in Polynesian antiquities second to none other. Certain days of each week are set apart for the free admission of all visitors. At present this is Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. These institutions are reached by the King street tram car.

Trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company leave the station at Lele, King street, thrice daily for Pearl Harbor, Ewa Plantation and way stations. Two trains continue on to the Waianae Plantation, distant thirty-three miles, and from thence around the northern point of the island to Waialua, where a fine hotel is in course of construction. With the opening year trains will be running to Kahuku the terminus of the line. Visitors taking a railway trip have an opportunity of viewing the magnificent Pearl Harbor, whose sole right of entrance was granted the United States some years since for a naval station; also of witnessing the interesting features, en route, in the cultivation of rice and sugar cane. At no other point, throughout the islands, can these two industries be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side. Ewa Plantation, and the recently established Oahu Plantation, on lands adjacent, will afford tourists an insight into the most modern methods of cane culture and sugar manufacture by two of the largest concerns of the kind on the islands.

time is too limited to permit any of the above mentioned trips, an observation tour of the city would be in order, and an interesting time spent in visiting the different public buildings and grounds, hotels, places of business, and the attractive residence portions of the city.

The attractions of the other islands are not to be ignored, each presenting interesting features of individuality as to scenery, places of historic interest, or established industries. Naturally the volcano of Kilauea, on Hawaii, is the main object of interest to all tourists and is well worth a visit even in its periods of inactivity. The scenic attractions of the windward coast of Hawaii, which visitors pass on the trip to Hilo, is varied and delightful, while of Hilo itself an eminent visitor wrote—"See Naples, and then die! said somebody. 'See Hilo, and live for ever!' say I." Her strong natural attractions and business outlook, through the sugar and developing coffee industry in its neighborhood, is bringing in an enterprising population that is rapidly extending the limits of the town. Old streets are being widened and new ones are being laid out to meet the public demand of improvement.

Comfortable steamers offer frequent facilities to reach all principal points between the islands, two or more weekly for windward ports of Hawaii and one or more for its leeward coast ports, nearly all of which take in Maui en route. Among the strong attractions of the island of Maui, additional to its extensive sugar plantations, are, the picturesque valley of Iao—rivaling the Yosemite—celebrated as the scene of one of the fiercest battles in Hawaiian history, when bodies of the slain dammed the Wailuku and its stream ran blood. The crater of Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world, also on this island, well repay all visitors.

The "garden island" of Kauai in turn presents unrivaled scenic attractions, facilities to visit which occur thrice or more each week by regular and convenient steamers.

In connection with the foregoing, the following tables may be of service :

FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.

Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$75; and to San Francisco per company's steamer arrangements, if desired, at the same figure.

Second Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$87.50; to Sydney, \$150.

Second Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$50; to Sydney, \$75.

Cabin passage by sailing vessel, to or from San Francisco, \$40, or \$25 by steerage.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two or more every four weeks—one direct and return, the others en route to or from the Colonies and the Orient.

Steamers of the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver are also two every four weeks.

Seamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, and *vice versa*, touch almost regularly at this port en route.

INTER-ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin Passage per Steamers, from Honolulu to

Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului or Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii....	10 00
Laupahoe or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua or Kealahou, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea or Kapaa	
Kauai, each.....	6 00

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction, with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to hotel, for either	
one or two passengers.....	\$ 25
Each additional passenger.....	10
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
“ “ “ three “.....	2 50
“ “ “ four “.....	3 00
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way..	3 00
“ “ “ two passengers “... ..	4 00
“ “ “ three “.....	5 00

Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way.....	1 00
Two passengers each way.....	1 50
Three passengers each way	\$2.00

Special Punchbowl drives, one passenger, \$1.00; two passengers, \$1.50; three passengers, \$2.00.

The foregoing rates are for between the hours of 5 A. M. to 11 P. M. At other hours the rates of fare may be doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare beyond the two mile limit, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular fare must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at one dollar or less, according to length of time.

Bicycles can be rented from several cycle agencies at moderate rates, by the day, or hour.

HOTEL RATES.

Board with room at the Hawaiian and Arlington Hotels, at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Private accommodations, in various parts of the city, are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CURRENT MONEY.

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

TAXES.

The annual taxes of the country consist of:—Poll, \$1; school, \$2, and road, \$2. Owners of carriages pay \$5 each. The dog tax is \$1 for male and \$3 for female dogs. Real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of January 1st of each year.

PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons	\$50 00
Transient steamers.....	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught.....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot	1 50
Other vessels per ton	00
Outside anchorage charge.....	20 00

Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons.....	40 00
From 200 to 300 tons...\$35.	From 300 to 500 tons.... 53 00
From 500 to 800 tons.. 45.	From 800 to 1000 tons. 50 00
From 1000 to 1200 tons. 60.	From 1200 to 1400 tons. 75 00

Over 1400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional.

Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.

Port Physician's Charges—Boarding vessel outside... 25 00

Boarding vessel in port, \$15; at wharf..... 10 00

Harbor Master's Fee—Boarding vessel on arrival or departure, or in moving, each time 3 00

Wharfage—Government or O. R. & L. Co.'s wharves, per ton, per day..... .02 1/2

Water Rates—To vessels at the wharf, per gallon00 1/2

To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon..... .01

To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon... .01 1/2

Marine Railway—Capacity for 1700 ton vessels in light ballast

—Hauling charge, per ton: Steamers 50 cents, sailing vessels

40 cents. Charge after first day, 25 cents per ton for steamers

and 20 cents per ton for sailing vessels per day.

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

Corrected up to December 7th, 1898.

MERCHANTMEN.

REGISTER NUMBER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
281	Stmr	San Mateo.....	2291 66	M. E. M. Makalua.
283	Bark	Andrew Welch....	850 58	C. Brewer & Co.
285	Bark	Foohing Suey.....	980 73	C. Brewer & Co.
290	Bark	Maunaala.....	779 22	John S. Walker.
304	Bark	R. P. Rithet.....	1042 73	C. Brewer & Co.
305	Ship	John Ena.....	2713 58	John Ena.
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles....	2041 48	John Ena.
307	Schr	Americana.....	878 34	Philip Braun.
309	Ship	Helen Brewer....	1517 69	C. Brewer & Co.
318	Bark	Santiago.....	901 07	John A. Scott.
320	Schr	Honolulu.....	958 18	John Ena.
323	Bark	Iolani.....	1156 82	C. Brewer & Co.
324	Stmr	Aztec.....	2298 02	Geo. W. Macfarlane.
325	Bark	Diamond Head....	926 27	S. C. Allen.
327	Bark	Roderic Dhu.....	1397 17	J. A. Scott.
335	Stmr	Barracouta.....	1071 56	Geo. W. Macfarlane.
336	Bark	Nuuanu.....	977 26	C. Brewer & Co.
337	Ship	Fort George.....	1619 05	C. Brewer & Co.
339	Bark	Himalaya.....	950 80	R. H. Dearborn.
342	Ship	Star of Italy.....	1534 01	Lincoln D. Spencer.

HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.—Continued.

COASTERS—STEAMERS

REGISTER NUMBER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou.....	153 85	Wilder Steamship Co.
196	Stmr	Mokolii.....	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co.
204	Stmr	Lehua.....	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co.
243	Stmr	Kinau.....	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co.
286	Stmr	Hawaii.....	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co.
291	Stmr	Claudine.....	609 16	Wilder Steamship Co.
330	Stmr	Helene.....	392 54	Wilder Steamship Co.
338	Stmr	Maui.....	393 54	Wilder Steamship Co.
207	Stmr	James Makee.....	136 61	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
224	Stmr	Iwalani.....	239 81	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
326	Stmr	Mauna Loa.....	536 07	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
247	Stmr	W. G. Hall.....	380 27	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
262	Stmr	Waialeale.....	175 60	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
269	Stmr	Mikahala.....	354 24	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
311	Stmr	Ke Au Hou.....	192 64	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
314	Stmr	Kauai.....	265 13	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
195	Stmr	Kaena.....	24 43	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
328	Stmr	Noeau.....	221 18	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
343	Stmr	Kilohana.....	247 07	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
266	Stmr	J. A. Cummins....	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co.
294	Stmr	Rover.....	15 26	C. H. Wetmore.
320	Stmr	Iwa.....	16 66	R. R. Hind.
334	Stmr	Upolu.....	53 95	R. R. Hind.

COASTERS.—SAILING.

REGISTER NUMBER.	CLASS	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy.....	25 49	Squires & Co.
155	Schr	Mille Morris.....	22 32	Jos. Lima.
200	Schr	Luka.....	70 52	Allen & Robinson.
205	Schr	Mokuola.....	17 10	J. H. Black.
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli.....	72 13	Allen & Robinson.
244	Schr	Kawailani.....	24 39	O. Kalua.
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza.....	15 49	W. F. Williams.
250	Schr	Kulumanu.....	85 22	S. C. Allen.
340	Schr	Lady.....	20 47	H. R. Macfarlane.
260	Schr	Moiwahine.....	75 49	S. C. Allen.
263	Schr	Kaulilua.....	47 96	Inter-Island S. N. Co.
276	Schr	Lavinia.....	40 06	S. C. Allen.
279	Schr	Kamoi.....	108 06	S. C. Allen.
236	Sloop	Healani.....	9 67	C. H. Judd.
297	Sloop	Kaiulani.....	12 93	Sing Chong & Co.
298	Schr	Liliu.....	47 26	J. F. Colburn.
301	Sloop	Ekekela.....	1 17	S. Hale.
310	Sloop	Hiilawe.....	3 20	Akona.
313	Schr	Norma.....	50 69	G. W. McDougall.
321	Schr	Ada.....	27 93	E. Dowsett.
331	Schr	Niaulani.....	15 6	Wm. Hookuani.
332	Schr	Waialua.....	24 51	H. L. Evans.
341	Schr	Mokulele.....	45 58	T. J. King.
344	Schr	Malolo.....	23 61	Walter E. Wall.

TABLE OF OLAA COFFEE PLANTERS.

Compiled for the ANNUAL by the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association.

NAME.	LOCATION. MILES FROM HILO	AREA OF LAND. ACRES.	COFFEE		
			UNDER 1 YEAR OLD. ACRES.	FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.	OVER 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.
Miss Bergstrom.....	24	100	10	.....	.....
Mrs. C. J. McStay.....	23¾	100	10	.....	.....
E. G. Hitchcock.....	23½	200	.....	30	.....
D. H. Hitchcock.....	23	200	.....	15	1
Dr. Moore.....	23	200	.....	.....	.....
Abercombe & Smith.....	22¾	400	.....	.....	60
Wakefield & William.....	22¾	200	30	.....	.....
Rev. C. W. Hill.....	22½	50	10	10	.....
C. N. Ragsdale.....	22½	100	70	.....	.....
J. E. Tullock.....	22½	50	12	6	.....
W. P. Jarvis.....	22½	100	.....	28	7
W. A. McKay.....	22½	100	35	.....	.....
F. G. Snow..... ^a	22	60	.....	4	13
Misses Brockie & Renwick....	22	100	15	10	5
G. C. Gallager.....	22	100	.....	32	.....
V. M. Fulcher.....	22	49	.....	.....	25
G. F. Benson.....	22	115	8	20	.....
J. Fulcher.....	22	60	.....	.....	15
C. E. Eagan.....	21½	300	60	50	50
F. Smith.....	23½	50	.....	.....	.....
J. Jensen.....	21½	25	.....	.....	12
H. R. Hitchcock.....	23	50	30	.....	.....
F. Brughelli.....	21¼	400	30	22	.....
Mrs. K. Trowbridge.....	21¼	232	.....	55	7
H. L. Shaw.....	21	100	.....	.....	.....
G. Schwartz.....	21	100	20	.....	.....
G. Turner.....	21	200	30	.....	.....
E. A. Horan.....	21	50	.....	45	5
R. Zink.....	20½	100	.....	.....	10
J. T. Lewis.....	20½	250	.....	.....	50
R. McKinnon.....	20½	100	.....	15	.....
J. P. Hewitt.....	20	100	20	10	.....
Wall Bros.....	20	100	25	5	.....
Dauphing & Sweazy.....	20	200	52	20	.....
J. M. Janes.....	11 & 19½	300	100	.....	70
A. F. Linder.....	19	240	40	.....	10
R. Rycroft.....	19	200	130	12	18
Olaa Coffee Co.....	19½	1350	100	100	.....
H. Walters.....	19	50	12	.....	.....
R. D. McBride.....	19	100	20	.....	.....
A. Sunter.....	19	240	15	.....	20
A. H. Brown.....	19	60	30	10	.....
Jas. Forsythe, Jr.....	19	100	7	.....	.....
R. D. Junkin.....	18½	215	.....	56	10
G. Goodacre & Co.....	18	200	.....	30	.....
H. E. Junkin.....	18½	169	.....	55	5

^a 1 acre each Orange and Lemon trees.

OLAA COFFEE GROWERS.---Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION. MILES FROM HILO	AREA OF LAND. ACRES.	COFFEE		
			UNDER 1 YEAR OLD. ACRES.	FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.	OVER 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.
H. Eldart..... ^b	16 & 18	210	.....	90	30
Grossman Bros.....	18	200	.....	105	35
J. L. Notley..... ^c	14 & 18	200	20	25	7
Capital Coffee Co.....	17½	935	.....	50	150
E. von Answald..... ^d	17½	60	.....	.....	.....
G. W. Canney..... ^e	17½	97	.....	14	1
Mrs. Adler.....	18	200	.....	23	17
Iten & Adler.....	18	200	.....	.....	40
J. E. Staples.....	14 & 18	75	.....	.....	25
Mrs. L. M. Staples.....	20½	200	.....	16	14
A. E. Sutton.....	17	200	.....	35	.....
A. Anderson..... ^f	16½	23	10	.....	8
J. Reinhardt.....	15¾	200	10	30	20
S. Walker.....	17½	125	18	.....	6
W. C. Trowbridge..... ^g	16	25	8	.....	.....
O. Shipman.....	16	25	.....	.....	.....
Baldwin & Alexander..... ^h	16	400	40	.....	8
Kanakoa Coffee Co.....	16½	250	5	50	10
J. Mason.....	16	180	40	20	15
A. Zimmerman.....	16	200	30	25	25
Kilauea Coffee Co..... ⁱ	16½	455	130	80	30
J. T. Hambly.....	17½	60	.....	30	.....
C. Saupe.....	16	200	10	23	10
A. Iten.....	15½	200	.....	10	25
Manson & Co.....	15½	83½	25	21	.....
P. Caldwell.....	15½	51	.....	45	.....
J. D. Lewis..... ^j	15½	25	.....	.....	6
B. Brown..... ^k	15	35	.....	.....	12
Wm. B. Nailima.....	15	30	.....	3	10
W. McClusky.....	15	50	10	.....	.....
Kamaki.....	15	44	23	18	3
Mann.....	14½	35	.....	.....	.....
E. Bashaw.....	14½	100	61	.....	.....
McKensie & Porter.....	14½	100	15	15	.....
Wilson Bros.....	14½	290	8	40	20
J. A. Amaral.....	14½	50	.....	15	.....
J. Martinez.....	14	25	.....	4	.....
D. Silva.....	14	16	.....	.....	2
P. Regentes.....	14	8	.....	.....	2
J. P. Sisson.....	14	140	12	9	9
A. Wall.....	13½	35	.....	6	.....
E. Eldarts.....	13½	40	20	.....	.....
C. Furneaux..... ^l	13½	160	.....	12	9
Hawn. Land & Imprvmt. Co.	11	1850	26	65	40
Lulu Steffens.....	11	50	4	.....	.....
L. Turner..... ^m	11	200	5	65	15

^b 5 acres general farming. ^c 2 acres fruit trees. ^d 20 acres general farming. ^e 1 acre general farming. ^f 5 acres general farming. ^g 5 acres general farming. ^h 15 acres fruit trees. ⁱ 4 acres fruit and vegetables. ^j 3 acres taro. ^k 5 acres taro. ^l 200 Orange trees, 150 Pear trees. ^m 400 Orange trees, 500 Lime trees, 150 Pear trees.

OLAA COFFEE GROWERS.---Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION, MILES FROM HILO	AREA OF LAND, ACRES.	COFFEE		
			UNDER 1 YEAR OLD, ACRES.	FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.	OVER 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.
Peter Lee.....	11	100	.....	30	.....
J. E. Eldarts.....	8	30	.....	.....	21
W. H. Shipman.....	8	22	.....	.....	18
A. Young..... ⁿ	5	1250	85	.....	.....
V. Elitcheff.....	14 & 16	141	35	6	9
C. Slavin..... ^o	16 & 18	106	.....	22½	.....
N. Fedoroff..... ^p	14 & 23	51	.....	.....	.....
A. Potemkin.....	16	100	.....	14	.....
A. Kraus.....	16	100	.....	16	.....
N. Russel..... ^q	17 & 22	200	2	48	26½
N. Lebedeff.....	22	100	10	.....	.....
A. Penkovsky.....	22	100	10	.....	.....
M. Komorsky.....	22	100	10	.....	.....
N. Muratoff.....	22	100	.....	.....	.....
E. Yarnetsky.....	22	100	20	.....	.....
K. Otsuki.....	21	100	15	5	5
K. Funatsu.....	18¼	10	5	4	1
Fugimoto.....	18½	10	4	3	1
Y. Oka.....	18½	15	.....	7	.....
Ueda & Takamota.....	18½	20	10	8	2
K. Kawana.....	18½	40	12	5	23
Tomikawa.....	18½	100	13	8	23
J. Fugizawa.....	15	20	4	7	9
M. Egawa.....	15	20	3	8	9
S. Hiraska.....	15	29	15	4	10
H. Ikeda.....	15	20	.....	12	.....
M. Funamura.....	15	10	10	.....	.....
Y. Okino.....	14½	50	13	.....	.....
H. Yamomoto.....	15	50	3	9	1½
S. Maruchi.....	15¼	41½	.....	5	4
Y. Hashimoto.....	15¼	7½	.....	.....	7½
Tamasen.....	15¼	7½	.....	5	1½
A. Sananda.....	15¼	10½	.....	.....	4
Minatsdan & Kawada.....	15¼	14	.....	.....	6
S. Takamuri.....	15¾	55	2½	.....	20
K. Hoshina & Co.....	14½	75	23	13	29
D. Sakahura.....	15¾	10	.....	10	.....
B. Onome.....	14½	70	5	9	6
G. Peck.....	18	100	.....	37	.....
Mauna Coffee Co.....	18	500	30	153	.....
Aloha Coffee Co.....	18	700	.....	.....	.....
Michalitschke Bros.....	18	200	.....	100	100
A. Richardson.....	13	140	.....	10	.....
F. C. Le Blond.....	11	100	.....	.....	.....
W. S. Wise.....	11	100	.....	.....	.....
Miss Ivy Richardson.....	15	50	.....	.....	.....
Steininger.....	15½	50	.....	.....	.....

ⁿ 100 acres sugar cane. ^o 1 acre general farming. ^p 6 acres fruit nursery. ^q 8 acres Citrus fruits.

OLAA COFFEE GROWERS---Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION. MILES FROM HILO	AREA OF LAND. ACRES.	COFFEE		
			UNDER 1 YEAR OLD. ACRES.	FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.	OVER 3 YEARS OLD ACRES.
Morris.....	16½	90	.....	40	.....
Petersen.....	21	100	.....	.....	.....
Fishel.....	23½	100	.....	.....	.....
O. Petersen.....	14½	100	25	.....	.....
KEAAU LANDS.					
Matsubara.....	11	14	.....	14	.....
Horita.....	11	23	.....	23	.....
Nakagati.....	11	12	.....	12	.....
Mizamoto.....	11	10	.....	10	.....
W. Kanushi.....	11	10	.....	4	.....
K. Hamamura.....	10	10	.....	5	.....
Y. Tsuga.....	11	10	.....	4	.....
Macunaga.....	11	13	.....	7	.....
67 Japanese.....	11	601	6	488	.....
Total areas.....	.....	22,670½	1,821½	2,749½	1,344

NORTH HILO, HAWAII.		No. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
		Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old	Trees in bearing.
L. B. Maynard.....	Laupahoehoe.....	.....	9,000 trs.	.....
T. McKinley.....	"	3,000 trs.	.....	6,000 trs.
Kaawalii Coffee Co.....	"	20,000 "	.....	5,000 "
J. Hamilton.....	"	2,000 "	.....	3,000 "
A. Waltjen.....	"	.....	1,000 trs.	4,000 "
E. W. Barnard.....	"	4,000 trs.	5,000 "	30,000 "
J. Wulber.....	"	.....	2,500 "	2,500 "
D. Wulber.....	"	.....	.....	7,000 "
Yabu.....	"	.....	12,000 trs.	10,000 "
Honda.....	"	.....	8,000 "	6,000 "
Furusha.....	"	.....	5,000 "	5,000 "
Okada.....	"	.....	12,000 "	6,000 "
L. E. Swain.....	"	.....	.....	2,000 "
C. H. Swain.....	"	.....	5,000 trs.	.....
C. Gertz.....	"	10,000 trs.	.....	7,000 trs.
G. Gardner.....	"	2,000 "	.....	4,000 "
H. Meir.....	"	2,000 "	.....	3,000 "
H. Bischoff.....	"	.....	1,000 trs.	8,000 "
Pedro Cravalho.....	"	.....	.....	4,000 "
R. Low.....	"	.....	15,000 trs.	12,000 trs.
H. Okamura.....	"	.....	2,000 "	.....
J. C. Strow.....	"	10,000 trs.	5,000 "	5,000 trs.
C. Steele.....	"	.....	5,000 "	.....
J. Mattoon.....	"	5,000 trs.	.....	.....
Ahualani Plantation.....	Kaumana.....	16 acres.	.....	9 acres.

COFFEE GROWERS, VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Name.	Location.	No. of Trees or Area		
North Kona.		Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old.	Trees in bearing.
Kailua Coffee Co., Ltd.	Kailua.....			198,900 trs.
McWayne Bros.....	Keopu, Kailua...	35 acres.	100 acres.	50 acres.
George Clark.....	Kailua.....	22 "	30,000 trs.	15,000 trs.
F. W. Bartels.....	Lanihau.....	20 "	30 acres.	15 acres.
Chinese Coffee Co.....	Kailua.....		40 "	20 "
J. C. Lenhardt.....	".....		12,000 trs.	
J. C. Searle.....	North Kona.....		15 acres.	
Haw. Chi. Kona Coffee Pl	Kapuna.....	90 acres.		
Julia Smith.....	Pahoehoe.....	1½ "	1½ acres.	1 acre.
D. Alawa.....	Holualoa.....	1,200 trs.	2,000 trs.	2,500 trs.
Palaualelo.....	".....	1,800 "	5,000 "	30,000 "
G. W. Ikaika.....	".....	1,500 "	6,000 "	15,000 "
Jos. Adamu.....	".....	1,800 "	4,000 "	16,000 "
D. Kahao.....	".....	20,000 "	21,000 "	30,000 "
G. Keaweopola.....	".....	30,000 "	22,000 "	31,000 "
J. Kauhiahao.....	".....	31,000 "	32,000 "	32,000 "
S. H. Heala.....	".....	10,000 "	21,000 "	32,310 "
Hoopale.....	".....	15,000 "	25,000 "	26,000 "
Kahupipi.....	".....	2,500 "	31,310 "	36,940 "
Kona Coffee Co.....	Keahuolu.....			35 acres.
" " (subleased)	".....	40 acres.		
South Kona.				
A. R. Rowat.....	Onouli.....	5 acres.	15 acres.	5 acre.
Buchholtz Plantation...	Papa.....		55,263 trs.	
J. Keanu.....	Keei.....	1,000 trs.	2,000 "	15,000 trs.
South Kona Coffee Co..	Kalahiki.....		60 acres.	30,000 "
L. Ahuna.....	Kukuiopeae.....		10 "	12 acres.
Y. Akaikaka.....	".....			12 "
Giheona.....	".....			6 "
K. M. Moses Hu.....	".....			25 "
Davika.....	".....			4 "
Harry T. Mills.....	Napoopoo.....		6 acres.	1 "
. Gaspar.....	".....	17 acres.	47 "	30 "
I. P. Gomes.....	Kaawaloa.....			5 "
A de Silva.....	".....		2 acres.	4 "
Kakalki.....	Napoopoo.....	4 acres.		
J. S. Ramol.....	Kiloa.....		2 acres.	4 acres.
Ukasima.....	".....		8 "	
J. Bettincourt.....	".....		3 "	
W. W. Bruner.....	Kealakekua.....	50 "	20 acres.	
Lower Puna.				
Lita Wilder.....	Kamaili.....		20 acres.	20 acres.
R. H. Rycroft.....	".....	10 acres.	40 "	20 "
C. L. Wight.....	".....		25 "	
A. W. Carter.....	".....		30 "	
A. V. Caleghan.....	".....		20 "	
Kamaili Coffee Co.....	".....		18 "	
C. K. & M. T. Hyde...	Laulo.....	23 acres.		
J. Erickson.....	Pahoa.....	22½ "	20 acres.	4 acres.

COFFEE GROWERS, VARIOUS DISTRICTS.---Continued.

Name.	Location.	No. of Trees, or Area		
		Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old.	Trees in bearing.
Kohala, Hawaii.				
Jose Mederos.....	Halawa.....	.....	2 acres.	8 acres.
Jose Santos.....	".....	.....	2 "	3 "
M. Pashake.....	".....	.....	1 "	4 "
M. Verea.....	".....	.....	.....	4 "
M. Comarch.....	".....	.....	.....	4 "
Awini Coffee, F. & S. Co.	Awini.....	12 acres.	14 acres.	1,500 trs.
J. N. Bell.....	".....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	.....
A. V. Gear.....	".....	16 "	.....	.....
Hamakua.				
John M. Horner.....	Kukaiau.....	10,500 trs.	14,000 trs.	49,000 trs.
Annie Horner.....	".....	30 acres.	10 acres.	.....
C. Notley, Jr.....	Manienie.....	35 "	.....	.....
H. Louisson.....	Pohakukapu.....	35 "	.....	.....
Kinau Coffee Co.....	".....	15 "	.....	.....
Kau.				
Catholic Mission.....	Hilea.....	.....	.....	1 acre.
A. Kahiona.....	".....	.....	5 acres.	.....
Peter Honolulu.....	Ninole.....	.....	1 "	.....
C. Searle.....	".....	1 acre.	4 "	8 acres.
Maui.				
Richard A. Wilcox.....	Ulupalakua.....	300 trs.	.....	.....
Edward Wilcox.....	".....	.....	600 trs.	.....
Charles Wilcox.....	".....	.....	.....	100 trs.
J. K. Kalei.....	".....	400 trs.	400 trs.	600 "
J. D. Keamo.....	Honuauulu.....	.....	1,000 "	620 "
Chas. Copp.....	Kokomo.....	.....	.....	12,000 "
H. P. Baldwin & R. C. Searle.....	Honolua.....	17,824 trs.	40,616 trs.	4, 69 "
E. E. Paxton.....	Kaupo.....	.....	12,000 "	.....
Kauai and Oahu.				
Koloa Agricul. Co. Ltd.	Koloa.....	2 acres.	13 acres.	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
K. W. Kinney.....	Haena.....	20,000 trs.	.....	.....
".....	Napali.....	.....	40,000 trs.	20,000 trs.
W. E. H. Deverill.....	Hanakapiai.....	20,000 trs.	.....	.....
Alexdr Lindsay.....	Molooa.....	6 acres.	4 acres.	4 acres.
H. W. Schmidt.....	Maluhia.....	5 acres.	5 acres.	5,000 trs.
H. H. Parker.....	Koolau.....	.....	.....	5 acre

RESPECTING COFFEE GROWERS' NON-RETURNS.

WE very much regret the meager returns from the various coffee growers throughout the islands—other than the Olaa section—for the perfecting of the list of those engaged in its culture, which, for the past five years, we have diligently endeavored to gather from various sources and tabulate comprehensively for convenient reference. Few realize the difficulty that attends this statistical effort. Notwithstanding the expense of printing and mailing circulars in English and Hawaiian throughout the islands, and furnishing forms for convenient reply, the past two years, the returns, as above set forth, fail utterly of the purpose sought by reason of incompleteness through the careless indifference of so many interested.

In the latter part of September the following circular was sent to every planter, firm, or corporation engaged in coffee culture whose address could be obtained:

“Desiring to give due credit to the enterprise of all parties in the Coffee industry, the Hawaiian Annual has aimed at furnishing each year a reliable table of all coffee growers throughout the islands, with the areas of full bearing, one to three year old, or newly planted trees.

“I shall be greatly aided in revision for the coming issue if you will kindly fill out the following blank with such information as the expanding industry warrants in which you are interested, and others of your district of which you have knowledge, and sign and return the same as early as possible, and oblige,

Yours truly,

THOS. G. THURM, Publisher Hawaiian Annual.”

In several instances this circular was followed by personal letters and solicitation, yet the response (except in the case of the official report from the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association through its special appointed committee for this purpose, for which we render grateful acknowledgment), falls far short of the previous year, and indicates that our effort had better be turned to more satisfactory channels.

LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS, THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
American Sugar Co.,	Molokai,	P. McLane,	C. Brewer & Co.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H. R. Bryant,	Davies & Co.
Eleele Plantation,	Eleele, Kauai,	A. Dreier,	Schaefer & Co.
Ewa Plantation,	Ewa, Oahu,	G. F. Renton,	Castle & Cooke.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	H. Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	G. N. Wilcox,	Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co.,	Haiku, Maui,	H. A. Baldwin,	Alex'r & Baldwin ✓

LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, ETC.---Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Hakalau Plant'n Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C. Wolters,	Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co.,	Kohala, Hawaii,	T. S. Kay,	H. Waterhouse.
Hamakua Mill Co.,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J. R. Renton,	Davies & Co.
Hamakua Plant'n Co.,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A. Lidgate,	Davies & Co.
Hamoia Plantation.,	Hana, Maui,	W.H.C.Campbell,	C. Brewer & Co.
Hana Plantation Co.,	Hana, Maui,	K. S. Gjerdum,	Grinbaum & Co.
Hanamaulu Sug. Plant'n,*	Lihue, Kauai,	A. S. Wilcox,	Hackfeld & Co.
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	Geo. Ross,	Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J. Hind.,	Davies & Co.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	C. M. Walton,	Brewer & Co.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.,	Spreckelsville, Maui,	W. J. Lowrie,	Alex'r & Baldwin
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	Makaweli, Kauai,	H. Morrison,	Alex'r & Baldwin
Heeia Agrl. Co., Ltd.,	Heeia, Oahu,	E. K. Bull,	Grinbaum & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A. Scott,	Irwin & Co.
Hilo Port. Sugar Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii,	W. von Grav'm'y'r	Hackfeld & Co.
Kona Sugar Co.,	Kona, Hawaii,	J. Coerper,	M'Chesn'y&Sons
Honolulu Sugar Co.,	Halawa, Oahu,	Jas. A. Low,	.....
Honokaa Sugar Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	John Watt,	Schaefer & Co.
Homomu Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wm. Pullar,	Brewer & Co.
Hutchinson Sugar Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	G. C. Hewett,	Irwin & Co.
Kahuku Plantation,	Kahuku, Oahu,	George Weight,	Grinbaum & Co.
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoe, Haw.	C. McLennan,	Davies & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co.,	Kekaha, Kauai.	Otto Isenberg,	Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co.,	Kilauea, Kauai,	G. R. Ewart,	Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	Hackfeld & Co.
Kihei Plantation,	Kihei, Maui,	W. F. Pogue,	Alex'r & Baldwin
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	E. E. Olding,	Castle & Cooke
Koloa Agricultural Co.,*	Koloa, Kauai.	J. K. Farley,	Castle & Cooke,
Koloa Sugar Co.,	Koloa, Kauai,	A. Cropp,	Hackfeld & Co.
Kukaiaua Mill Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jas. R. Renton,	Davies & Co.
Kukaiaua Plantation Co.,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J. M. Horner,	Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	S. E. Wooley,	H. Waterhouse.
Laupahoe Sugar Co.,	Laupahoe, Haw.	C. McLennan,	Davies & Co.
Lihue Plantation,	Lihue, Kauai,	C. Wolters,	Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co.,	Kealia, Kauai,	G. H. Fairchild,	Brewer & Co.
Nahiku Sugar Co.,	Koolau, Maui,	.....	.....
Niulii Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	Davies & Co.
Oahu Sugar Co.,	Waipahu, Oahu,	A. Ahrens,	Hackfeld & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co.,	Olowalu, Maui,	A. Hanneberg,	Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John T. Moir,	Castle & Cooke
Ookala Sugar Co.,	Ookala, Hawaii,	W. G. Walker,	Irwin & Co.
Paauhau Plantation Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A. Moore,	Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	D. Forbes,	Schaefer & Co.
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	D. C. Lindsay,	Alex'r & Baldwin
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.,	Lahaina, Maui,	L. Ahlborn,	Hackfeld & Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H. Deacon,	Davies & Co.
Union Mill Co.,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J. Renton,	Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C. C. Kennedy,	Davies & Co.
Waialua Agricultural Co.,	Waialua, Oahu,	W. W. Goodale,	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	D. Center,	J. M. Dowsett.
Wailuku Sugar Co.,	Wailuku, Maui,	C. B. Wells,	Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	G. C. Chalmers,	Irwin & Co.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co.,	Waimea, Kauai,	E. E. Conant,	Castle & Cooke

SUPREME BENCH OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Revised from the ANNUAL of 1891 and brought down to date, by Prof. W. D. Alexander.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Established by the laws of 1846 to organize the Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. Wm. L. Lee, appointed Jan. 15, 1848.

First Associate, Hon. Lorrin Andrews, appointed Jan. 15, 1848.

Second Associate, Hon. John Ii, appointed Jan. 15, 1848.

The above court was abolished by the constitution of 1852, and

THE SUPREME COURT

Established in its stead with the same justices, since which time the changes of incumbents have been as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Hon. William L. Lee, reappointed June 14, 1852, died May 28, 1857.

Hon. E. H. Allen, appointed June 4, 1857, resigned Feb. 1, 1877, to accept the appointment of Hawaiian Minister Resident at Washington, at which post he died, Jan. 1, 1883.

Hon. C. C. Harris, appointed Feb. 1, 1877, died July 1, 1881.

Hon. A. F. Judd, appointed Nov. 5, 1881.

FIRST ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Hon. Lorrin Andrews, reappointed June 14, 1852, resigned Jan. 10, 1855.

Hon. G. M. Robertson, appointed Jan. 16, 1855, resigned Dec. 24, 1863, to accept a Cabinet appointment, and reappointed Feb. 18, 1864, died March 12, 1867.

Hon. A. S. Hartwell, appointed Sept. 30, 1868, resigned Feb. 18, 1874, to enter the Cabinet.

Hon. C. C. Harris, appointed Feb. 18, 1874, promoted to be Chief Justice Feb. 1, 1877, as above.

Hon. A. F. Judd, appointed Feb. 1, 1877, promoted to be Chief Justice Nov. 5, 1881.

Hon. Lawrence McCully, appointed Nov. 5, 1881, died April 10, 1892.

Hon. R. F. Bickerton, appointed April 11, 1892, died Dec. 10, 1895.

Hon. Walter F. Frear, appointed Jan. 6, 1896.

SECOND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Hon. John Ii, reappointed June 14, 1852, resigned Feb. 16, 1864.

Hon. R. G. Davis, appointed Feb. 16, 1864, resigned July 8, 1868.

Hon. J. W. Austin, appointed July 10, 1868, resigned July 10, 1869.

- Hon. H. A. Widemann, appointed July 10, 1869, resigned to enter the Cabinet Feb. 18, 1874.
- Hon. A. F. Judd, appointed Feb. 18, 1874, promoted to be First Associate Justice Feb. 1, 1877.
- Hon. Lawrence McCully, appointed Feb. 1, 1877, promoted to be First Associate, Nov. 5, 1881.
- Hon. Benjamin H. Austin, appointed Nov. 7, 1881, died July 5, 1885.
- Hon. Edward Preston, appointed Nov. 7, 1885, died Jan. 17, 1890.
- Hon. R. F. Bickerton, appointed April 29, 1890, promoted to be First Associate April 11, 1892, died Dec. 10, 1895.
- Hon. S. B. Dole, appointed April 11, 1892, resigned Jan. 17, 1893.
- Hon. Walter F. Frear, appointed March 7, 1893, promoted to be First Associate Jan. 6, 1896.
- Hon. William A. Whiting, appointed Jan. 11, 1896.

THIRD ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

- Hon. R. F. Bickerton, appointed Dec. 29, 1886, promoted to be Second Associate April 29, 1890.
- Hon. S. B. Dole, appointed April 29, 1890, promoted to be Second Associate April 11, 1892.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

- Hon. Abraham Fornander, appointed Dec. 29, 1886, died Nov. 1, 1887.
- Hon. S. B. Dole, appointed Dec. 28, 1887, promoted to be Third Associate Justice April 29, 1890.

NOTE.—In accordance with an Act of the Legislature of 1886, the Supreme Court was increased to five members. During the session of 1888 an Act was passed, which provided that “hereafter as vacancies shall occur in the offices of the Justices of the Supreme Court no new appointments shall be made so as to increase the number above three.”

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster-General; Henry Davis, Secretary and Deputy P. M. G.; Ed. R. Stackable, Supt. Savings Bank Department, Chas. B. Murray, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, J. L. Logan, W. Chamberlain, Assistants; L. T. Kenake, Supt. General Delivery and Stamp Department, J. L. Kukahi, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; C. J. Holt, Parcels Post Department; Ladies' window Miss E. C. Mossman. S. L. Kekumano, Webster, D. Renear, W. J. Smith, Chas. Kaanoi, K. Narita, J. T. Figueredo, W. Y. Afong, S. P. Nohea, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa.....	J. E. Kahoa	Kahuku...	Geo. Weight
Honouliuli.....	Geo. F. Renton	Laie.....	Edwin P. Fipilet
Peninsular.....	Frank Archer	Punaluu.....	Wm. Rathburn
Waipahu.....	H. D. Johnson	Waiahole.....	S. E. K. Papaai
Waianae.....	D. Center	Kaneohe.....	Bishop Pahia
Waialua.....	A. S. Mahaulu	Heeia.....	William Fisher

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 9 A.M. daily and return. For Fwa, Pearl City, Peninsula, Waipahu, Honouliuli, Waianae, Waialua and Kahuku, by train daily, 9:00 A.M. Or, on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 4:00 P.M.

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kealia	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue.....	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea.....	Jno. Bush	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Kekaha.....	F. W. Glade	Hanapepe.....	H. H. Brodie
Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli.....	H. Morrison
Hanalei.....	C. H. Willis	Mana.....	E. Powell, Jr.

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUAI.

From Lihue to Mana.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Monday, Wednesday, Friday mornings, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Mana in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Mana on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, arriving at Kealia in the afternoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	G. W. Hayselden	Honokohau.....	D. Hapaku
Wailuku.....	Mrs. W. A. McKay	Kipahulu.....	A. Gross
Makawao.....	Jas. Anderson	Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Paia	C. D. Lindsay
Hamoa.....	F. Wittrock	Hamakuapoko.....	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville.....	W. J. Lowrie	Huelo	M. Mattson
Ulupalakua.....	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai.....	Chas. Goheir
Waikoa.....	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela.....	P. Keaupuni
Keokea.....	D. Kapohakimohewa	Peahi.....	T. K. Pa
Kaupo.....	C. Lake	Waihee.....	W. G. Ogg
Makena.....	J. M. Napoulou	Keanae.....	W. Napihaa
Kihei.....	Peter Makia		

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every week, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamer *Kinau*, or *Mauna Loa* from Honolulu.

Leaves Lahaina for Wailuku every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A.M. Returning leaves Wailuku every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30 A.M.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer *Kinau*.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays. Foreign mail special carrier.

MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, once a week; to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, daily.

If the steamer *Claudine* leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail for Hana sent by the *Mauna Loa* on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Papaikou.....	H. L. Achilles	Keauhou.....	J. N. Koomoa
Honoumu.....	W. D. Schmidt	Kealakeakua }	R. Wassman
Kawaihae.....	W. Hookuanui	Napoopoo .. }	
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Hoopulua.....	Jos. Holi
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Hookena.....	T. K. R. Amalu
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Kohala.....	Miss M. R. Woods	Hilea.....	Jno. C. Searle
Paauiio.....	J. R. Renton	Honuapo.....	Geo. Dawson
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke
Ookala.....	W. G. Walker	Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt
Honokaa.....	A. B. Lindsay	Punaluu.....	Wm. Fennell
Pohoiki.....	Mrs. R. Rycroft	Waipio.....	Mrs. Ana Thomas
Olaa.....	J. W. Mason	Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross
Kalapana.....	H. E. Wilson		

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

A daily service is now maintained between Hilo and Hakalau,

Special carriers serve the Laupahoehoe Post Office, as follows: On arrival of the *Kinau* every seven days, a carrier leaves Laupahoehoe distributing mail en route as far as Hakalau, and returns, connecting with the steamer on her down trip to Honolulu. Another carrier is dispatched, on arrival of the *Kinau*, to serve the district as far as Ookala, and returns as above to meet the steamer on the down trip. These are independent of the regular carrier who goes through from and to Hilo, every ten days.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

Mail leaves Hilo on arrival of *Kinau*, arriving at Volcano House same day; Waiohinu, 2d day; leaves Waiohinu 3d day early and arrives at Papa; 4th day arrives at Kailua; 5th day remains at Kailua; 6th day returns to Papa; 7th day arrives at Waiohinu; 8th day leaves Waiohinu arriving at Volcano House; 9th day arrives in Hilo; 10th day remains in Hilo, and the following day returns to Waiohinu, etc.

Mail leaves Punaluu for Hilo, via Volcano House, immediately on arrival of steamer *Mauna Loa*.

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday and Honokaa on Thursday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Friday. Mail leaves Kawaihae on arrival of *Kinau*, for Kailua and connecting with the *Kau* carrier at Hookena.

A special carrier now leaves Mahukona for Kawaihae immediately after arrival of *Kinau*, with all mails for Hamakua district.

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	W. C. Meyer	Pukoo.....	J. H. Mahoe
Kamalo.....	H. McCorriston	Lanai.....	Mrs. T. L. Hayselden

INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL RATES.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other matter.
				Limit of each rate	Postage each rate	
Inter-Island.....	* 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz	1 ct.†	1 c. per oz.§
Islands of the Pacific ..	10 cts.	3c	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. per 4 oz.

*Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

†Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines, and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

§Drop or city letters or printed circulars, 1 cent.

**POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL
POSTAL UNION.**

DESTINATION.	Letters, ½ oz.	Postals, each.	Regis. Fee. §	Papers, ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter, ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samplest ea. rate of 2 oz.
All countries in the Universal Postal Union.....	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.

*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces, except United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and New South Wales, to which countries samples of merchandise not exceeding 350 grams, (12 ounces) may be mailed.

†Papers to United States, Mexico, Canada and Australasian Colonies, 2 ounces 1 cent.

§Register Fee with return receipt, 15 c.

PARCEL POST RATES.

To UNITED STATES of America, 12 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; the greatest length and girth combined, six feet.

To CANADA, 20 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

To UNITED KINGDOM—via Canada—24 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Under the same condition as applied to Canada.

Colonies.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.
New Zealand.....	\$.16	.29	\$.41	\$.54	\$.66
Australia..... 25c lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Weight of Package not to exceed 5 lbs.

Length, two feet; breadth and depth, one foot.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on, Eng. Ger. Portugal & Hongkong.
Orders not over \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5.	25 cts	25 cts.
Over \$5, not over 10	10 "	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "
Over \$10, not over 15	15 "	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "
Over \$15, not ver 20	20 "	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00
Over \$20, not over 50	25 "	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30
Over \$50, not over 500	25c for ea. \$50	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the principal offices, payable at any other money order office.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal, including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, China and Hongkong.

COURT CALENDAR.

The several terms of Circuit Courts are held chronologically throughout the year as follows:

First Wednesday in January, in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in February, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in March, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in April, in the town of Kailua, N. Kona, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in May, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in June, in the town of Wailuku, Island of Maui; first Wednesday in July, in the town of Honokaa, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in August, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in September, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in October, in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in November, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in December, in the town of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu.

On the first Monday of February, May, August and November.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui.

On the first Wednesday of June, in Wailuku, and on the first Wednesday of December in Lahaina.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits.)

On the first Wednesday of April, in Kailua, N. Kona, and on the first Wednesday of October, in North Kohala.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

On the first Wednesday of January, in Hilo, and on the first Wednesday of July, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai.

On the first Wednesdays of March and September, in Lihue.

The terms of the Circuit Courts may be continued and held from the opening thereof respectively until and including the twenty-fourth day thereafter, excepting Sundays and legal holidays.

SUPREME COURTS.

The terms of the Appellate Court are held as follows: On the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Henry E. Cooper, . . . Minister of Foreign Affairs.
James A. King, Minister of the Interior.
Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.
William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Cecil Brown, Jno Ena, J A Kennedy, A G M Robertson, P C Jones, Jno Nott, C Bolte, M P Robinson, S K Ka-ne, Jno Phillips, A V Gear, M A Gonsalves, W C Achi, D P R Isenberg, J L Kaulukou.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.

Hawaii—J Kauhane, F S Lyman, F Northrup, H L Holstein.

Maui—H P Baldwin, A Hocking, A N Kepoi-kai

Oahu—Cecil Brown, J A McCandless, Henry Waterhouse, H W Schmidt, W C Wilder, J N Wright.

Kauai—W H Rice, G N Wilcox.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Oahu—A T Atkinson, A V Gear, A G M Robertson, J L Kaulukou, L L McCandless, S G Wilder.

Maui—W F Pogue, D Kahaulelio, S W Kaai.
Hawaii—E E Richards, A B Lobenstein, J D Paris, W C Achi.

Kauai—P R Isenberg, S K Kao.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Commander in Chief. President Sanford B Dole
Adjutant General, John H Soper
Ordnance Officer, Major Geo C Potter
Quartermaster, Major Curtis P Iaukea
Aid-de-Camp, Captain W A Kinney
Aid-de-Camp, Captain J W Pratt
Aid-de-Camp, Captain H Berger
Aid-de-Camp, Captain W C Wilder, Jr

First Regiment, N G H

Colonel Commanding, J H Fisher
Lieut Colonel, J W Jones
Major 1st Battalion, Charles J McCarthy
Major 2nd Battalion, C W Zeigler

Regimental Staff

Regimental Surgeon, Major, C. P. Cooper
Ordnance Officer, Captain A Gartenburg
Quartermaster, Captain W. G Ashley
Adjutant, Captain John Schaefer
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, R. P. Myers
Surgeon 1st Battalion, T. H. Raymond
Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Louis T. Kenake
Adjutant 2nd Battalion, Ed Towse

Line-Officers

Company "A."

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, W Fetter, 2nd Lieut, Henry Klemme

Company "B."

Capt, T H Petrie, 1st Lieut, C B Cottrell, 2nd Lieut, C H Atherton.

Company "C."

Capt, J M Camara, Jr. 1st Lieut, M Costa, 2nd Lieut, E Silva.

Company "D."

Capt, O Bergstrom, 1st Lieut, C S Crane, 2nd Lieut, L A Timmons.

Company "F."

Capt, 1st Lieut, H Ludewig, 2nd Lieut, E H Boyen.

Company "G."

Capt, John Kea; 1st Lieut, S L Kekumano 2nd Lieut, Gustave Rose.

Company "H."

Capt, T B Murray; 1st Lieut, W W Carlyle, 2nd Lieut, E H F Wolters.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon A F Judd
1st Associate Justice, Hon W F Frear
Second Associate Justice, Hon W A Whiting

Clerk Judiciary Department, Henry Smith

Circuit Judges.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon A Perry
Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon W L Stanley
Second Circuit, Maui, Hon J W Kalua
3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Hon G K Wilder
Fifth Circuit, Kauai, Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS:

Henry Smith, ex officio
1st clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, Geo Lucas
2nd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, J. A. Thompson
3rd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, P D Kellett, Jr
4th clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, A P Taylor
Second Circuit, Maui, J N K Keola
3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Daniel Porter
Fifth Circuit, Kauai, R W T Purvis

INTERPRETERS, ETC.

Hawaiian, Jno E Bush, J G M Sheldon
Chinese, Li Cheung
Japanese, C A Doyle
Stenographers, J W Jones, D H Case, Honolulu; P M McMahon, Hilo.

District Magistrates.

OAHU.

W L Wilcox, Honolulu
C F Peterson (Deputy), " "
S Hookano, Ewa
J Kekahuna, Waianae
Wm Rathburn, Koolauloa
Ed Hore, Waialua
E P Aikue, Koolauapo

MAUI.

W A McKay.....	Wailuku
D Kahaulelio.....	Lahaina
P N Kahokuoluna.....	Makawao
J K Iosepa.....	Hana
J K Piimau.....	Kipahulu, Hana
S E Kaleikau.....	Honuaula
J H Mahoe.....	Molokai
S Kahooalahala.....	Lanai

KAUAI.

H K Kahele.....	Lihue
Chas Blake.....	Koloa
John Kakina.....	Hanalei
J K Kapuniai.....	Waimea
Z Kakina.....	Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai.....	Hilo
Jos P Sisson (Deputy).....	Hilo
R. H. Atkins.....	North Kohala
S M Mahuka.....	South Kohala
E W Barnard.....	North Hilo
J W Moanauli.....	Hamakua
Wm Kamau.....	Puna
J H Waipuilani.....	Kau
A McWayne.....	North Kona
T H Wright.....	South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	Henry E. Cooper
Secretary of Department.....	Major Geo C Potter
Stenographer of Department.....	Miss Jane Allen
Clerk Exec. Council.....	Miss K Kelley

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Republic of Hawaii.

United States—Hon H M Sewall, Special Agent-General.....	
Great Britain—W J Kenny, Acting Consul-General.....	
Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavarro, Consul-General.....	

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul-General, Wm Haywood; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W Porter Boyd.....	
Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps).....	
Netherlands.....	H M von Holt
Belgium.....	H Focke
Austria-Hungary.....	J F Hackfeld
Sweden and Norway.....	H W Schmidt
Denmark.....	H R Macfarlane
German Empire.....	J F Hackfeld
Mexico.....	H Renjes
Peru.....	Bruce Cartwright
Chili.....	H Renjes
Great Britain, Vice-Consul.....	T R Walker
Russia, Acting Vice-Consul.....	J F Hackfeld
Spain—Vice-Consul.....	H Renjes
France—Consul, Mons Louis Vossion.....	
Japan—Consul, Miki Saito, Attaché, C Hirai.....	
China—Consul Yang Wei Pin, Vice Consul, Goo Kim Fui and Wong Kwai.....	
United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo.....	C Furneaux
U S Consular Agent, Kahului.....	A J Dickens
U S Consular Agt, Mahukona,.....	E A Fraser.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

New York—E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.....	
San Francisco—C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington.....	
Chicago—Fred W Job, Consul-General, for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin-Philadelphia.....	Robert H Davis, Consul Boston.....
Portland, Or.....	J McCracken, Consul
Port Townsend, Wash.....	James G Swan, Consul
Seattle.....	Jno H Carter, Consul
Tacoma, Washington.....	J T Steeb, Acting Consul
San Diego, Cal.....	H P Wood, Consul
Detroit.....	A L Bresler, Consul

Mexico.

Mexico, Col W J De Gress, Consul-Gen'l; W A De Gress, Vice-Consul.....	
Manzanillo.....	Robert James Barney, Consul
Ensenada.....	Jas Moorkens, Vice-Consul

Central and South America.

Valparaiso, South America.....	
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.....	
Lima, South America.....	F L Crosby, Consul
Monte Video, S America.....	C Hughes, Consul

Great Britain.

London.....	Consul-Gen'l
Cyril Hopkins Vice-Consul.....	
Liverpool.....	Harold Janion, Consul
Bristol.....	Mark Whitwell, Consul
Hull.....	W Moran, Consul
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Consul
Falmouth.....	C R Broad, Consul
Dover (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.....	
Swansea.....	H Goldberg, Consul
Cardiff.....	J Bovey, Consul
Edinburgh and Leith.....	E G Buchanan, Consul
Glasgow.....	Consul
Dundee.....	J G Zoller, Consul
Dublin.....	R Jas Murphy, Consul
Queenstown.....	Geo B Dawson, Consul
Belfast.....	W A Ross, Consul
Middlesborough.....	B C Atkinson, Consul

British Colonies.

Toronto, Ontario, J E Thompson, Consul-General.....	
Col Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.....	
Montreal.....	Dickson Anderson, Consul
Kingston, Ontario.....	Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
Rimouski, Quebec, J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul.....	
St John's, N B.....	Allan O Crookshank, Consul
Yarmouth, N S, ..	Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C.....	R P Rithet, Consul-General for British Columbia.
Vancouver, B. C.....	F W McFarland Vice-Consul
Gibraltar.....	Horacio Schott, Consul
Sydney, N S W.....	F H Moore, Acting Consul-General.
Melbourne, Victoria.....	G N Oakley, Consul
Brisbane, Queensland.....	Alex B Webster, Consul
Hobart, Tasmania,.....	Hon. Audley Coote, Consul
Launceston.....	Geo Collins, Vice-Consul

Newcastle, N S W.....W J Gillam, Consul
Auckland, N Z.....J Macfarlane, Consul
Dunedin, N Z.....W G Neill, Consul
Calcutta.....W B Colville, Consul
Hong Kong, China..J J Bell Irying, Acting
Consul-General.

France and Colonies.

Paris.....Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires
and Consul-General;.....Vice-Consul.
Marseilles.....Consul
Bordeaux.....Ernest de Boissac, Consul
Dijon.....Consul
Libourne.....Charles Schaeßler, Consul
Tahiti, Papeete.....F A Bonet, Consul
Cette.....J Chavasse, Vice-Consul
Grenoble.....J L Garcin, Vice-Consul

Germany.

Berlin.....H F Glade, Charge d'Affaires and
Consul-General.
Bremen.....John F Muller, Consul
Hamburg.....Edward F Weber, Consul
Frankfort-on-Maine.....Joseph Kopp, Consul
Dresden.....Augustus P Russ, Consul

Austria.

Vienna.....Hugo von Schonberger, Consul

Spain and Colonies.

Barcelona.....Enrique Minguez, Consul-General
Cadiz.....James Shaw, Consul
Valencia.....Julio Solar, Consul
Malaga.....F T de Navarra, Consul
Cartegena.....J Paris, Consul
Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcon y Que-
vedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul
Santa Cruz.....A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul
Arecife de Lanzarote—E Morales y Rodriguez,
Vice-Consul.

Phillipine Islands.

Iloilo.....Geo Shelmerdine, Consul
Manila.....Jasper M Wood, Consul
Cebu.....Geo A Cadell, Consul

Portugal and Colonies.

Lisbon.....A F de Serpa, Consul-General
Oporto.....Narciso T M Ferro, Consul
Madeira.....Henry Hempel, Consul
St Michaels.....B M de Faria Maria, Consul-
General, A da S Moreira, Consul
St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....
Vice-Consul.
Lagos.....M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

Italy.

Rome.....Dwight Benton, Consul-General
Hale P Benton, Vice and Deputy Con-Gen'l
Genoa.....Raphael de Luchi, Consul
Palermo.....Angelo Tagliavia, Consul

Netherlands.

Amsterdam.....D H Schnull, Consul-General
Dordrecht.....P J Bouwman, Consul

Belgium

Antwerp.....Victor Forge, Consul-General
Ghent.....E Coppieters, Consul
Liege.....Jules Blanpain, Consul
Bruges.....Emile Van den Brande, Consul

Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm.....Consul-General
Christiania.....L Samson, Consul
Lyskil.....H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul
Gothemburg.....Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

Japan.

Kobe.....G R M Graham, Acting Vice-Consul
Yokohama.....Consul
Nangasaki.....Frederick Ringer, Consul

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior.....Jas A King
Chief Clerk of Department.....J A Hassinger
Clerks—J H Boyd, Geo Ross, A J Smithies,
Gus Rose, Manuel Cook.
Registrar of Conveyances.....Thos G Thrum
Deputy Registrar.....R W Andrews
Supt Public Works and C E.....W E Rowell
Superintendent Water Works.....A Brown
Clerk of Water Works.....J W Pratt
Electoral Registrar.....Wray Taylor
Inspector Electric Lights.....Stearns Buck
Road Supervisor, Honolulu.....W H Cummins
Commissioner of Patents.....C B Ripley
Physician Insane Asylum.....Dr G Herbert

Bureau of Agriculture.

President.....ex-officio J A King
Commissioner.....Byron O Clark
Members...A Herbert, E W Jordan, T J King,
Wray Taylor.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii, Hilo—D H Hitchcock, N C Wilfong,
John Fitzgerald.
Mahukona.....John S Smithies, Chas J Falk.
Kahului, Maui.....J W L Zumwalt

Government Surveying Corps.

Surveyor-General.....W D Alexander
Assistant in charge of office.....W E Wall
First Assistant.....J S Emerson
Second Assistant.....O Sorenson
Third Assistant.....S M Kananui
Draftsman.....C J Willis
Aid.....David Lyman
Weather Bureau.....C J Lyons

Board of Immigration.

Jas A King.....President
Members—E A Mott Smith, B Smith, Jos B
Atherton, Jas G Spencer, J Carden.
Wray Taylor.....Secretary

Commission of Public Lands.

Jas A King, J F Brown and.....
J F Brown.....Agent Public Lands
E S Boyd.....Secretary
S Mahaulu.....Clerk

SUB-AGENTS.

1st District, Hilo and Puna.....E D Baldwin
2nd " Hamakua.....Chas Williams
3rd " Kona and Kau.....J Kaelemakule
4th " Maui.....W O Aiken
5th " Oahu.....E S Boyd
6th " Kauai.....

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C Notley
Hamakua.....
North Kona.....J Coerper, J Kaelemakule.
South Kona....R Wassmann, J Todd, J Gasper
North Kohala...H L Holstein, R Hind, Jr.
South Kohala.....
Kau.....D W Kaaemoku, C Meinecke.

MAUI.

Lahaina....L M Baldwin, G H Dunn, H Dickenson.
 Wailuku.....W A McKay, Geo Hons.
 Makawao.....F W Hardy, J Wagner.
 Hana....J Nakila, F Wittrock, M. H. Reuter.
 Molokai....J H Mahoe, D Kailua, D McCorrison.

OAHU.

Honolulu....J H Boyd, A B Wood, S M Kaaukai.
 Ewa and Waianae....J T Campbell, J Kahoa.
 Waialua.....H Wharton, A Cox, A Kaili.
 Koolaupoko....H C Adams, Wm Henry, D M Kapalau.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—
 Hilo.....J H Maby, L Severance, L E Swain,
 V A Carvalho, H H Brown.
 Hamakua....J W Moana'ali, J Kanakaoluna, J W Kapololu.
 North Kohala....E de Harne, J S Smithies, W Wilson, H K Molale. J A M Osorio.
 South Kohala.....James Bright
 North Kona.....D Alawa, J Kaelemakule S Haanio.
 South Kona....D W Kanui, J Holu, W J Wright, H T Mills.
 Puna.....H J Lyman, H E Willson.
 Kau.....T C Wills, C Meinecke
 Maui—
 Wailuku....M P Waiwaiole, Geo Hons, S E Kaleikau, W E Maikai. Miss Kalua, G K Kunukau, W E K Maikai, M Kauhimaahu.
 Lahaina.....
 Makawao....H Kawaimaka, J Anderson, W F Mossman, T K Pa.
 Hana....J K Nakila, J K Iosepa, J K Saunders, C Lake.
 Kaanapali.....S M Sylva
 Molokai....D Kailua, K Kainuwai, W Notley, H Peelua.

Lanai.....
 Oahu—
 Kona....J H Boyd, J M Vivas, E M Nakulina, J M Camara Jr., G N Shaw, Wm O Atwater.
 Koolaupoko.....E P Aikue
 Koolauloa....W Henry, M Nakuaau
 Ewa and Waianae....H D Johnson, Mrs S Kekela, H K Meemano.
 Waialua.....J F Anderson
 Kauai—
 Koloa.....E Strehz
 Lihue.....J H K Kaiwi
 Kawaihau....S U Kaneole, W H Williams.
 Hanalei....P Nowlein, S N K Kakina H K Anahu
 Waimea.....S E Kaula
 Niihau.....J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....B H Brown
 Hamakua.....
 North Kohala.....G P Tulloch
 South Kona.....E Kapa

MAUI.

Lahaina.....H Dickenson
 Wailuku.....Samuel Kapu
 Makawao.....Jas Anderson

OAHU.

Kona.....Mrs E M Nakuina
 Koolaupoko.....E P Aikue
 Koolauloa.....W Rathburn
 Waialua.....A S Mahaulu
 Ewa and Waianae.....J E Kahoa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue.....S R Hapuku
 Waimea.....Th Brandt
 Kawaihau.....

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu.....J R Shaw, Wm H Hoogs, W T Mousarrat,
 Hawaii....W H Shipman, A Wall, H B Elliot
 J S Smithies, C J Falk, E P Low
 Maui.....S F Chillingworth, J L W Zumwalt
 Kauai.....W H Rice, S Hundley. Jr

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu.....F M Hatch, S M Kaaukai,
 W F Dillingham, R W Andrews, P Silva, E E Paxton.
 Ewa.....A Kauhi
 Waianae.....J Kekahuna
 Waialua.....A S Mahaulu
 Koolauloa.....E P Aikue
 Koolaupoko.....A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina.....H Dickenson
 Wailuku.....S F Chillingworth
 Makawao.....
 Hana, Kaupo.....C Lake
 Kipahulu.....J K Nakila

MOLOKAI.

Kalaupapa.....Ambrose Hutchinson
 Kamalo.....D McCorriston

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala.....D S Kahookano, C H Pulaa
 S H K Ne.
 Hamakua.....J W Leonhart
 Hilo.....G W A Hapai, B B Macy
 Kau.....C Meinecke,
 Kona.....T K R Amalu, D Alawa, J W Kelikoa.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Lihue.....S W Wilcox, J B Hanaike
 Niihau.....J B Kaomea

Notaries Public.

Hawaii.....D Porter, E W Barnard,
 D H Hitchcock, T H Wright J S Smithies,
 W Vredenberg, F L Winter, S Haanio, J H Waipuilani, F M Wakefield, H T Mills, G K Wilder, W Horner, Jas Bright, G P Tulloch, W P Fennel, R A Lyman, E D Baldwin, R W Podmore, T Aiu, S W Kekuwa, H J Ahu, S H Mahuka, J Greig, S Lazaro, J K Nahale, A W Heydtmann, W Hookuanui, C Williams, H E Wilson, Z Paakiki, A W Hobson, W S

Wise, W J Rickard, C H Pulaa, G P Kamau-
 oha, Alex Lindsay, Jr., G F Affonso, C S
 Smith.
 Maui... C H Dickey, W F Mossman, J H Nish-
 witz, E H Bailey, J H S Kaleo, P N Kaho-
 kuoluna, E Liliehua, M P Waiwaiole, G H
 Dunn, Geo Hons, G Kunukau, B K Kaiwi-
 aea, J K Saunders, H T Hayselden, W P
 Haia, F W Hardy, J H Babcock, S E Ka-
 leikau, S H Kahaolelio.
 Oahu... Jas M Monsarrat, D H Case,
 J A Magoon, A B Wood, J M Camara Jr,
 J A Hassinger, C F Peterson, J K Kaupu,
 R C A Peterson, E H Hart, E A Mott-
 Smith, A F Tavares, G D Gear, M H Rowen,
 N Fernandez, H Holmes, W L Peterson,
 A M Brown, L A Dickey, J M Vivas, W
 G Ashley, A W Carter, J H Barenaba, E
 M Nakuina, W J Forbes, J W Girvin, C
 A Long, W M Graham, W R Castle,
 Chas Clark, S H Kalamakee, J M Poe-
 poe, Wm Henry, W L Stanley, C A Doyle, J W
 Jones, H E Wilder, G A Davis, J H Fisher,
 C P Iaukea, W A Henshall, J Q Wood, A St
 M Mackintosh, P I. Weaver.
 Kauai... Jno M Kealoha, Th Brandt, W E H
 Deverill, E Strehz, R W T Purvis, P Now-
 lein, C Blake, C H Bishop, Z Kakina, E Om-
 stead, J W Neal, E J G Bryant.

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu, J A Hassinger, H G Crabbe,
 Moses Keliiaa, John Lucas, H E Wilder.
 Waialua..... S H Kalamakee
 Koolaupoko.....
 Ewa and Waianae... J Kahoa, H T Taylor.
 Hawaii—Hilo..... L Severance, L E Swain
 J H Maby, J Mattoon, A V Caryalho.
 N Kona..... T Aiu, J W Smith
 S Kona..... W J Wright, H T Mills.
 Hamakua..... C Williams, J L Kanakaoluna
 N Kohala..... D S Kahookano, G P Tulloch, S
 W Kekuewa, C H Pulaa
 S Kohala..... J As Bright
 Kau..... W J Yates, T A L Willis.
 Maui—Lahaina..... T C Forsyth, L M Baldwin
 H Dickenson.
 Wailuku... D Quill, S E Kaleikau, M P Wai-
 waiole, Geo Hons.
 Makawao..... F W Hardy
 Hana..... J K Nakila, B K Kaiwiaea
 Kauai—Koloa..... E Strehz
 Lihue..... J B Hanaike
 Hanalei..... John Bush, J Kakina
 Waimea..... C D Pringle, S E Kaula H
 Kapukui.
 Kawaihau..... J M Kealoha
 Niihau..... J B Kaomen

Board of Health.

President..... W O Smith
 Members: T F Lansing, G W Smith, D Keliipio,
 Dr N B Emerson, Dr C B Wood, Dr F R Day,
 Secretary..... Chas Wilcox
 Executive officer: C B Reynolds; Agents, W T
 Monsarrat, J D McVeigh, L L La Pierre
 Manager, Garbage Service.
 Sanitary Inspectors... N P Jacobson, C Charlock
 Port Physician..... Dr F R Day
 Food Commissioner and Analyst... A Johnstone

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr H W Howard; Waialua
 and Koolau, Dr R H Reid; Koolaupoko, Dr
 Hubert Wood; Ewa, Dr Chas R Blake; Waia-
 nae, ———; Kalihi Station, Dr L F Alvarez.
 KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei,
 Dr H P Hugus; Koloa and Lihue, Dr J W
 Waughop.
 MAUI—Makawao, Dr F W McConkey, Hana,
 Dr McGettigan Wailuku; Dr J Weddick; La-
 haina, Dr C Davison.
 HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo
 and Puna, Dr W L Moore; N Hilo, Dr Archer
 Irwin; Kau, Dr T McMillan; Kohala, Dr B D
 Bond; S Kona, Dr T Allen; Kona, Dr A Mc-
 Wayne.
 ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, Dr A Mouritz. LEPER
 SETTLEMENT, Dr R Oliver

Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr G P Andrews, Dr G H Herbert, Dr C B
 Cooper.

Road Boards.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... J A Scott, H Deacon
 North Hilo.... W G Walker, M Bronc, A Chal-
 mers
 Puna..... J W Mason, H R Rycroft, H J
 Lyman.
 Kau..... S Kauhane, G C Hewitt, J Ikaaka
 Hamakua..... A Lidgate, J Watt, D Forbes
 N Kohala.... J Hind, R Hall, W V Rodenhurst
 S Kohala.... Geo Bell, Jno Crowley, David Koki
 N Kona..... Geo Clark; J Lenhart, J K Na-
 hale.
 S Kona.... T N Wright, S Lazaro, F Buchholtz

MAUI.

Lahaina..... L Ahlborn, D Kahaulelio, A N
 Hayselden.
 Wailuku... C B Wells, W T Robinson, L M
 Baldwin.
 Hana..... W H C Campbell, D H Napihaa, J S
 Garnett.
 Makawao.... C H Dickey, W O Aiken, W H
 King.
 Molokai..... D McCorriston, S Tremble, J H
 Mahoe.

OAHU.

Koolaupoko..... F Pahia, D M Kapalau, E P
 Aikue.
 Koolauloa..... Geo Weight, M Nakuaau
 Waialua..... Ed Hore, A S Mahaula, A Cox
 Ewa and Waianae..... J A Low, D Center,
 A Ahrens.

KAUAI.

Koloa... Geo Goodacre, M Kaluna, J W Waughop
 Lihue.... W H Rice, J H Coney, J H K Kaiwi
 Kawaihau.... S N Hundley, D Lovell, J W
 Neal.
 Hanalei..... C H Willis, J Kakina, J C Davis
 Waimea... J K Kapunia, T Brandt, E E Conant

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance..... S M Damon
 Registrar of Public Accounts..... W Wright
 Auditor General..... H C Austin
 Deputy Auditor..... H C Meyers
 Collector General of Customs.... F B McStocker

Clerk of Registrar.....Henry Hapai
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Oahu...Jona Shaw
 Deputy ".....A D Thompson
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui...C H Dickey
 ".....Hawaii...N C Wilfong
 ".....Kauai...J K Farley
 Collector Port of Hilo...Geo A Turner
 Collector Port of Kahului...E H Bailey
 Collector Port of Lahaina.....
 Collector Port of Mahukona.....J S Smithies
 Collector Ports of Kailua and Kealahou...Geo.
 Clark.
 Collector Port of Kawaihae.....
 Collector Ports of Koloa and Waimea.....C B
 Hofgaard
 Port Surveyor, Kahului.....J W L Zumwalt
 Port Surveyor, Hilo.....A MacAulton
 Pilot and Harbor Master, Hilo...Capt Fitzgerald
 Pilot and Harbor Master, Kahului...Robt English

Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector.....F B McStocker
 Deputy Collector.....J F Clay
 Entry Clerks....Jas B cknell, L P Scott, C C
 Rhodes.
 Statistical Clerks....W Chamberlain, J B Gib-
 son, J H Love.
 Appraiser.....R Weedon
 Assistant Appraiser.....E R Folsom
 Examiners.....J H Hare, F M Bindt
 Store keepers.....J J Kelly, M G Johnston
 Gauger and Tester.....H C Morton
 Harbor Master.....Capt A Fuller
 Pilots—J C Lorenzen, A Macauley, M N Sand-
 ers, J Hilbus.
 Port Surveyor.....G C Stratmeyer
 Asst Guard in charge of Chinese Immigration...J
 W Girvin
 Asst Guard and clerk to Immigration office
 Kelly Brown.

Post Office Department.

J M Oat.....Postmaster-General
 Henry Davis.....Book-keeper and Cashier
 Ed R Stackable.....Savings Bank Department
 F B Oat.....Money Order Department
 L T Kenake.....General Delivery Department

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General.....W O Smith
 Deputy Attorney-General.....E P Dole
 Assistant to Attorney General...A L C Atkinson
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.....A M Brown
 Deputy Marshal.....H R Hitchcock
 Clerk to Marshal.....H M Dow
 Clerk Attorney-General's Department...J M Kea
 Sheriff of Hawaii.....L A Andrews
 Sheriff of Maui.....L M Baldwin
 Sheriff of Kauai.....J H Coney
 Jailor of Oahu Prison.....Wm Henry

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauhi; Waia-
 nae, Geo. Sea; Waialua, Andrew Cox; Koolauloa
 and Koolauapoko, F Pahia.

Kauai—Sheriff, J H Coney; Deputy Sheriffs
 Lihue, M F Prosser; Kawaihau, C K Haae;
 Hanalei, D Donaldson; Koloa, R Waialeale.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff,.....Geo Trimble

Maui—Sheriff, L M Baldwin; Deputy Sheriffs;
 Lahaina, A N Hayselden; Wailuku, W Scott;
 Makawao, W H King; Hana, C R Lindsey.

Hawaii—Sheriff, L A Andrews Deputy

Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, H S
 Overend; South Kohala, Z Paakiki; North
 Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Na-
 hale; South Kona, S Lazarc; Kau, W J Yates;
 Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, R A Lyman.

Board of Prison Inspectors.

F J Lowrey, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

Department of Public Instruction.

Minister of Public Instruction.....H E Cooper
 Commissioners—W D Alexander, C L Hopkins,
 Mrs E W Jordan, H von Holt, J Q Wood.
 Inspector General.....H S Townsend
 Traveling Normal Instructor.....T H Gibson
 Secretary.....Dr C T Rodgers

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....L Severance
 Puna.....J E Eldarts
 Kau.....Jos Pritchard
 North Kona.....M F Scott
 South Kona.....Miss Ella H Paris
 South Kohala.....Miss E W Lyons
 North Kohala.....Dr B D Bond
 Hamakua.....A B Lindsay

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....H Dickenson
 Wailuku.....L W Zumwalt
 Hana.....F Wittrock
 Makawao.....Mrs A E Dickey
 Molokai.....D McCorriston

OAHU.

Honolulu.....Miss Rose Davidson
 Ewa.....
 Waianae.....D Center
 Waialua.....J F Anderson
 Koolauloa and Koolauapoko.....H C Adams

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....J F Scott
 Koloa, Lihue.....J K Burkett
 Hanalei.....W E H Deverill
 Kawaihau.....G H Fairchild

Chamber of Commerce.

President.....J B Atherton
 Vice-President.....T R Walker
 Secretary and Treasurer.....J G Spencer

Hawaiian Sugar Planters Ass'n.

Re-organized Nov 1895, from the Planter's Labor
 and Supply Co

President.....H B Baldwin
 Vice-President.....C M Cooke
 Secretary.....C Eolte
 Treasurer.....F M Swarzy
 Auditor.....F A Schaefer

Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston.....C Brewer & Co
 Philadelphia.....C Brewer & Co
 New York.....Bruce Cartwright
 Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
 Lloyds, London.....T H Davies & Co
 San Francisco.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna.....F A Schaefer

Honolulu Board of Underwriters.

F A Schaefer.....President
 F W Macfarlane.....Vice-President
 J A Gilman.....Secretary and Treasurer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co
 Planters' Line, San Francisco....C Brewer & Co
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco...Castle & Cooke
 Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co
 Canadian & Australian, SS Line.T H Davies & Co
 Oregon R & S Nav Co., Portland to China and
 Japan.....T H Davies & Co
 Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan to
 Seattle.....W G Irwin & Co
 Pacific Mail S S Company....H Hackfeld & Co
 Occidental & Oriental S S Co..H Hackfeld & Co
 Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Liverpool Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
 Hawaiian Packet Line S F....H Hackfeld & Co
 San Francisco and Honolulu.F A Schaefer & Co
 Brit.-Am. S S Co., Seattle Line, H Waterhouse
 & Co.

Honolulu (Steam) Fire Department.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as
 volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was
 changed to a PAID DEPARTMENT.

Officers for 1890-92:

Fire Commissioners.....A Brown, C Crozier,
 J H Fisher.
 Chief EngineerJas H Hunt
 Senior Foreman.....John Clark
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 location, King
 Street near Richards.
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Cen-
 tral Station, Union street.
 Chemical Apparatus, located at Maunakea
 street, corner Pauahi.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,
 location, Central Station, Union street.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.**Fire Alarm Signals.**

4 Hotel and Fort.
 5 " " Nuuanu
 6 " " Maunakea
 7 " " Richard
 8 " " Punchbowl
 9 King and Kekaulike
 12 " " Nuuanu
 13 " " Fort
 14 " " Alakea
 15 " " Punchbowl
 16 Queen and Maunakea
 17 " " Nuuanu
 18 " " Fort
 19 " " Richard
 21 " " South
 23 " " Kakaako
 24 Allen and Fort
 25 P M S S Co Wharf
 26 Smith and Pauahi
 27 Beretania and Maunakea
 28 " " Nuuanu
 20 " " Fort
 31 " " Emma
 32 " " Punchbowl

34 Nuuanu " Vineyard
 35 " " School
 36 " " Kuakini
 37 " " Judd
 38 Liliha " Judd
 39 " " School
 41 " " King
 42 King and Dowsett Lane
 43 Iwilei
 45 R R Depot
 46 School and Fort
 47 Punchbowl and Pauoa Road
 48 " " Emma
 49 " " Miller
 51 Kinau and Miller
 52 " " Alapai
 53 King and Alapai
 54 " " Kapiolani
 56 Beretania and Kapiolani
 58 Pensacola and Wilder Avenue
 59 " " Beretania
 61 Piikoi and King
 62 " " Kinau
 63 " " Lunalilo
 64 Wilder Avenue and Kewalo
 65 " " Makiki
 67 " " Punahou
 67 Beretania and Keaumoku
 69 " " Punahou
 71 Beyond Punahou Street
 72 King and Keaumoku
 73 Waikiki
 74 Harbor

Queen's Hospital.

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....The President
 Vice-President.....F A Schaefer
 Sec'y...Geo W Smith | Treas....H Waterhouse
 Auditor.....M P Robinson
 Physicians.....Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper
 Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, H Water-
 house, F A Schaefer, M P Robinson.

Sailors' Home Society.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.
 President.....
 Vice-President.....T May
 Secretary, F A Schaefer | Treasurer, F M Swanzy
 Ex Com, J B Atherton, R Lewers, J F Hackfeld

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.
 Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
 President.....Hon A F Judd
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse
 Corresponding Secretary.....Rev O P Emerson
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
 Treasurer, W W Hall | Auditor, J B Atherton

Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.
 President.....Rev J Leadingham
 Vice-President.....Rev A V Soares
 Recording Secretary.....Rev O H Gulick
 Cor Secretary.....Miss M A Chamberlain
 and Miss C V C Hall.
 Elective Members..J S Emerson and Mrs L B
 Coan.
 Treasurer.....L A Dickey

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

President.....W C Weedon
 Vice-President.....E Benner
 Secretary.....B F Beardmore
 Treasurer.....C H Atherton
 General Secretary.....H E Coleman

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J D Garvin, Mrs
 G L Pearson, Mrs P C Jones.
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs R Jay Greene
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs G P Andrews
 Home Cor Sec'y.....Mrs W A Bowen
 Foreign Cor. Sec'y.....Mrs A F Judd
 Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
 Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners.

President.....Mrs Edgar Wood
 Vice President.....Mrs H E Coleman
 Rec. Secretary.....Miss Charlotte Hall
 Cor. Secretary.....Miss E C Damon
 Treasurer.....Mrs H M Ewing
 Directors.....Mrs C H Atherton, Mrs D H Case,
 and Miss M Widdifield.

Free Kindergarten and Childrens' Aid Association.

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde
 Vice Presidents Mrs W F Allen, Mrs S B Dole
 and Mrs T R Walker
 Rec. Secretary.....Miss M Hopper
 Treasurer.....Mrs F M Swanzy
 Finan. Secretary.....Mrs H C Coleman
 Auditor.....W A Bowen

American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
 President.....W F Allen
 Vice President.....R Lewers
 Secretary and Treasurer.....W O Atwater
 Committee...J B Atherton, W F Allen, R Lewers,
 J Emmeluth and C B Ripley.

Hawaiian Relief Society.

Organized 1895.

President.....Mrs S C Allen
 1/2 Vice-President.....Mrs James Campbell
 Vice-President.....Mrs. Robert Lewers
 Secretary.....Mrs Geo Beckley
 Treasurer (Acting).....Mrs S C Allen

Houulu Lahui Society.

Organized, 1878

President...Kapiolani, D Kawanakoa, acting
 Vice-President.....Mrs K Campbell
 Secretary.....Mrs Eugenia M Rejs
 Treasurer.....Mrs F Jones

Hawaiian Medical Association.

Organized May 24, 1895

Annual meetings in May.

President.....Dr C B Wood
 Vice-President.....Dr C B Cooper
 Secretary and Treasurer.....Dr I. F Alvarez

Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Organized June 17, 1895

President.....A F Judd
 Vice-President.....W F Allen
 Secretary.....W. O. Atwater
 Registrar.....W D Alexander
 Treasurer.....W J Forbes

Stranger's Friend Society.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs A Mackintosh
 Vice-Presidents.. Mrs T H Hobson, Mrs A
 Fuller.
 Secretary.....Mrs S M Damon
 Treasurer.....Mrs E W Jordan
 Auditor.....E W Jordan

British Benevolent Society.

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....W J Kenny
 Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh
 Sec'y.....R Catton | Treas.....J A Kennedy

German Benevolent Society.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....H A Widemann
 Vice President.....J F Hackfeld
 Secretary.....John F Eckart
 Treasurer.....H Schultze
 Auditor.....H J Nolte

Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs W G Irwin
 1st Vice President.....Mrs C M Hyde
 2nd Vice President.....Mrs W F Allen
 Secretary.....Mrs Rodrigues
 Treasurer.....M A Gonsalves

Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.

President.....J G Silva
 Vice-President.....J P Rodrigues
 Secretary.....J D Frias
 Treasurer.....M K A Viera

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....C R Bishop
 Vice-President.....M M Scott
 Secretary.....H A Parmelee
 Treasurer.....Miss M A Burbank

Red Cross Society.

Organized June 6, 1898.

President.....Mrs H M Sewall
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs S B Dole, Princess
 Kaiulani.
 Secretary.....Mrs C B Cooper
 Treasurer.....Mrs P C Jones
 Executive Committee.....Mrs C M Hyde, Mrs W
 G Irwin, Mrs J Lucas, Mrs M C Widdifield,
 Mrs F W Macfarlane.

Hawaiian Historical Society.

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.

Annual meeting November 28.

President.....Dr N B Emerson
 Vice-Presidents.....S B Dole, W F Allen, J S
 Emerson, H M Sewall.
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D.D.
 Corresponding Secretary... Prof W D Alexander
 Treasurer.....Mrs J S Emerson
 Librarian.....Miss M A Burbank

Kilohana Art League.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....D Howard Hitchcock
 Vice-President.....P H Dodge
 Secretary.....Miss A Parke
 Treasurer.....Mrs W M Graham

Hilo Chamber of Commerce.

Organized Sept. 10, 1898.

President.....J W Mason
 Vice-Presidents.....L Turner and Dr P Rice
 Secretary.....J T Stacker
 Treasurer.....N C Wilfong

Olaa Coffee Planters' Association.

Organized 1898.

President.....Dr N Russel
 Vice-President.....F Souza
 Secretary.....A Supe
 Treasurer.....Chas Egan

Amateur Orchestra.

Organized 1895.

Rehearses in the Y M C A Hall every Thursday
 night.
 Leader.....Wray Taylor

Hawaiian Choral Society.

Organized Oct., 1898.

D L Naone.....President
 Jonah Kumalae.....Secretary
 Moses K. Nakuina.....Treasurer
 Prof Theo Richards.....Musical Director
 The above officers with Jno M Ulunahale, Jr,
 constitute the Board of Directors.

Kamehameha Manual School.

Principal.....U Thompson
 Teachers: R F Woodward, T J Penfield, C F
 Hall, W W Bristol, C A Macdonald, T F
 Sedgwick, G Rugg, Ira Eskew, Chas F Perry,
 Silas P Perry, Ethel C Zimmerman, G W Lisle,
 D Kanuha, James Osborn.

Preparatory Department.

Principal.....Miss A E Knapp
 Matron.....Miss A E Mudge
 Instructors—Misses Alma Krusen, J M Gearhardt,
 and E H Bicknell. Asst., E H Kahanu.

Kamehameha Girls School.

Principal.....Miss Ida M Pope
 Instructors—Mrs E F Berger, Misses F N Albright, C B Albright, F Lemon, Cordelia Clymer, N B Forsythe, Mrs Ida W Sturgeon. Assistants, Misses Lydi Aholo, May Kinney, Helen Keoiki.
 Jenny Denzer and Mrs J N Sturgeon.

Oahu College.

President.....F A Hosmer, A M
 Chem. and Nat. Science.....A B Ingals, A M
 Math and Mechan. Drawing...A L Colston, C E
 Lat, Polit, Econ.....W H Babbitt, A B
 Greek, Hist., etc.....Miss F Kelsey
 Business Depart.....A N Campbell
 German and French.....Miss A L Hasforth
 Music, Vocal and Inst.....Miss C B Hyde
 Drawing and Painting.... Miss C St J Hoffman
 Matron.....Miss E Crozier
 Supr Agr Dept.....F W Barwick

Oahu Preparatory.

Principal.....S P French
 Miss H K Sorensen, Miss L B Turner, Miss M
 P Winne, Teachers.

Kawaiahao Girl's Seminary.

Miss C W Paulding.....Principal
 Assistants: Misses J R Brockie, E Pugsley, J
 Haman, J Johnson, Belle Johnson, M A Myrick and Miss A Aikue.

Iolani College.

Principal.....The Rt Rev Alfred Willis, D.D.
 Bishop of Honolulu.
 Master.....Rev John Lane
 Assistant.....F C Fitz
 Matron.....Miss Heslop

Pacific (Formerly British) Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two
 doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Cleghorn
 Vice-President.....Dr R McKibbin
 Sec'y... Geo C Potter | Treas.....J G Spencer
 Auditor.....W F Allen
 Managers—J M Monsarrat, T M Starkey and
 Dr C B Cooper, with the above officers com-
 prise the Board.

Young Hawaiians Institute.

Organized Aug. 10, 1894.

President.....Geo H Huddy
 Vice-President.....Geo L Desha
 Recording Secretary.....Isaac Sherwood
 Financial Secretary.....J L Holt
 Treasurer.....Chas Wilcox
 Marshal.....T P Cummings
 Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the
 month, in the Foster Block, Nuuanu street be-
 low King.

Amateur Athletic Association.

Organized May 1st., 1895

President.....Chas Crane
 Vice-President.....Geo Angus
 Secretary.....H A Giles
 Treasurer.....D F Thrum

Hawaiian Rifle Association.

Organized Dec. 1885.

President John G Rothwell
 Vice-President C L Crabbe
 Secretary and Treasurer E O White

Honolulu Cemetery Association.

President A S Cleghorn
 Vice President F A Schaefer
 Secretary D Dayton
 Treasurer G R Carter

Myrtle Boat Club.

Organized Feb. 5, 1888.

A G M Robertson President
 W C Parke Vice President
 T P Petrie Secretary
 P Lishuman Treasurer
 C S Crane Captain
 G S Harris Auditor
 Trustees W H Soper, O Sorenson, Geo Angus

Healani Boat Club.

Incorporated Dec. 13, 1894.

G R Carter President
 W E Wall Vice President and Captain
 J Lightfoot Secretary
 F B Damon Treasurer
 Auditor C H Cooke
 Trustees S B Dole, Jno Waterhouse, F W Klebahn, F B Oat.

Leilani Boat Club.

Organized Oct. 2, 1894.

David Kawananakoa President
 Ed Stiles Vice President
 J L Holt Secretary
 F J Kruger Treasurer
 J F C Hagens Auditor
 Jonah Kalanianakole Captain
 Trustees S P Woods, S E P Taylor, P T Phillips

Hawaiian Rowing Association.

Organized June 20, 1895.

A G M Robertson President
 W H McNerny Vice President
 W C Parke Secretary and Treasurer
 Regatta Committee C B G.ay, C S Crane,
 E P Taylor.

Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W N Armstrong, Editor.
 The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W N Armstrong, Editor.
 The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. W N Farrington, Editor.
 The *Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sundays) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. A T Atkinson, Editor. Semi-weekly issues on Monday and Thursday.
 The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month; Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.
 The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.
 The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F L Hoogs, Editor and Publisher.

The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.

Y M C A Review, issued monthly, H E Coleman, Editor.

The *Kuokoa* (native), weekly, issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jos M Poepoe Editor.

O Luso, (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, J S Ramos, Editor.

As Boas Novas (Portuguese) sectarian monthly. E Silva, Editor.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued semi-weekly, Hee Jackson, Editor.

Chinese Times, issued weekly, Leong Pak Lum, Editor.

Chinese Chronicle, weekly, issued every Wednesday. Yuen Chu Ho, Editor.

The *Independent* issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.

Aloha Aina (native) issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issue every Saturday. Ed Like, Editor and Manager.

Ka Loea Kalaiaina (native) D W Kamaliikane, Editor. Issues daily and weekly.

Ka Makaanana, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.

Shim Nipon, issued semi-weekly, in the Japanese language. G Sato, Editor.

The *Yamato Shimbun* (Japanese) semi-weekly. Mizemo Hamon, Editor.

Hawaiian Shimpo issued daily in Japanese. S Takahashi, Editor.

Handicraft, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. _____ Editor.

Hilo Tribune, issued weekly, on Saturdays by the Tribune Publishing Co., W H Smith, Editor.

The *Hawaii Herald*, issued weekly at Hilo, on Thursday's by the Herald Publishing Co., J T Stacker, Editor.

Progressive Educator, issued monthly during school year at Lahainaluna, Osmer Abbott, Editor.

Hawaii's Young People, issued monthly at Lahainaluna. Osmer Abbott, Editor.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN LODGE, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets in Masonic Hall, on second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION. No. 1. A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall, on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

PACIFIC LODGE No 822 A F & A M, meets at Hall of Excelsior Lodge every second Monday of the month.

KILAUEA LODGE, U D, meets Saturday nearest full moon at Masonic Hall, Hilo.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St. every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall, King St.

PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Thursday evening at Castle hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Wednesday evening, at Castle Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

ALOHA LODGE No 3 Knights of Pythias; meets Saturday evening at their Hall in Custom House, in Kahu'ui, Maui.

MAILE LODGE, No. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honokaa, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No. 1.—IMPERIAL ORDER OF Red Men; meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month, at K of P Hall.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS, meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on first and third Fridays of each month.

COURT CAMOFS, No 8110, A O F, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P hall.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

GEO C WILTSE CAMP, Sons of Veterans; meets on third Tuesday of each month in K and P hall.

CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 353, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort st., every Monday evening.

Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH Congregational. (Independent) cor. Beretania and Richards sts, Rev Wm M Kincaid. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev G L Pearson, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. at their new church, corner of Beretania and Miller st. Sunday School meets at 10 AM. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Rev T D Garvin Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, at their new house of worship, Alakea street, near King. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M SALVATION ARMY, services held nightly at hall corners of Nuuanu and King streets, with Sunday services at the usual hours.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Gulstan F Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis; Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 AM.

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Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer with sermon, 9:45 A M; Evening prayer with sermon 5:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9:45 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, every Friday, at 7:30 P M. Chinese Congregation. Rev Kong Yin Yet, Curate., Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:00 P M.

ST CLEMENT'S CHAPEL, PUNAHOU. SERVICES on Sundays. Holy communion 7 A M. Morning Prayer 11 A M. Evening Prayer 7:05 P M. Rev. John Usborne in charge.

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PORTUGUESE (Protestant) Mission; Rev A V Soares, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hours. Sunday school at 3 p m. Chapel situated corner Punchbowl and Miller streets.

JAPANESE UNION CHURCH, (Connected with Hawaiian Board Missions), Rev K Okumura Pastor: Hold Services at the Lyceum, at 10 AM. Preaching at 11 AM., and 7:30 P M, Sunday Services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 PM. and evening school Mondays Thursdays and Fridays.

JAPANESE CHURCH. Rev H Kihara, Pastor. Hold services in hall on Beretania street.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street near Maunakea. Rev S Timoto, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiaha. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

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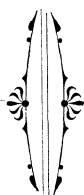
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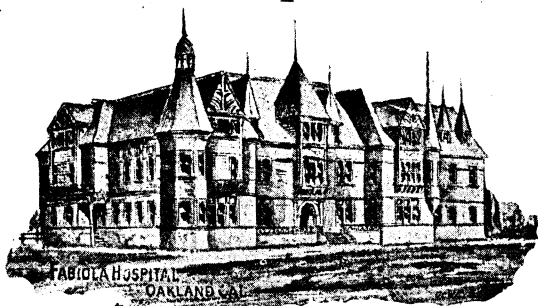
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